

America expresses 'significant concern' as Iraqi troops mass on Saudi border

Bush says US will consider military action

By MARTIN FLETCHER in WASHINGTON and MICHAEL EVANS in LONDON

AS THOUSANDS of Iraqi troops in occupied Kuwait lined up on the Saudi Arabian border last night, President Bush alerted Nato allies that he would consider taking military action in the Gulf if the Iraqis invaded any other country in the region.

The troop movements towards Saudi Arabia, spotted by American reconnaissance satellites, were disclosed by Richard Boucher, of the US state department. He said the new development raised significant concern.

The threat of a military incursion across the border into Saudi Arabia could force President Bush's hand, leaving him no option but to take retaliatory military action, to try to safeguard the country's huge oil stocks, vital to the West.

Sources in Washington said that a number of contingencies had been discussed. New ship deployments to the Gulf were also announced yesterday.

As a sign of increasing alarm in the West over Iraqi President Saddam Hussein's military ambitions, two Royal Navy frigates were ordered immediately to the Gulf from Mombasa in Kenya and Penang in Malaysia, to join HMS York, a destroyer, and a supply ship, Oranjestad, already in Dubai.

Apart from concern in Washington over stopping President Saddam's force of more than 100,000 men entering Saudi Arabia, there was growing fear over the safety of the 30,000 US citizens in the Gulf region. Mr. Boucher's statement came, as several sources said, as the daily intelligence briefing which Mr. Bush receives from his national security advisers focused on a possible Iraqi incursion into Saudi Arabia.

The Pentagon said the aircraft carrier, USS Saratoga, would leave next week for the Mediterranean. The Florida-based carrier is to relieve the USS Eisenhower, which has been on a routine deployment in the Mediterranean for six months. Although there was

no acknowledged link between the Saratoga's departure, which will involve 15,000 sailors and marines, and the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait, an official said it was possible the Eisenhower would not return to the US immediately. A battle group led by USS Independence, now in the Indian Ocean, is heading towards the Gulf.

Confirmation that Mr. Bush was considering a military response to the Iraqis came in Brussels when a Nato official

forces would be outnumbered. So far, there had been no request for military help from Saudi Arabia. Kuwait had originally appealed for military support from the West but yesterday appeared to be placing more reliance on diplomatic pressure to force the Iraqis to withdraw.

Mr. Bush had a 30-minute telephone talk with King Fahd of Saudi Arabia on Thursday night. Some members of the US Congress who attended briefings asked yesterday which of the allies would be prepared to commit military forces in the event of an attack on Saudi Arabia.

According to Pentagon officials, it would take at least 45 days to mobilise and deploy to the Middle East a force capable of confronting the Iraqis. Other Arab countries, principally Saudi Arabia, would first have to be prevailed on to make their military facilities available. "It would be a logistical nightmare. We have no infrastructure in the region," one senior US Army official said.

A Pentagon official said: "US military operations would cease every place in the world if we had to support any sizeable operation in Kuwait. The effort for directing a ground confrontation would be enormous."

The prospects of Washington mounting immediate retaliatory action were considered remote. It is assembling a significant naval force in the region - with 15 ships already there - but the aircraft carrier, USS Invincible, cannot enter the Gulf and its 80 fighter and attack aircraft would be operating at the limit of their range.

The two most immediate concerns in Washington were the fate of 14 US oil workers taken captive by the invading Iraqis - the US Embassy in Baghdad demanded to know where they had been taken - and the danger of the Iraqis moving into Saudi Arabia.

Senator Sam Nunn, chairman of the Senate armed forces committee, said he did not think the US had a military option "at the moment". But 81 per cent of Americans told a CNN survey that they would support US military intervention. "I believe our primary recourse should be to have intensive diplomatic activity," Mr. Nunn said.

France said yesterday it would station two warships in the Gulf. A corvette, or small gunboat, was already in the Gulf. Another would join it.

One other military option was under consideration: halting Iraqi oil sales by blockading the export routes - pipelines through Turkey and Saudi Arabia and shipments from the Gulf. But it was recognised that such an action would require a rare display of international political resolve.

One sour note was sounded by Greece which said that the two US military bases on the Greek island of Crete, in southeastern Mediterranean, could not be used for any military move by the Americans in the Gulf. But as a demonstration that the new democratic governments in Eastern Europe were prepared to show solidarity with the West, the governments of Czechoslovakia and Poland announced that they were halting arms shipments to Iraq. Italy also called a halt to arms shipments.



Distraught Kuwaiti demonstrators with pictures of the Emir outside the Iraqi embassy in west London yesterday

Invasion response shakes Wall St

SHARE prices fell sharply on Wall Street yesterday, as news came of a sharp rise in unemployment and reports that the US is prepared to use force in the Gulf to counter further military action by Iraq.

By early afternoon in New York the Dow Jones Industrial Average was down 102.97 points at 2,761.63 in active trading. The Dow plunged almost 65 points at the start of trading on worse-than-expected unemployment figures, which confirmed fears that the US economy was heading towards recession. The Federal Reserve Board is expected to lower interest rates in due course from the present rate of 8 per cent, but it may be worried about an early move towards the inflationary impact of higher oil prices.

Unemployment rose in July from 5.2 per cent to 5.5 per cent, and non-farm employment fell by 57,000 compared with a 120,000 increase. The figures follow earlier indications that the US economy was weak.

In London, the dollar fell half a penny to DM1.5929, but sterling closed up 0.3 in terms of the effective rate index at 94.2. The FTSE 100 index closed 19.9 down at 2,284.6.

A fresh wave of selling developed on Wall Street following reports that the US had told its NATO allies that it was prepared to take a tough stand in the Gulf.

The announcement, made at a meeting of senior NATO officials in Brussels to discuss Iraq's invasion of Kuwait, was the clearest indication yet that Washington might move from economic sanctions to military action against Iraq.

The prospect of wider military conflict in the Gulf has raised investors' fears of a disruption to oil supplies and further sharp price rises.

Dow tumbles, page 32
Prices, page 37

Tough world response may influence Saddam

By ANDREW McEWEN AND ROBIN OAKLEY

IRAQ yesterday faced a tougher and more united world response to its aggression than it could have expected, improving the chances that diplomatic pressure might stop it threatening Saudi Arabia.

James Baker, the US Secretary of State, and Edward Shevardnadze, his Soviet counterpart, issued an unusual joint statement saying that Moscow had cut off arms supplies to Baghdad, and Washington had frozen Iraqi bank accounts. The statement demanded that other countries also stop sending arms to Iraq. Japan, West Germany, Britain and France in freezing Kuwait's assets to prevent Iraq gaining control of them.

Tass, in a criticism of a former Soviet ally that would previously have been unthinkable, called Baghdad "a permanent source of tension". The Gulf states broke their silence with a strong condemnation of the invasion of Kuwait, and Egypt called on Iraq to withdraw its forces.

Douglas Hurd, the foreign

secretary, said Britain would support sanctions. The cabinet met under Sir Geoffrey Howe to consider Britain's response. Mrs Thatcher was consulted by telephone in Colorado.

Mr Hurd said Britain would press for agreement on sanctions at a European Community meeting in Rome today. He hoped this would intensify pressure on the United Nations to adopt comprehensive sanctions. Thomas Pickering, the US ambassador at the UN, said the Security Council was discussing economic and military sanctions which could be adopted within 24 hours.

King Hussein of Jordan flew to Baghdad to talk with President Saddam Hussein and announced on his return that Arab leaders would meet in Jeddah on Sunday to discuss the invasion. President Saddam is to attend.

Yesterday's moves all suggested that President Saddam may have miscalculated in assuming that the world would be too weak and divided to react effectively to his drive into Kuwait. An em-

bargo on buying Iraqi oil was beginning to look likely.

It had seemed during the first 24 hours that Iraq's Arab neighbours would be easily intimidated. But Kuwait's partners in the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) condemned the invasion and demanded an immediate withdrawal.

The council - Saudi Arabia, Bahrain, Qatar, Oman, Kuwait and the United Arab Emirates - is usually much more cautious. "The GCC condemns the Iraqi attack on its sister, Kuwait, and demands an unconditional and immediate withdrawal of its troops to their positions before August 1, 1990," it said.

The American plan under discussion at the UN is based on sanctions imposed against Rhodesia in 1967 and on the 1977 UN arms embargo against South Africa. Any UN action would be taken under Chapter VII of the UN Charter, which provides for sanctions and, in extreme cases, military force.

Iran softening, page 6

North Sea dispute worsens

By KERRY GILL

THE North Sea oil industry dispute worsened yesterday when it was reported that more than 1,000 workers on six platforms had refused to be flown to the mainland after holding a 24-hour strike.

According to the unofficial offshore industry liaison committee, which ordered the latest wave of unrest, almost 1,300 men were staging a sit-in. Shell, the company worst hit by the strikes, said all those who had taken part in the would be flown ashore as helicopters became available, but admitted some men were sitting in. BP said some of its workers had refused to fly.

Last night the Offshore Contractors Council, which represents management, said that any worker who refused

to leave a Shell or BP platform would be dismissed.

The rolling programme of wildcat strikes had affected more than 60 platforms by early yesterday after thousands of workers were called out by the committee. Its members are fighting to improve safety and gain union recognition offshore.

Ronald McDonald, the group's chairman, said men on four Shell platforms had refused to leave in spite of requests by management. On BP's Clyde platform, 45 men refused to leave. The company said: "We sent three helicopters to the Clyde platform, but the men refused to go and the aircraft came back empty." Both companies said that oil production was not affected.

Mr McDonald said: "It shows the feeling of the men and their determination to seek real solutions to the many problems." If the men staging sit-ins were improperly treated, further strike action would be accelerated, Mr McDonald said.

Last night, Ron Brown, Labour MP for Leith, last night, gave his backing to the sit-in. He said: "I urge them not to move until the oil companies concede to their demands on safety." Petrol prices in the Irish Republic are to go up by five Irish pence a gallon from Wednesday, Des O'Malley, the industry minister, announced. The increase is not related to the Gulf crisis and further rises are expected.

Britain basks in hottest day on record

By KEREN DAVID

THE burning question yesterday was whether it would become the hottest day yet in Britain. At 3pm the record fell, when an unmanned meteorological office station at Nailstone, near Leicester, read 37C (99F), one degree over the previous high set on August 9, 1911.

Local records tumbled across the country. Central London's record set in 1940 was broken with a reading of 35C (95F). Nottingham had its hottest day at 34.7C (94F). Cambridge botanical gardens and Barbourne, near Worcester, equalled the 1911 records with readings of 36.7C (98F).

William Hill, the bookmakers, stood to lose £150,000 when the record was broken. The odds on Britain reaching

100F this year shortened from 7/1 to 5/2. One record still standing is 1976's claim to be the best summer on record, when temperatures of 89.8F were recorded on 13 consecutive days. This year is likely to rival 1989's records as the warmest year in Britain since 1659 and the sunniest since 1909.

In Barbourne, Paul Damari who runs the weather station, was delighted to equal the British record. He said: "It was very exciting when it went past Thursday's figure and equalled the record. Barbourne will go down in history now and it's great to be a part of that."

At the London Weather Centre, the central collecting point for about 100 recording stations, there was little excitement. A computer display showed a

constantly changing figure for the centre's roof temperature. There was only the smallest flicker of interest from the scientists as the display passed London's record. "We're really a bit blasé about all this," Richard Edgar, a press officer, said. "It's the press and the public who get more interested in records."

Amateur weatherman around the country reported readings even higher than 99F. Tom Nott of Welwyn Garden City, Hertfordshire, took a reading of 104F in the shade in his garden.

Weather warnings and records, where to cool off, August exodus, page 3
As nature intended, page 14
Country calm, page 15
Travel, Review page 36

Saturday Review

In touch with the people



Schedules mean nothing when the Queen Mother, 90 today, is offered a cup of tea. A profile by Alan Hamilton. An official portrait is on page 22 of the main section

Restored to glory



Italian craftsmen have completed a remarkable art restoration exercise

Some points of departure

Is the forthcoming Channel tunnel forcing ferry companies to improve services?

WEEKEND LIVING

When retreat is politic

Caroline Jackson, Tory MEP, on the sanity-restoring benefits of her weekend home in Oxfordshire

A passion for the spout

Teapots are so popular they have their own exhibition. And their own design eccentricities

THE TIMES SPORT

Bunkering our young golfers



P.B. 'Laddie' Lucas on the young golfers with nowhere to play

WEEKEND MONEY

Beware of the insurance

Some dog owners could face large compensation claims, even if they have insurance

H for hasty?

The rush to get H-registration cars may have cost owners dear in hire purchase payments

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Degrees from the University of Wales College of Cardiff will appear on Monday.

COULD YOU SOLVE THIS PUZZLE AS FAST AS EINSTEIN?

				28
				30
				20
				16

19 20 30

HOW TO SOLVE THE PUZZLE

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Senior police may get extra pay to reward experience

By STEWART TENDLER, CRIME CORRESPONDENT

BRITAIN'S senior police officers may receive extra money, as a reward for experience and the responsibility of their positions, under police pay proposals being considered by David Waddington, the home secretary.

The general proposals, based on a formula drawn from national pay trends from May 1989 to May 1990, would give all ranks a basic 9.75 per cent pay increase from September. Senior officers from assistant chief constable and above could also be eligible for an additional 2.5 per cent increase. The rise is the largest the police have

received since 1982, and is almost certain to be accepted by the home secretary.

It would raise the pay of a new constable from £9,900 a year to £10,866 a year and, at the other end of the scale, take the pay of a chief superintendent from a basic £31,131 to £34,167. In London, officers also get allowances worth another £2,100.

At the top of the tree the salary of a chief constable, with a force covering a population of up to 400,000, would rise from £43,749 to £48,009, while the man in charge of a large urban force could expect to see his salary

go from £55,608 to £61,029, under the plan. The annual salary of the chief constable of the RUC would rise to £68,925 from £62,802. The proposals also suggest a long service increment for officers at the rank of assistant chief constable or above. If they have held their current ranks for three years or more, they would get an additional 2.5 per cent in a scheme starting in August 1991.

If the home secretary accepts the proposal, worth more than £1,000 a year to the most senior provincial chief constables, it will be a victory for the Association of Chief Police Officers. The increment was first floated two years ago as part of a package which was eventually watered down by Douglas Hurd, the then home secretary, much to the anger of senior police.

They have argued that their pay has slipped back, compared with pay awards to other public service managers. Police claim extra pay is needed to encourage talented officers to make the attempt to reach top command, and want extra cash to cover the demands of the job.

The proposal has been framed to avoid putting a large burden on the pay bill for 1989/90 and covers only a percentage of officers, but comes at a time when police performance and finances are under considerable examination. There are already forecasts from senior officers that, within a few years, the top ranks may be working with short-term contracts.

Policewomen in the West Midlands are being offered up to five years' maternity leave to counter the loss of experience and trained officers as a result of pregnancy. The force is also promising that those who return to work within three years will keep the rank they had reached.

Women comprise 14 per cent of the 6,800-strong West Midlands force, and 22 resign every year for maternity reasons. Fifty women who have left during the past two years have been told of the new scheme, and three have said they will apply to rejoin.

Sergeant Simon Cross, research and development officer for the West Midlands force, said: "A lot of women get to the stage where they think they could not physically cope with running a career and bringing up a child at the same time, so they resign. This scheme gives them five years to create a bond and be with their child until it starts school."

Woman barrister to run fraud office

By QUENTIN COWDY, HOME AFFAIRS CORRESPONDENT

THE Whitehall establishment has broken new ground by appointing a leading woman barrister as director of the Serious Fraud Office.

Barbara Mills, QC, a criminal barrister, has been involved in some of the most celebrated Central Criminal Court cases since she took silk in 1986. She prosecuted Michael Fagan, who broke into Buckingham Palace in 1982 and talked with the Queen in her bedroom, and was defence counsel in the trial of the murderers of the policeman hacked to death in the 1985 Tottenham riot. She is a member of the prosecution team in the Guinness trial.

Before taking silk, Mrs Mills, aged 49, who has four children, was a junior Treasury counsel. She was called to the Bar in 1963. She took up her new job next month, when John Wood, the director, becomes director of public prosecutions in Hong Kong.

Mrs Mills is joining an organisation which, by its own admission, has still to reach maturity. Mr Wood said recently that the 19 lawyers and 20 accountants under his direction had made great strides in pursuing complicated fraud cases but still had far to go to achieve their aim of cleaning up the City. He has called the team's prosecution record reasonable.

The Serious Fraud Office has been criticised for taking too long to bring cases to court. There is also a feeling, which Mr Wood thinks is unjustified, that the team's "hit-rate" is not high enough. He says that most big fraud cases are by definition difficult to investigate and that his

officials should not expect to win every case.

The office was launched in April 1988 and has an annual budget of £11 million and a staff of around 100. Forty-seven of the 69 defendants it has prosecuted have been convicted. Three cases are part heard, 26 are awaiting trial or committal proceedings and another 32 are being investigated.

Mrs Mills, who was not available for comment yesterday, once said in an interview that no one could say that having children had held her career back. "I've made it my business to put in 105 per cent of effort in this respect. I've hacked out an unusual role, and I think I may have contributed to a change in attitude."

Her husband, John, is a former deputy Labour leader of Camden council, and former deputy chairman of the London Docklands Development Corporation.



Barbara Mills: hacked out an unusual role

£2.3m for orphaned daughter

A YOUNG woman received £2.3 million yesterday from her father's will, four months after her family died in an aircraft crash.

Sarah Lilley's father Norman, aged 45, a self-made millionaire, her mother Susan, aged 44, brother Mark, aged 24, and his fiancée Marie Wilson were all killed after their aircraft broke up in mid-air over Bayeux, Normandy, as the party flew back to their home at Ampleforth, North Yorkshire, from the family villa in Spain.

Geoff Grewer, a family friend for more than 20 years, said yesterday: "The crash came a few weeks before the family were to have a double celebration for Sarah's 21st birthday and Norman and Susan's silver wedding anniversary. She told me she is back working as a mobile hairdresser, which is good news."

● The £1,571,282 record damages awarded in the High Court last week to John Lambert, a former airline pilot who was paralysed in a motorcycle accident, is to be challenged in the Court of Appeal.

A spokesman for the insurers of Devon county council, the highway authority responsible for the road where the accident happened nine years ago, said it would also appeal against the refusal of Judge Black, QC, to allow it to contest the claim on liability.

EC laws could cost £1 bn in banned advertising

By MELINDA WITTSOCK, MEDIA CORRESPONDENT

LEGISLATION being drafted in Brussels restricting advertising of alcohol, tobacco, food, pharmaceuticals and even children's toys in the European Community has come under attack by the Advertising Association, Britain's industry trade body.

Advertising revenue in the UK alone could fall by more than £1 billion if directives banning tobacco advertising and severely restricting alcohol and pharmaceutical advertising are adopted, the association said yesterday.

The Advertising Association said that there was "a real and imminent danger" that the EC would adopt the most restrictive of national regulations throughout the Community, such as the Greek ban on advertising of toys on television or France's ban on television advertising of alcohol. It fears the EC will also restrict all alcohol advertising in the press.

In a study published yesterday, *A Freedom Under Threat? - Advertising in the EC*, the association warned that £800 million worth of alcohol advertising revenue was at risk. Another £200 million would be lost if the EC implements a ban restricting press and poster advertising of tobacco products. MEPs across the Community have already proposed a complete ban on tobacco advertising, including a ban on sponsor-

ship. Italy and Portugal have already instituted such a ban and France, Belgium and Spain are to follow suit by the end of this year.

Another directive would stop food manufacturers claiming their products have nutritive value. Claims which cannot be substantiated, claims that everyday foods cannot supply adequate nutrition, claims that "knock-out" foods, and claims that a foodstuff has acquired extra nutritive value from additives will be illegal. "It will stop us from telling consumers why our products are good for them," the study said.

Richard Wade, director general of the Advertising Association, said: "To deny consumers advertising that is legal, decent, honest and truthful is denying the basic right to inform. If detailed legislation stifles the ability of companies to market their wares freely, the EC institutions could justifiably be accused of erecting barriers to market entry, hardening monopoly positions where they exist, discouraging product innovation and stagnating market shares — in other words, of enhancing all the negative qualities of the original fragmented European market."

The study, which exhorts all UK advertisers to lobby their MPs and MEPs to fight the EC proposals, said: "Each new law or ban encourages others. If we don't challenge some of the proposals coming out we fall both ourselves and the industry."

● Saatchi & Saatchi has forecast that Spain will overtake France as the fifth biggest advertising spender in the world by 1992. The Saatchi study also forecast that expenditure on advertising throughout Europe will have grown to £38.4 billion a year — £13.5 billion more than was spent last year. By 2001, the European advertising market will be larger than the US market, if European expenditure continues to grow at 11 per cent and the US maintains its sluggish five per cent rate.



Up, up and away: Pilots competing in the world hot-air airship championships manoeuvring sedately but with precision at 12mph yesterday round Hardwick village church in the grounds of Clumber Park, Nottinghamshire

Vicars back Carey over assessments

By RUTH GLEDHILL, RELIGIOUS AFFAIRS REPORTER

NEARLY all Church of England clergymen believe that they should be assessed regularly and most believe they should be removed from office if they are substandard, according to a diocesan survey published yesterday.

The results are in line with the views of Dr George Carey, Archbishop of Canterbury designate, who has said that vicars and other incumbents should have regular competency tests. Most of the 200 clergymen responding to the survey, in the diocese of Chelmsford, said they were inadequately supervised. Nine out of ten called for regular assessments and six out of ten said

they should be fired if their work was not satisfactory.

Nearly half said stipends were too low to meet the needs of parochial clergy. Clergy in Chelmsford earn about £300 above the national minimum of £10,500, but more than a third said stipends were too low to encourage enough people to join the ministry.

More than a third said they should be allowed to buy their own homes instead of living in tied accommodation. Six out of ten, however, were unwilling to lose the independence and benefits associated with the parson's freedom to qualify for the rights and safeguards they would have as employees.

Canon John Williams, team rector at Forest Gate and a former chairman of the House of Clergy in the Chelmsford Diocesan Synod, said vicars wanted to be "more normal and treated like other people."

"I thought it was rather good for 62 per cent of the clergy to be happy to be fired if they did not come up to scratch, although many made the point that help should be offered first. This gives a different view of the clergy to the one many people have had in the past. The church is changing and that is reflected in the appointment of Dr Carey. He is a man who is close to the grass roots."

He said many argued that pay should not be important in a vocational career, but one clergyman questioned whether there was an "essential link between vocation and poverty". Others said that they did not mind poverty but felt their families should not be forced to suffer too.

Canon Williams said: "A neighbour of mine has just been to Dorset in a tent. A camping holiday was all he could afford. Many clergy would like to feel they had enough money to buy a retirement home and pay off a mortgage while they are working."

Clifford Longley, page 10

Cardinal's Oxford dream is realised

A HUNDRED years after his death, one of the dearest hopes of Cardinal John Henry Newman is to be realised with the foundation in Oxford of a Roman Catholic oratory as a centre of prayer and study (Ruth Gledhill writes).

Newman, a fellow of Oriel College, was one of the founders of the Oxford Movement that sought to revive Christian tradition and ritual in Anglicanism. The movement, sometimes called the Tractarians, marked the start of the Anglo-Catholic party in the Church of England.

After Newman's conversion to Rome he avoided the city in which he had spent many years as an Anglican priest, but he always hoped to open a religious house there similar to his oratory at Birmingham and to the Brompton Oratory in London. His wishes were frustrated by members of the English Catholic hierarchy who opposed the idea of Roman Catholics being educated at Oxford.

A priest from the Birmingham Oratory has been invited to take charge of the parish of St Aloysius, Oxford, and to start the oratory in the large house attached to the church. The Birmingham fathers will send two priests and a student to Oxford from September. The Most Rev Maurice Couve de Murville, Roman Catholic Archbishop of Birmingham, invited the fathers to send a priest to St Aloysius 100 years after the death of Cardinal Newman on August 11 1890. Oxford University honoured Newman's memory with a series of public lectures and a formal dinner earlier this year.

● A leading religious publishing company, Darton, Longman and Todd, is now owned by its staff. The company's founder, Michael Longman, who died in 1978, left his majority shareholding to the company with instructions for a move to common ownership.

Industrial advisers to be recruited for schools

By DAVID TYTLER, EDUCATION EDITOR

SENIOR industrialists from some of Britain's major companies are being recruited by John MacGregor, the education secretary, to set the standards for schools this decade.

Mr MacGregor is expected to announce early next week significant changes to two of the government's most important advisory bodies, the National Curriculum Council (NCC) and the Schools Examination and Assessment Council (Seac). The education secretary believes that the two councils have been weighted in favour of the education establishment, with most members coming from universities and local education authorities. He has decided to use his powers of appointment to shift the balance.

At least three of the 15 members of the NCC, which decides what should be taught in the ten compulsory subjects in the national curriculum, are to be replaced by senior managers from companies including BP and Unilever. Mr MacGregor is also expected to appoint a head teacher from a school that has opted out of local authority control to one of the councils, to show that he believes grant-maintained schools are an increasingly important part of education in England and Wales.

Similar changes are expected at Seac, which is responsible for overseeing the GCSE and A-levels and the introduction of the compulsory tests to be introduced alongside the national curriculum. These changes will probably be limited to two of the 15 council members.

The minister has been working on the changes since his return from West Germany earlier this summer.

Library pleas go unheard

By SIMON TAIT, ARTS CORRESPONDENT

THE British Library is to resist pleas by eminent scholars to retain the round reading room of the British Museum as its main humanities research centre.

A private report compiled by a committee including Lord Jenkins of Hillhead, Sir Isaiah Berlin, Lord Blake and Lord Thomas of Swynerton has been sent to David Mellor, the arts minister. The report calls for the reading room in Bloomsbury to be retained by the British Library when the first phase of its new St Pancras building opens in 1993.

A spokesman for the library said yesterday that it would be impossible to accede to the request at this stage. "We have discussed the possibilities of keeping the reading room with experts in great detail over at least the last year, and they are not practical. It would mean a major redesign of Professor Colin St John Wilson's building, and we are too far along the road to make changes now, even if we wanted to."

He said the £25 million saving that the report claims would be made by ferrying the 100 million volumes to the new building and removing the new humanities reading room from the design is questionable. The advantages of providing better, and faster, services to readers and improving storage conditions in the new building would be lost, he said, and in the long term the expense of running two sites would cost more than the claimed savings.

The room will not be destroyed, however, but is to be reconverted to the British Museum, where a committee of staff and trustees is compiling a report on its future. The committee is likely to recommend it becomes a study centre.

£1m credit card fraud warning

Credit card holders and shopkeepers were warned yesterday of a £1 million fraud involving more than 9,000 unsigned Access and Visa cards. The cards were found in two mailbags raided in London to Exeter, in which bags bound to Exeter from Access at Southampton and TSB Visa at Brighton, were snatched.

The police did not know how many cards were missing, and most have not appeared on the blacklist of stolen cards because they have yet to be reported. Detectives want cardholders in Devon who have not received replacements due in June to report the fact to their banks.

All the cards were with details of their credit limits, and it is feared they may include some "no limit" gold cards. A major fraud enquiry is now under way.

Driver impaled

A lorry driver was killed yesterday when he was impaled on a metal tube. The man, aged 45, was sitting in his cab at Dudley Tube, Bilston, West Midlands, when a load of steel tubing slipped as it was hoisted on to his wagon. West Midlands police said a length of tubing crashed through the rear of the cab and speared him through the back, killing him instantly. He has not been named.

Captain fined

Kalervo Puskala, a Finnish-born sea captain, returned to his ship, which is anchored in a Spanish port, after being fined £1,500 with £300 costs at Truro Crown Court yesterday for getting drunk on vodka after the 2,500 ton *Bonita* ran aground on rocks. The vessel went off course after leaving harbour in Fowey, Cornwall, last October, and ran aground at Polidmouth Cove.

Driving ban

Lord Henry Norreys, heir to the fourth Earl of Lindsey and Abingdon, was banned from driving for three years and four months by Marylebone magistrates' court, in central London, yesterday. Lord Norreys, aged 32, of Somers Mauchline, Ayrshire, was arrested after a party on June 22 when he was found to be driving after having consumed more than double the legal alcohol limit.

Rock fall escape

Brian Foulston, aged 55, was recovering yesterday after a boulder weighing 1½ tons tumbled 300 yards from the Great Orme headland and smashed the roof of his car in Ty Gwyn Road, Llandudno, North Wales. Mr Foulston, an insurance collector of Cambrian Drive, Rhos-on-Sea, Colwyn Bay, escaped with a head cut needing five stitches, but the car may be an insurance write-off.

CORRECTION

A photograph in today's Saturday Review shows Neil Simon with his former wife, Marsha Mason, not Diane Simon, his current wife.

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Teenager duped bank in £1m shares prank

A TEENAGE baker who duped bankers into issuing him with £100,000 worth of water shares and a £900,000 cheque walked free from court yesterday after being fined £300 with £250 costs.

Judge Gibbs said that the case was exceptional and bizarre. He was amazed that bank officials had been fooled by a simple prank and said he would not send the youth to prison because he was satisfied the episode had been intended as a prank.

Malik Larbe, aged 19, had just £6 in his account when he applied for £1 million worth of shares when Severn Trent Water Authority was privatised last October. Larbe, from The Scotlands, Wolverhampton, admitted charges of stealing a £900,000 cheque belonging to Lloyds Bank and an interim share certificate belonging to Severn Trent PLC.

Trevor Davies, for the prosecution, told Wolverhampton Crown Court that Larbe had completed an application form for £1 million of shares and wrote

out a Co-op Bank cheque from his brother's account.

"The cheque was in the sum of £1 million, signed by the defendant. In fact the bank account had been closed in January of last year and there was nothing in the account."

"The application was processed by the NatWest Bank and forwarded to Lloyds Bank for completion. This particular share issue was over-subscribed, so all the share applications were scaled down. The defendant's share application was scaled down to £100,000 of shares and a share certificate was sent to his address together with a refund cheque for £900,000," he said.

Mr Davies said that when Larbe received the documents he took them to Barclays Bank in Wolverhampton and tried to sell the shares and cash the cheque. A bank official became suspicious and made further enquiries, which revealed that Larbe had just £6 in his Barclays account. Police were alerted and the teenager was arrested.

Peter De Mille, for the defence, said that Larbe had been planning to buy £200 worth of shares with holiday money he was owed by his employer. When that money was not paid, out of a sense of frustration and "for the hell of it", he had applied for £1 million of shares, using a cheque of his brother's from an account that had been closed.

"It is astonishing that a cheque on a personal account for £1 million sent by him in a name that does not appear on that cheque should have been accepted and that the shares should have been issued. And perhaps even more so, that the refund for £900,000 should have been sent to him before the cheque had been cleared," Mr De Mille said.

Three days after the cheque and certificate arrived, Larbe took them to Barclays Bank in Wolverhampton where he had an account containing just £6.

"Even at that stage he wasn't wholly expecting the bank to honour the documents that would have given him £1 million in cash," he added.



Malik Larbe: wrote out cheque for £1 million

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Relief from the heat: young swimmers keeping cool in the river Cam at Cambridge yesterday. Elsewhere in the country an ice-making machine overheated and a life-sized waxwork knight melted into a puddle

Beat the heat tips to drivers as fire warnings go out

By KAREN DAVID

BRITAIN was inundated with heatwave advice yesterday for every activity from dish-washing to driving.

The dangers of swimming in hot weather were highlighted as police frogmen searched for a man aged 22 who drowned in a flooded open-cast coalmine at West Hallam, Derbyshire. The man, from Ilkeston, Derbyshire, was believed to have suffered cramps. A holiday-maker died of a suspected heart attack at Widemouth Bay, Cornwall, after helping children in trouble in the sea.

Ramblers were warned of the risks of starting fires in tinderbox conditions. Firemen in Surrey, Hampshire and Gwent fought woodland blazes which swept across dry land.

The Luton district council appealed to people to "share your bath with a tree" by throwing used water on to the roots of parched plants. A

similar appeal for dishwashing water went out at Windsor, where the castle gardens have shrivelled.

The RAC issued warnings of "homicidal tendencies" afflicting motorists trapped in stifling traffic jams, and gave a ten-point list of guidelines including the use of old towels as window shades and the magic words "Be Patient".

Problems in store for motorway drivers this week-end could range from melting roads to roadside fires caused by discarded cigarette stubs, the AA said. At Heathrow airport one of the main runways was shut for several hours as newly laid tarmac failed to set.

Weaver fish bearing poisonous spikes lurked off the coast of west Wales, coastguards said. Poisonous blue-green algae contaminated a lake near Reading. There were several contenders for the day's most revolting story. The red, inch-

long worms that invaded a children's paddling pool near Cleethorpes turned out to be harmless midge larvae. The entire stock of a Liverpool chocolate shop melted.

There was hot competition for the nation's most enviable job. A front-runner was Colin Howard, who bought a thermal anorak yesterday to wear for work in the freezer room at Walls' ice-cream factory in Gloucester. Staff at Pifco's quality control department in Manchester, who are paid to test electric fans, were happy in their work. Workers at Perivale Ice in west London said people did not realise how hard it was to produce 20 tonnes of ice a day. Andrew Coughlan, the manager, said: "We are sold out and our machines have overheated."

Staff at Eortum and Mason's store in Piccadilly, central London, may feel a little hot under the collar after being told that they cannot shed their traditional black frock coats today. Coventry police were ordered to put their ties back on after an outbreak of open collars, and shorts were banned for taxi drivers in Worcester. However, at Goodwood's Richmond enclosure strict dress regulations were relaxed to allow male racegoers to remove their jackets.

The heatwave uncovered some strange sights: a cache of stolen antique weapons was found at Eton when the Thames's level dropped by several inches and a passer-by saw gun barrels. At Stansted Mountfitchet castle in Essex, a life-sized waxwork knight melted into a puddle.

Firemen called to a fire in Buckley, Chyrld, were amazed to find smoke pouring from Bob Williams's electric blanket. "I just hate getting into a cold bed and use the blanket to warm the bed all year round," he said.

The heatwave was cleared of responsibility for stopping the clock of Big Ben which has been refusing to pass 5 o'clock for the past three days. Engineers yesterday pinpointed the fault as a rogue bearing and worked through the day on the troubled eastern face of the clock after it had stopped three times in 36 hours, each time about 5.15.

Alan Franks, page 10
In Town, page 14
Forecast, page 22
Inspiration, Review page 36

Scientists claim tidal waves may hit Britain

By NICK NUTTALL
TECHNOLOGY CORRESPONDENT

BRITAIN'S northeastern coastline is threatened by waves capable of devastating coastal towns and cities, three scientists have claimed. Geological studies indicate that submarine landslips have occurred in the Norwegian Sea, causing tidal waves to crash south on to the British coast, submerging ancient communities and plunging large tracts of land under floods up to 20 metres deep.

The geologists, David Smith and Alastair Lawson, of Coventry Polytechnic, and David Long, of the marine geology unit of the British Geological Survey, undertook their research as part of the European Commission's Climatology Programme. Their findings have been published in the magazine *New Scientist*.

They believe that the unstable, natural forces that cause the tsunami waves are still active in the region, and that global warming and a rise in sea levels would make the arrival of tsunami waves even more calamitous for life, buildings and land. Plans for nuclear power stations and nuclear waste sites should take the threat into account, they say.

Scientists have long been puzzled by unusual layers of sand found along the northern and eastern coastline of Scotland. The British researchers believe that the clue to their formation may lie in evidence of huge ocean bed landslips, called Storegga slides, at the southern tip of the Norwegian Sea, recently discovered by scientists at the Continental Institute in Trondheim, Norway. These landslips may have been triggered by earthquakes.

"We believe that the similarity in age between the second Storegga slide and the unusual sand layer of eastern Scotland is more than a coincidence. It seems likely that the second slide caused a tsunami wave that threw up the sand on to a wide area of the coast of northern Britain. A tsunami in the North Sea is not merely a historical curiosity. It could well happen again," the scientists say.

Unstable deposits that slip after an earthquake and cause the formation of huge waves in the ocean are still evident on many areas of northwest Europe's sea floor. Since 1983 three of northwest Europe's strongest earthquakes have been within 100 kilometres of the Storegga area.

Measure for measure in the nervous nineties

By BILL BURROUGHS

WHENEVER the temperature rises above 90°F (32.2°C) in Britain, we reach for the record books to see how current extremes compare with those of the past. It is hard to accept that such heat is not that exceptional in southern England. What is odder is that we take for granted figures about it being well over 100°F in the sun. We make far less fuss when we are given exaggerated figures about the heat in sporting arenas such as Wimbledon and Lord's than we do over apparently much lower shade temperatures.

This confusion arises from the fact that, out in the open, the observed temperature depends on how efficiently the thermometer and its surroundings absorb the sun's rays. It is common knowledge that on a summer's day the asphalt-paved, concrete-lined canyons of big cities are far hotter than the surrounding countryside. This, however, tells us more about the locality than it does about the weather.

It is for this reason that meteorologists place rigorous standards on measuring the shade temperature. Ideally, it

should be taken in a well-ventilated specially designed shelter over open-mown grass. This is the most accurate measure of how extreme the weather is, as it effectively provides a figure for the lowest shade temperature normally found out in the open.

In England the highest possible shade temperature is probably about 100°F (38.3°C). The perfect conditions for this are when the country is covered by a static anti-cyclone which wafts hot dry air from the Continent. When combined with a dry spell so little heat is wasted on evaporating surface moisture that the mercury readily soars into the 90s in July or August.

The oft-quoted 100.5° (38.5°C) all-time British high, observed at Tunbridge Wells on July 22, 1868, is regarded with suspicion. It was recorded in the fore-runner of modern instrument shelters and hence was more susceptible to some direct heating from the sun. It is generally accepted that the hottest day for which reliable records are available was August 9, 1911, when several places recorded

figures of 97°F (36.1°C) and 98°F (36.6°C).

More recently, there has been occasion that exceeded the current heatwave. Last year, the highest figure was 93.6°F (34.2°C), and in July 1983 there were a number of days in the low 90s. But pride of place goes to 1976, which had two or three days which came within a degree of so of matching the 1911 record.

More significantly, it featured 15 consecutive days with maxima of 90°F (32.2°C) or more, which exceeds by a factor of three any other heatwave on record. The fact that it has been hotter in the past is not much consolation for those who have to work in sweltering heat and can only grumble about the green-house effect.

THE SUNDAY TIMES



The best of enemies

"None of this would have happened if Wallis Simpson hadn't blown in from Baltimore," was the reaction of the Queen Mother when as Elizabeth, Duchess of York she found herself at the centre of a crisis that shook the monarchy.

Tomorrow, in *The Sunday Times*, Donald Zec charts the profound effect the abdication of King Edward VIII had on the lives of the young Duchess of York and Bertie, the husband she fought to protect



Also, Alastair Burnet recounts the Queen Mother's love affair with National Hunt racing

Earl Grey of Sotheby's

A man for all seasons or all markets? Tomorrow, *The Sunday Times* Magazine looks at the irresistible rise of Grey Gowrie: poet, politician, saleroom chairman and woe of the superwealthy

Up to your neck
Callanetics guru Callan Pinckney provides a course of exercises to ease the lower back, stiff necks and aching shoulders

Also, Alastair Burnet recounts the Queen Mother's love affair with National Hunt racing

Hidden hazards of cooling-off swim

By MARK SOUSTER

WITH the death rate from drowning doubling in the heatwave, the Royal Society for the Prevention of Accidents yesterday repeated its warning to the public on swimming in potentially lethal inland waters in Britain.

The society says that while the temptation to jump into the nearest water to cool off may be irresistible, people should be aware of the dangers. So far this year 275 people have drowned in Great Britain, two-thirds in lakes, rivers, and reservoirs, according to the society. It advises people to use one of the 3,000 public swimming pools, where qualified lifeguards are on duty, or one of the 401 bathing beaches which have been designated safe by the government.

Not one of Britain's 7,000 inland water areas is a designated bathing area. It is illegal and dangerous to swim in reservoirs, which can be cold beneath the surface whatever the air temperature, and technical equipment below the waterline poses additional problems. With water levels low, the risk of a broken neck from diving into shallow areas is increased, the society says.

Other inland waters, such as quarries, canals and lakes are equally hazardous although swimming in them is at one's own peril. Dangers faced by swimmers include sudden cramp from cold waters, unexpectedly strong currents, and hidden submerged objects as well as water shallower than

expected. The majority of this year's victims have been young men, aged between 15 and 30, who may have been eating and drinking or showing off to friends by diving in to cool off. Becky Kirkwood, the development officer of the society's water safety division said yesterday.

People do not realise the difference between swimming in the controlled environment of a pool and inland waters, she said. Of those who have drowned, many have been good swimmers who have often disappeared without a struggle, she added.

Mrs Kirkwood said: "Last year 83 people drowned during June when there was a similar heatwave. People should not swim in rivers, canals, quarries and reservoirs. The price of a good summer seems to be the pointless deaths of fit, healthy young people who cannot wait to cool off. This must be stopped."

Those people who ignore the warnings may also face additional hazards from the outbreak of potentially toxic blue green algae which has affected 279 inland waters so far this summer.

The problem is most severe in the Thames, Anglia and Wessex regions where a general alert is in force. Algae can cause illnesses ranging from skin rashes and eye irritation to vomiting, diarrhoea and fever.

In Town, page 14



High noon: office workers enjoying a splash in the fountain in Trafalgar Square in London

Friendliness glows amid loosened ties

By THOMSON PRENTICE, MEDICAL CORRESPONDENT

FOR the first time in 25 years, Professor Cary Cooper wore shorts to his university office yesterday. The heatwave had stirred memories of his native California and prompted the thought that leisure wear might be good for British business.

The heat of the moment offered new insights into human behaviour, with psychologists predicting symptoms ranging from fatigue and frustration to an excess of friendliness. Professor Cooper is head of organisational psychology at the University of Manchester Institute of Science and Technology and a leading authority on stress in the workplace. "Hot weather encourages us to dress more informally for work, and that in turn may help us conduct our business in a more informal way," he said.

Loosening the old school tie or, better still, taking it off, could prevent executives getting too hot under the collar and make them friendlier towards their colleagues and business contacts, he said. "There should be positive results from a more relaxed attitude. Companies should be more flexible when there is a long hot spell. They could encourage people to come to work much earlier in the morning, when it's cool, and leave sooner."

Better still, they could tell some of their staff to stay at home and work from there. It's a lot more pleasant to make your business calls from a deckchair in the garden than from behind your desk. Productivity might suffer, but in heat like this it is going to suffer anyway."

With fewer people going to work, trains, buses and motorways would be less crowded, making commuting quicker and less stressful, he said. The heat was likely to provoke anger, aggression and frustration among drivers stuck in jams, but Professor Cooper doubted the view, expressed by the RAC yesterday, that it could trigger violence in some motorists.

Peter Cook, the RAC's rescue services manager, said: "Traffic delays in stifling conditions can lead to homicidal tendencies. It is important to avoid both car and driver boiling over."

Heatwaves provoke violent outbreaks in New York and Washington, but John Bonn,



Cooper: memories of his native California

Staggering the great August exodus keeps hotlines open

FOR the next three weeks the chances of finding the right civil servant, local authority official or even business contact at the end of a telephone line will be slightly less remote than is usual when Europe makes the most of the dog days of August and basks in the sun.

For the first time in the 200 years since the industrial revolution set the working habits of millions, there are signs that more people are prepared, or even ordered, to work through the summer heat. A combination of crowded roads and resorts, economic decline and the move from heavy industrial production to largely service-based economies has led some countries within the EC to encourage a greater spread of the holiday season.

In Britain, this is happening almost by default. Last year, for example, only 22 per cent of long holidays began in August compared with 26 per cent ten years earlier. At the same time, according to a survey by the English Tourist Board, the number of holidays taken outside the main four summer months rose from 17 per cent to 22 per cent. It is a trend that is expected to continue and the British Tourist Authority is pressing for further staggering of the season.

Central to the situation are school

holidays, a problem that some countries have tackled. The Netherlands has been divided into three regions, each with different school holiday dates. "It has been a marvellous success," said Henry Kol, of the Dutch embassy in London. "Everyone knows for the next three years when their schools will be on holiday and there is an unwritten rule among employers that people with young children will get first choice of their holidays."

With 1.5 million children at school in The Netherlands this means that a large proportion of the population is removed from the holiday peak at a stroke. The idea has been canvassed in Britain too, the main idea being to divide the school year into four terms.

British education authorities can choose summer holiday dates. Schools in Scotland, for example, break up as early as the beginning of July, whereas those in southern counties have often taken holidays from mid-August to September.

Other factors are playing an increasing role in changing the shape of the British summer holiday. "Until five years ago a three-week long holiday was the norm, whereas today it is five," the Institute of Directors says. "This has allowed far greater flexibility for people to choose to

take their holidays outside the main season, even though our research has shown that only 15 per cent of directors actually take their full holiday entitlement."

The gradual shut down of heavy industry has also led to the end of the traditional Wakes Weeks. The days when several hundred thousand Glaswegians, for example, would board up to 50 special trains to take them "down the watter" to resorts such as Dunoon, Rothesay and Millport, leaving industrial Clydeside a desert, are over.

Ken Smith, acting director of the CBI Scotland, said that the change in Scots' holiday patterns had come about because of social and economic change north of the Border. The old industrial and manufacturing heartland of Scotland has all but disappeared. As a result, the annual Glasgow Fair two-week holiday has gone too, with employees able to stagger their holidays throughout July and August.

During the Glasgow Fair, industry would shut down for annual maintenance and repair. The shipyards, which in their prime employed about 60,000 people on the Clyde, lay still. Nowadays, three-fifths of the population are employed in service industries that have no close season and people are urged to be as flexible as

possible in taking their break, be it in Blackpool, the Isle of Man or Tenerife.

The CBI maintains that the run down in heavy industry and the switch to service industries, such as tourism, is also leading to more demand for workers to remain at their posts throughout the period. "This year, this is even more marked because of the economic downturn," a spokesman said. "Every order is vital and therefore salesmen and managers are beavering away throughout the summer with no chance of easing off at all."

The British Chamber of Commerce has also noted the trend to take holidays earlier or later. "More people seem to find working during August an attractive option with air-conditioned offices and the chance of getting on with paper work without being bothered by constantly ringing telephones."

This year, the schools in West Germany's state of North Rhine Westphalia, where Bonn is situated, were on holiday for the earliest six weeks of the period and children have gone back this week for the autumn term. This means that many civil servants are back, able to work on German reunification. It also means, since summer heat is building up, that

children are often sent home. If the temperature in the classrooms goes above 26°C it is considered too hot for them to work.

Staggering of holidays can cause serious travel delays with families from one state going home at the time that others are leaving. Last weekend, when Baden-Württemberg "crossed over" with North Rhine Westphalia, motorways were more heavily congested than ever before. The worst jam, on the road from Nuremberg to Berlin, was 70 miles long and took six hours to clear.

Meanwhile, in France, strenuous efforts by government and industry to change ingrained summer holiday habits have succeeded in reducing the great August get-away. A combination of inducements and quotas for state employees had a considerable impact, while many companies have also streamlined their holiday seasons to avoid what used to be more or less total shutdown in August.

As a result, figures show that mid-to-late July has become considerably more popular, although August still accounts for the lion's share of holidays at around 40 per cent. The Parisians, of course, are different, preferring to abandon their city to the tourists in August.

HARVEY ELLIOTT

Bradford discovers new wealth as unlikely tourist destination

The government is setting up a task force to come up with methods for easing the burden on Britain's most popular tourist destinations, partly by spreading the load around less popular towns and cities that will be encouraged to develop their potential. PETER DAVENPORT visited Bradford, an unlikely contender that has taken the holiday market by surprise.

EVEN the dead have their part to play in Bradford's tourism initiative. Undercliffe Cemetery, sprawling over 25 acres of hillside on the eastern approaches to the city, is the final resting place of many a Victorian wool baron who made sure of lasting recognition by having a towering stone monument erected over their grave.

For decades the cemetery lay neglected, overgrown with weeds and with the tombstones, some Celtic crosses, obelisks and even a grey granite mausoleum in the form of an Egyptian temple, a

regular target for vandals. Three years ago it was the subject of an environmental improvement project and now attracts thousands of visitors a year. It also picked up an award in the BBC *It's My City* series.

Undercliffe Cemetery is just one of the attractions that were marketed by Bradford city council in a determined drive to create a tourist industry, almost from scratch, over the past 10 years. The range is diverse: from a museum dedicated to the glove puppet Sooty, who made his first

public appearance in Bradford, to the National Museum of Photography, Film and Television, attracting 800,000 visitors a year, and the Brontë Parsonage at Haworth, the destination for 200,000 tourists, including such a large number of Japanese that two members of staff at the local tourist information office have had to learn the language.

Just ten years after Bradford entered the UK holiday market, to almost universal mirth, even among its own citizens, it has an industry that generates £56.4 million a year and attracts about six million visitors from throughout the UK and, increasingly, from abroad. At least 7,000 jobs depend directly on tourism.

There have been important other benefits too. Mike Cowlam, marketing manager of Bradford's enterprise unit, which replaced

the economic development unit that launched the tourism initiative, said that one of the reasons behind the original programme was to improve the appalling image the city then had as a means of attracting new industry and investment.

The council pulls no punches on the scale of the task. It says: "In 1980 people's idea of Bradford was a place where the sparrows woke up coughing and pigeons flew backwards to keep the dirt out of their eyes. Turning the district into a major tourist destination was not going to be an easy task. The aim was not only to launch Bradford's tourist trade, bringing new spending into the city, but also to boost investment and job creation by persuading investors that Bradford was the place to be." The first step in the programme was to undertake an

honest assessment of the attractions the city and surrounding district had to offer, including a rich industrial heritage and fine Victorian buildings, proximity to the Yorkshire Dales and moors and hotels almost empty at the weekends when business travellers had left.

It was clear from the start that Bradford could not compete with such well-established tourist centres as Chester and York so it launched two short-break holidays - In the Footsteps of the Brontës and Industrial Heritage. The novelty of Bradford entering the holiday market generated widespread publicity and in the first year 2,000 holidays were sold and the city has never looked back.

Mr Cowlam says that Bradford was the first authority to set up its own economic development unit and the first industrial city to

launch a tourism strategy as part of its regeneration programme. To keep ahead of the game, as more towns and cities sought to follow its lead, Bradford has regularly introduced new attractions.

To spread the benefits of tourism across the widest possible range of its citizens, Bradford launched a Flavours of Asia package, explaining the origins of the city's large Asian community, their religious beliefs and offering a selection of Asian restaurants to be sampled. It proved the most successful promotion in increasing trade and creating new jobs.

As the demand has grown so have the resources: between 1983 and 1989 the number of hotels increased from 12 to 31, restaurants from 36 to 132, conference venues from eight to 26, museums and attractions from 23 to 61, with the Victorian & Albert

Museum set to establish a north-east arm in the conversion of a mill complex. A side-product has been the growth in mill shops, from none in 1983 to 46 last year, where visitors can obtain bargains, such as cashmere and angora cloths, at prices vastly cheaper than in high street shops. They are especially popular with people from Scandinavia and the US.

Mr Cowlam says that the tourism strategy and its creation of a better image for Bradford has been a significant contribution towards the city's revived fortunes. By the end of last year committed and planned investment stood at £1 billion, the highest level since its Victorian heyday. "I am sure there are lessons to be learned here for creating other new destinations for tourists. Certainly nobody blinks any more at the idea of holidays based in Bradford."

World health body forced to cut back Aids programme

By THOMSON PRENTICE, MEDICAL CORRESPONDENT

THE World Health Organisation (WHO) is cutting its multi-million pound budget on Aids and is to have its international programme to fight the disease re-evaluated by independent experts.

The moves are the result of pressure from some countries, including Britain, which fund the organisation's Global Programme on Aids and which believe it has been expanded too rapidly since its launch four years ago. The health organisation now believes that up to 10 million people worldwide are infected with the Aids virus, but support for the Aids programme appears to have been damaged by scepticism over that estimate in countries where the epidemic is growing more slowly.

Britain, the third largest donor to the global programme, has limited its donations through the government's Overseas Development Administration to £4.5 million a year since 1988, and the programme's budget is now being reduced by about £10 million to just under £50 million. Many of the health education and Aids prevention projects set up in 123 countries will be re-examined independently.

Doubts have arisen about the priority given to some projects and the efficiency with which they have been established, but there is no suggestion of misconduct. Stricter management controls of the global programme have been imposed at the Geneva headquarters of the health organisation since Jonathan Mann, the founder and director of the programme, resigned in March over disagreements on policy with Hiroshi Nakajima, the director general.

Dr Mann launched the programme in a small office four

years ago. It now has a staff of almost 200 and the biggest budget of any health organisation project. Dr Mann visited most of the 150 countries affected by the disease and encouraged them to set up schemes to screen blood, improve health care and start sex education campaigns. Later he complained that Dr Nakajima had blocked many of his initiatives and downgraded the importance of Aids prevention.

"Dr Mann was an excellent ambassador for the programme, but he wasn't a good manager," Hans Moerk, a member of the management committee for the global programme, said yesterday. "The programme has done wonderful work, but it is now time to stabilise it and make sure that the quality of the work remains high."

Karl Olaf Watshne, Norway's representative on the committee, said: "It has taken too long to establish an efficient programme. In some developing countries there are problems in getting resources out of the capital and into the regions where help is most needed. The epidemic is so serious that we cannot afford quarrels or inefficiency."

Dr Mann had hoped, before he resigned, that the Aids project would be allocated a budget of £59.4 million this year. Instead it will be £49 million, and most donor countries are reluctant to pledge more than a 5 per cent increase for next year.

Dr Moerk said the donor countries were arranging an external evaluation of the programme that would start in September and take six months. The evaluators will report to the management committee of the global programme next March.

The donors intend to trans-

fer some of their support to other United Nations agencies that are becoming more involved in Aids work, and to fund more non-governmental organisations. The changes are being watched closely by Aids workers in Britain. Martin Foreman, of the Francis Institute in London, an independent health promotion organisation, said: "We hope WHO's priorities on Aids remain unchanged, but some of the energy appears to have gone. The global epidemic is still at an early stage and this is not the time to downgrade international commitment to it."

Sixty-five hospitals and health units have applied to become health service trusts, Kenneth Clarke announced yesterday.

The health secretary said a three-month public consultation exercise will now begin on the first wave of applications. However, he re-emphasised that he will take the final decision on whether or not a hospital or unit achieves trust status, giving it more control over its financial affairs.

Applicants include the Royal National Throat, Nose and Ear Hospital, central London, Leeds General Infirmary and associated hospitals, the Royal Free Hospital, north London, and the Royal Liverpool Children's Hospital. Mr Clarke said that although trusts will have greater responsibility for running their own affairs they will remain within the National Health Service.

Infection lays low listeriosis claim boy

A HANDICAPPED boy at the centre of a £1 million listeriosis compensation battle with the government was ill in hospital last night.

Joshua Devereux, 20 months old next week, was taken to Wrexham Maelor hospital in Clwyd, north Wales, suffering from an infection. His father, Bill Devereux, and mother, Vivien, of Wilderness Farm, Gresford, near Wrexham, were at his bedside.

Solicitors acting for Joshua started proceedings against the government last month, claiming negligence because it knew about the dangers of listeriosis but had allegedly delayed issuing a public health warning. Joshua was born with cerebral palsy and hydrocephalus after contracting listeriosis in the womb. He was one month old when a health warning was issued.

The blind and brain-damaged boy was found on Thursday morning lying apparently lifeless on a blood-stained pillow. "My wife called me and we detected some shallow breathing. We brought him straight into hospital. He is poorly, but he is an incredible fighter," Mr Devereux said. "The doctors think it is a massive infection of some sort, which may be related to the bowel or, more probably, chest problems he has had."

The couple's daughter-in-law, Suzanne Devereux, who is looking after Joshua for 12 hours a week, said that he was still seriously ill and was very slow.

Joshua has been receiving blood and plasma transfusions. Wrexham Maelor hospital described Joshua's condition as stable.



Crucifix, a sculpture by Anthony Heywood, made from assorted junk including toys, shells and even a television set, is hung outside St Thomas's church at Canterbury, Kent. The sculpture was inspired by the plight of the homeless

Children among six killed in car crash

Six people, including four members of one family, died when two cars crashed on the A85 between Perth and Crieff, Tayside, on Thursday night. Police said the accident was one of the worst in the region.

The dead family was named by Tayside police as Raymond Brown, a panel beater aged 29, his wife Fiona, aged 27, and their sons, Ross, aged four, and Stuart, aged two. Martin Doherty, a motor engineer aged 29, also died in the crash. His wife Joy, the only survivor of the collision, was in a satisfactory condition in Perth Royal Infirmary yesterday.

The six were all travelling in a Vauxhall Cavalier. The sixth person killed was the driver of a Ford Capri who was trapped in his car, which caught fire. Police would not identify him until relatives had been informed. All the victims are believed to be local people.

Tree not spared

Islington borough council has failed to get a court hearing for its application for a stay of execution on a 150-year-old chestnut tree in St Paul's Churchyard, Canonbury, north London. Protesters trying to save the tree have been camping in its branches. The tree may be cut down on Tuesday.

Death case

Kharim Ghalmi, of Wheatley, Oxfordshire, said to have been the front seat passenger in a car involved in a road accident in which a pedestrian died, was remanded in custody by Thames magistrates accused of manslaughter.

Appeal to prince

Protesters have written to the Prince of Wales asking him to stop Tesco from building a superstore on parkland at Golden Hill, Bristol, Avon.

Accident verdict

A verdict of accidental death was returned yesterday on Chris Peace, of Llanedeyrn, Cardiff. South Glamorgan, who died after being hit by a speeding police car as he walked home on New Year's Day. His family is to claim against the police.

£2m to survivor

A property developer, Norman Lilley, his wife Susan and their son Mark, aged 21, of Ampleforth, Yorkshire, who were killed in a flying accident in France at Easter, left £2,204,909 net before tax to a daughter, Sarah, aged 20.

Murder charge

Kevin Roy Jerrett, a labourer aged 20, appeared before magistrates in Plymouth, Devon, charged with the murder of a boy aged 14 months. He was remanded in custody.

Student architects profit from prince

By CHARLES KNEVITT, ARCHITECTURE CORRESPONDENT

STUDENTS from nine countries, including Czechoslovakia and East Germany, will learn to practise what the Prince of Wales preaches on architecture when they start a course at Magdalen College, Oxford, today.

The Prince of Wales's summer school in civil architecture will be formally opened by the prince, its founder, tomorrow. The 24 students will take classes in drawing and sketching, ornament, lettering, carving, and public consultation on design, and visit a stonemason's yard.

Practical work will include a project to design an infill building in an historic setting, and motorway design. Teachers will include architects, engineers, planners, graphic designers, builders, painters, craftsmen and historians.

The students, men and women aged between 20 and 40, were selected from 203 applicants. They come from New Zealand, Canada, Italy, Greece, the United States and the UK. Two thirds have scholarships to help with the £1,000 costs.

Later this month the school will transfer to the British School at Rome, and then move about 50 miles north to the Villa Lante, near Viterbo, which has been made available by the Italian government. The school is intended to be held annually and has been organised without involving the Royal Institute of British Architects, which recognises 36 schools of architecture in this country.

The prince, in his book *A Vision of Britain*, published last autumn, said that architectural education needed to be radically overhauled. Jules Lubbock, director of studies, said: "The prince wants the summer school to encourage a reverence for our natural surroundings, resulting in buildings which contrib-

ute to the well-being of those who use them, and which display respect - or show 'good manners' - toward the buildings and landscapes among which they take their place.

"The prince spent two years exploring the questions of architectural education in Britain and found that many people who share his enthusiasm are doing something to meet the need for architectural education based on these principles, which is how the idea of the summer school came about."

Leading article, page 11

Parnes was terrified over cover-up threat, QC says

ANTHONY Parnes, the stockbroker, was left terrified of the punishment that could be handed out by a rich and powerful businessman after a Whitehall investigation was launched into the Guinness deal, it was claimed yesterday.

Ephraim Margulies, the former chairman of the sugar and foods group S and W Berisford, threatened to alter documents to show that Mr Parnes received £1.94 million of the success fee unless the broker agreed to an elaborate cover-up, Colin Nicholls, QC, for Mr Parnes, told Southwark Crown Court, south London.

Later Mr Parnes was sobbing with genuine fear as he explained his role to government officers. The money was part of the £3.4 million paid to Berisford companies as a success fee and to cover losses after investing £15 million in an alleged illegal share support scheme that saw Guinness win its bid for Distillers in early

1986. The £1.9 million was invoiced through one of Mr Margulies' offshore companies, Cifco, but Mr Parnes was told that it would look like he received the payoff unless he agreed to a cover-up. Trade department inspectors were appointed to investigate the bid in December 1986. Mr Margulies made his threat on December 10.

Mr Parnes, aged 45, Ernest Saunders, aged 55, former chairman of Guinness, Gerald Ronson, aged 50, head of Heron International, and Sir Jack Lyons, aged 74, a financier, deny 24 counts including theft, false accounting and breaches of the Companies Act.

Mr Nicholls told the jury: "Tony Parnes was out of the frying pan and into the fire." He said that Oliver Roux, Mr Parnes' friend and former Guinness finance director, who was given immunity from prosecution to give evi-

dence for the Crown, agreed with Mr Margulies that backdated invoices could be used to show that Cifco undertook market research abroad to justify the payment, to protect the broker.

"From December 10, Mr Parnes had the terrifying prospect of either going along with a conspiracy to pervert the course of justice or ending up who knows where as a punishment for crossing a rich and powerful businessman like Ephraim Margulies."

Mr Nicholls said the inspectors believed Mr Parnes was genuinely frightened. Mr Parnes appealed to the jury not to compare the £3.35 million fee paid to Mr Parnes to the sort of salaries they or their friends may earn. The payment was justified in terms of the size of the bid and Mr Parnes' undercover intelligence of the stock market.

The trial continues on Monday.

Parents want better service for children

By ROBIN YOUNG

BRITISH parents want their children to get better service in hotels and restaurants, according to a survey published today. The advertising agency WFS Dialogue, which commissioned the survey, claims that the number of "more sophisticated, well-off parents" who want to eat out with their children is growing.

Alastair Waldron, managing director of the agency, said yesterday that too often the only option offered was a meal of a burger and chips and a staff attitude that all children should be treated as if they were five years old or less.

"The promise of UK establishments which specialise in catering to families is not reflected in their practice. It is no good if the whole thing is just a marketing exercise and let down by poorly trained staff. Children should be treated as customers in their

own right," he said. Foreign travel had led families to expect more. "In France, children are seen as an opportunity, not a problem."

Children should be able to choose between hamburgers and freshly cooked home-style English food, and smaller children's portions from the adult menu would introduce more adventurous and healthy food, the survey says. Staff should be friendly and helpful to children, parking easier, parents should know in advance how much a meal will cost them, and high chairs should be provided if needed, the survey says.

Although weekend breaks are becoming ever more popular in the UK, holiday markets families complained that it was difficult to identify hotels where children would be welcome, and to get an accurate idea of the likely cost of a family weekend.

Patten weighs up arguments over a new 'traditional' village

By JOHN YOUNG



CHRIS Patten, the environment secretary, is expected to decide within the next few days whether to allow a village to be built in open countryside near Newbury, in Berkshire.

The project has attracted wide interest, partly because the owner of the land, James Gladstone, has commissioned the "classical" architect John Simpson to design the village in traditional style (left). Mr Simpson's plans for the redevelopment of Paternoster Square, close to St Paul's Cathedral, have won the support of the Prince of Wales.

There is, however, the question of whether Mr Patten is prepared to override the Berkshire county structure plan which, like all other similar plans in England and Wales with the exception of Cambridgeshire, insists that all new development should be within or on the outskirts of existing towns and villages.

The plans for the village of Upper Donnington were rejected by Newbury district council last year. They were

subsequently presented at a two-week public enquiry in October, at which they were opposed by the Council for the Protection of Rural England. Since then a local pressure group, Sane Planning in the South East, has urged Berkshire MPs to bring pressure on Mr Patten to turn down the scheme.

The pressure group was formed four years ago to oppose the construction of a new town at Foxley Wood, near Camberley, Surrey, which Nicholas Ridley, then environment secretary, said he was minded to approve, but which Mr Patten rejected.

Christina Hill, co-ordinator of the pressure group, regards Upper Donnington as a key test for Mr Patten, whom she suspects of "reconsidering his stance on unwelcome new towns".

Dr Hill says that it would create a dangerous precedent to undermine the county structure plan and that the village would occupy a Civil War battle site in a designated

area of outstanding natural beauty.

However, Mr Gladstone, a farmer and journalist, insists that his development would not be a new town. Only 25 of the 82 acres would be built on and the village would lie in a hollow, screened by trees, and include woodland.

Mr Simpson's scheme envisages the construction of about 300 houses and flats, designed to resemble a picturesque English village. There would be shops, a market square, a village hall, a public house and a small, open-air amphitheatre. There would also be an information centre for visitors to Donnington Castle, an ancient monument largely destroyed in the Civil War.

Under the government's set-aside scheme, the land is no longer used for growing crops. Mr Gladstone says he would be happy to manage his remaining 400 acres on a non-intensive basis, allowing some of the land to be used as a nature reserve with public

footpaths and bridleways. It is, in any case, due to be bisected by the planned A34 bypass.

He makes no secret of the fact that the proposed village would help to pay for the restoration and upkeep of his home, Donnington Grove, listed Grade II* and Mr Gladstone has undertaken to spend at least £250,000 on the house if the project is approved. Rather than sell the land to a developer, he has secured an undertaking from an insurance company to finance the building of the village.

"Five years ago I would never have dreamt of making such an application," he says. "But two things have changed. One is that the land is not needed for agriculture any more. The other is that we now have a new generation of good architects in whom I feel confidence and who can build places where people want to live."

Leading article, page 11

Writing for 'The Bill'

It's almost as tough as being in the Bill.

When Hemingway wrote 'The Sun Also Rises', he was writing from his own experience.

When Conrad wrote about a journey into the 'Heart of Darkness', he'd already been there.

And when our writers sit down to write for 'The Bill', they too are writing from experience.

Not that we're claiming our writers are on the same literary plane as Conrad or Hemingway.

It's just that we believe there's no substitute for experiencing the real thing - if, that is, you want to depict the real thing.

Which is why, before any of our writers put pen to paper to write about fictional police, we expect them to put in a lot of time observing and talking to real ones.

When we started the programme in 1984, we felt strongly that there were too many glamorised cop shows on TV.

There still are. But 'The Bill' is not one of them.

It's about police work. Not about

policemen's love lives. And it depicts what life on the force is really like, not some exquisitely lit Armani-clad fantasy.

You'll seldom, if ever, see the 'Bill' team pitting their wits against slick, international jewel-thieves or deadly mafiosi.

Generally, they pit their wits against everyday life on the streets with all its trials and tribulations.

To make sure they do so strictly according to police procedure, every scene and every line of dialogue is scrutinised by two police advisors: one ex-uniform, the other, ex-CID. Of course, none of this

'TV-verité' would be of any consequence if the sets or the locations were less than convincing.

Which is why we built our very own fully operational police station, Sun Hill.

But is our policy of total realism - what we call beat-credibility - really worth all the effort?

That, of course, is for you the viewer to decide.

Certainly, the police seem to think so. Indeed many of them are dedicated 'Bill' watchers.

And from our own point of view, it has helped us to depict difficult and delicate issues in what we hope is a more sensitive and informed manner.

Above all, regular viewing figures of around eleven million confirm to us that drama can be authentic without having to lose any of its entertainment value.

All it takes is a brilliant cast of actors and actresses.

A fearless, dedicated production team.

And a lot of hard-hitting writing.



THAMES. A TALENT FOR TELEVISION.

THE INVASION OF KUWAIT: WORLD RESPONSE

Iran cleric softens line on relations with London

By ANDREW McEWE, DIPLOMATIC EDITOR

THE deterioration in Britain's relations with Iraq as a result of the invasion of Kuwait appeared yesterday to have softened the attitude of Iran's clerical establishment towards London.

Britain has come close to meeting Iran's conditions for the restoration of diplomatic relations by condemning Salman Rushdie and showing respect for Islam, an Iranian religious leader said yesterday.

Ayatollah Mohammad Emami Kashani referred in a prayer sermon to a letter written to an MP by Douglas Hurd, the foreign secretary, in which he praised Islam as "one of the world's greatest religions", and said that the

government understood that Rushdie's novel, *The Satanic Verses*, had deeply offended many people.

Ayatollah Kashani interpreted this as condemnation of Rushdie. There is little doubt that it was intentionally worded by the foreign secretary so that it could be construed that way. Condemnation of Rushdie or the book has been a key demand of the Iranian parliament, the Majlis. "By condemning Salman Rushdie and respecting beliefs of the Muslims, Britain has almost met the conditions set by (the) Majlis," the Iranian news agency Irna quoted him as saying.

"Hurd for the first time in a clear stance of the British government condemned Salman Rushdie and expressed respect for Muslims in defending their beliefs."

Ayatollah Kashani is a member of the Guardian Council which oversees the Iranian parliament, without whose authority the government cannot restore relations.

Mr Hurd's remarks were also the subject of another Irna article quoted by Iran radio and monitored by the BBC. It said that Mr Hurd was "adopting a new policy", in conceding that Muslims were entitled to regard as obscene, writings that insult their beliefs.

The Iranian government is likely to wait to see how Ayatollah Kashani's opinion is received before giving its own view. In the past, statements seen as favourable to Britain have often prompted criticism from hardliners opposed to any rapprochement.

Ali Akbar Velayati, the foreign minister, said last month that Britain had taken some positive steps but the *fajra* against Rushdie remained in force and Iran's conditions for restoring links were unchanged.

A renewal of Anglo-Iranian ties could lead to the release of British hostages held in Beirut.

Islamic Jihad has suggested in the past that Western hostages should be exchanged for 15 Iraqi, Lebanese and Kuwaiti Shia Muslim prisoners held in Kuwait for terrorist offences.

The invasion of Kuwait has put Baghdad in a position to decide what should happen to them. Iraq is not likely to free them because they admitted at their trial that they were members of al-Dawa, an Iranian-backed dissident movement in Iraq. Some diplomats fear that Iraq might execute them.

This would probably neither help nor harm the Western hostages. Their captors hoped the West could persuade the emir of Kuwait to free them, but realise that Western countries have no influence on President Saddam Hussein.

● **Runcie pledge:** The Archbishop of Canterbury pledged yesterday not to relent or relax his vigilance in attempting to free his kidnapped envoy Terry Waite (Ruth Gledhill writes).

He said that, although he would retire next January, "I shall work away at it with my staff by every means possible, and if necessary after retirement." Speaking at the close of the meeting of the Anglican Consultative Council, at St Nicholas, near Cardiff, Dr Robert Runcie called for urgent action to secure peace after the invasion of Kuwait.

"There is an urgent need for the international community to act, and they appear to be acting together, in order to bring about a peaceful and just settlement for the stability of the Gulf."

Referring to the hostages, he said: "Any outbreak of violence of that kind is bound to be worrying, but at the moment it is impossible to be more specific than that."



Customers queue yesterday outside the National Bank of Kuwait in London. They can draw a maximum daily amount of £500 to £1,000

Death knell for ties with France

From PHILIP JACOBSON IN PARIS

ON THE day of the invasion, French government officials were preparing to sign an initial accord with Iraq on a new formula for handling Baghdad's \$4 billion (£2.16 billion) debt. Virtually all of this represents massive arms purchases (as much as \$5 billion) by the regime of President Saddam Hussein during the Gulf war.

Then, sophisticated weaponry poured in from France: the Mirage 2000 fighter jet and the advanced Super Etendard, light and heavy tanks, artillery systems and the Exocet missiles that were used to knock out Iranian oil complexes at Kharg island and elsewhere.

As Roland Dumas, the French foreign minister, acknowledged earlier this week, getting the money out of Iraq had proved "extremely difficult". As a result, efforts to reschedule Baghdad's debts had begun and an initial agreement had been reached. France has suspended further arms deliveries to Iraq.

French officials privately acknowledge that previous close links between Paris and Baghdad have greatly complicated the present situation. In the wake of the 1973 Middle East war, France had eagerly courted Iraq, with the then conservative prime minister, Jacques Chirac, visiting Baghdad to clinch an oil-for-nuclear-expertise deal.

In return for Iraqi crude, which last year accounted for almost a tenth of French oil imports, Paris had agreed to help develop the country's first nuclear reactor at Tamouz for "peaceful purposes". Not long after the reactor was destroyed by the Israeli air force in a daring raid in June 1981, the Socialists came to power in France and, in the words of M Dumas, "had continued to honour existing agreements".

In a recent interview, President Saddam confirmed that France had indeed stood by its "military engagements" with Iraq, but complained of foot-dragging in Paris about encouraging the Iraqis to develop their own weapons industry. Foreign observers said that at last year's Baghdad military fair, displays of Iraqi equipment included a Mirage modified to fire Soviet missiles and a Soviet electronic surveillance aircraft fitted with French radar systems.

According to M Dumas, the present crisis is certain to affect French policy towards Iraq. It seems that the old love affair, with all its attendant diplomatic delicacies, is now over.

Tough stand on assets spreads

By OUR FOREIGN STAFF

JAPAN, West Germany and other Western nations yesterday joined the move to prevent Iraq from getting hold of Kuwait's vast foreign investments, adding strength to steps taken by the United States, Britain and France.

Japan's government has instructed banks and other financial institutions to prevent Iraq from acquiring Kuwaiti assets held in Japan and is considering further steps in protest against the Iraqi invasion, the Foreign Ministry said yesterday.

Its spokesman, Taizo Watanabe, said the government issued the instructions, called "administrative guidance", in response to a request from the Kuwaiti ambassador. He said Japan would consider taking further actions after deliberations by the United Nations Security Council last night. The government does not have the legal authority to freeze Kuwait assets in Japan, which total about \$20 billion (£10.8 billion). But banks probably will follow the government's instructions to ensure that only the rightful owners of Kuwait assets be allowed access to them.

The Japanese government commonly issues instructions in the form of administrative guidance to business and industry. The chief cabinet secretary, Mutsuhiro Sakamoto, told reporters yesterday that Japan would deal with the situation "from the same standpoint as other Western countries."

West Germany announced yesterday that it was freezing all Kuwaiti assets in the country to prevent them being seized by Iraq. It also suspended all export credits for Iraq and blocked all export permits there.

New, tougher guidelines for exports to Iraq of both military and civilian equipment have also been issued and careful controls established on all shipments to any destination of weapons and nuclear material.

Kuwait invests extensively in West Germany and has a 14 per cent holding in Daimler-Benz, which is the largest company in the country, as well as a 20 per cent stake in both the chemical giant, Hoechst, and the mining and engineering group, Metallgesellschaft.

Since the end of the Gulf War, West German exporters have worked hard to develop the market in Iraq, selling DM2 billion (£700 million) worth of goods last year, a 41 per cent increase over 1988.

Because of this carefully nurtured market, West Germany was slower than some other countries, including Britain, to respond.

Italy's government yesterday froze Kuwaiti assets held in Italy and suspended arms exports to Iraq. The measures were taken during a Cabinet meeting to discuss the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait.

The foreign minister, Gianni De Michelis, said the Cabinet approved a decree freezing Kuwait assets with immediate effect as a "precautionary" measure. The action was aimed at denying Iraq financial benefits from its invasion. Kuwait's state oil company, Kuwait Petroleum Corporation, is the second-largest distributor of petroleum products to the Italian market and controls nearly 11 per cent of the domestic market after its acquisition of Mobil Italiana SPA in March.

Nino Cristoforo, an under secretary, announced that the cabinet decided to suspend immediately all arms exports to Iraq. He said a formal decree may be drawn up later to conform with any decision taken by the EC.

Italy, which holds the rotating presidency of the EC, has scheduled a meeting of foreign ministry officials of the 12 member states in Rome today to discuss the crisis.

Signor De Michelis told reporters that Italy would try to get the 12 to approve "concrete measures" to put the "maximum possible pressure" on Iraq to achieve an "immediate and unconditional" Iraqi withdrawal.

Belgium said it would freeze Kuwait assets.

Switzerland stopped short of a freeze and asked its banks to vet carefully any withdrawals of Kuwaiti funds.

The Netherlands government froze export credits to both Iraq and Kuwait and said it was considering banning tankers carrying Iraqi crude oil from entering the port of Rotterdam.

Norway froze Kuwait's tiny assets in the country yesterday to prevent them from falling into Baghdad's hands and said it would back a wider international blockade of Iraq.

The Norwegian Shipowners' Association, which estimates that about 15 per cent of Kuwait's oil is exported in Norwegian tankers, said it opposed a unilateral trade embargo.

Leading article, page 11

Divided sympathies in London

By OUR FOREIGN STAFF

THERE was little hint of the fighting in the Gulf as a poll of Londoners' attitudes yesterday for Friday prayers at the city's central mosque in Regent's Park.

No special prayers were said, and the poster on the mosque's door pleaded the case not of the embattled Emir but of Mordechai Vanunu, the technician famous for leaking Israeli nuclear secrets.

Outside, those willing to talk to reporters generally had surprisingly few words of sympathy for the invasion's victims. "The Kuwaitis are corrupt people. Hussein saved them from Iran," said an Egyptian. A Sudanese student added: "Kuwait is not honest. They have billions of dollars

in the banks of the US, Switzerland and western countries."

Kuwait had undermined the international price of oil and then refused to listen to Baghdad's entreaties, he added. "Five times — or a hundred times — they blocked their ears."

Among those who condemned the Iraqi invasion, many also criticised the West for its inaction — or expressed fears it might do too much. "A peace-loving country has been attacked by a brutal man. That is terrible," said an Indian Muslim. "But the world response has been very bad. If it had been some other place they would have acted faster."

Meanwhile, in Switzerland yesterday, the building housing the offices of Iraqi Airways in Geneva caught fire, but the airline office was not damaged. Police said it was not immediately clear if the fire had been started deliberately or if it was an accident.

The Kuwait ambassador to the United Nations in Geneva, a son of the Emir of Kuwait, told a crowd of 500 cheering Kuwaiti demonstrators yesterday that they would overcome Iraq's invasion if they stuck together.

"Kuwait is going through a very hard time but if we stick together we will overcome the challenge," Salem Jaber al-Ahmed al-Sabah, said before the crowd marched to the UN headquarters building to demand immediate UN action to force Iraq out.

In China an official newspaper yesterday accused the United States of raising tension in the Middle East by sending warships to the Gulf and freezing Iraqi financial assets.

The purpose of America's involvement in the conflict is to divide the Arab camp and isolate Iraq so as to reduce pressure on Israel," a leading article in the *China Youth News* said.

Even Iraq's deplorable human rights record has escaped official rebuke. By doing a deal with several developing countries, Baghdad had itself removed from the UN human rights commission list of persistent violators.

President Saddam was summed up well by none other than Nizar Hamdoun, the Iraqi deputy foreign minister, who was quoted in *The Wall Street Journal* yesterday describing another despot.

"Aggressors thrive on appeasement. The world learned that at tremendous cost from the Munich agreement in 1938... How could the German generals oppose Hitler once he had proven himself successful? Indeed, aggressors are usually clever at putting their demands in a way that seems reasonable."

Senate votes for stealth bomber reprieve

From MARTIN FLETCHER IN WASHINGTON

THE Iraqi invasion of Kuwait will temper a congressional drive to impose sweeping cuts on the Pentagon's 1991 budget, and already has arguably saved the \$63 billion (£34 billion) B2 stealth bomber programme from almost certain termination in a Senate vote on Thursday night.

The invasion came at a critical moment in House and Senate deliberations on their respective defence bills, and has bolstered administration attempts to stave off precipitate cuts in America's military strength after communism's collapse.

President Bush, in a speech in Colorado on Thursday night, said: "Terrorism, hostage-taking, renegade regimes and unpredictable rulers — new sources of instability — all require a strong and engaged America. The events (in Kuwait) underscore, also, the vital need for a defence structure that not only preserves our security, but provides the resources for supporting the legitimate self-defence needs of our friends and allies."

Robert Dole, the Republican minority leader in the Senate, said that the invasion's silver lining was that it acted as a "wake-up call" for Congress.

Events in the Middle East dominated the debate, which preceded a Senate vote on whether to allocate \$4.6 billion next year to the radar-evading B2, the world's most expensive and advanced warplane. The 53-45 vote was the narrowest margin in the aircraft's controversial history, and could conceivably have gone the other way had it not been for President Saddam Hussein.

Continuation of the programme is not yet assured. The Senate vote sets the scene for a September confrontation with the House, which is considered certain to endorse this week's overwhelming vote by its armed services committee to end B2 production after completion of the 15 now on order. The Senate strengthened its bargaining position by making funding conditional on successful performance tests.

With Margaret Thatcher at his side, Mr Bush used his Colorado speech to respond to congressional criticism that the Pentagon has failed to adjust to the post-Cold War world. He announced that he aimed to cut US military strength of 2.1 million active service troops by 25 per cent by 1995 and gave the outlines of a Pentagon plan radically to revise its force structure.

Under the new policy of "peaceful engagement" there would be more emphasis on rapid deployment contingency forces and "reconstitutable" reserves, and less on the defence of Western Europe, though forward defence in key areas would remain an essential element of future strategy.

In the absence of a long-term Pentagon plan for the post-Cold War era, the House in particular had sought to impose deep cuts of its own next year. It has before it a defence bill which would slash \$24 billion from the Pentagon's \$307 billion budget request, and kill, postpone or delay many big weapon programmes — moves which Richard Cheney, the defence secretary, has warned would wreak havoc on the US military.

Mr Bush warned Congress against making cuts with a meat axe rather than scalpel. "The US would be ill-served by forces that represent nothing more than a scaled-back or shrunken-down version of the ones we possess at present."

The B2 vote came as the Senate began consideration of its version of a defence bill which would cut \$18 billion from the Pentagon's 1991 request, a reduction which Mr Cheney says he can live with.

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Dangers for Israel brought into focus

From OUR CORRESPONDENT IN JERUSALEM

THE invasion of Kuwait is a mixed blessing for Israel. It has deflected attention from the *intifada*, taking the pressure off Israel to compromise on the Palestinian problem, but has brought into sharp focus the threat Iraq poses to Israel's security. Since April, President Saddam Hussein has been threatening to use chemical weapons against the Jewish state.

Israeli officials have so far said that they did not expect to become militarily involved in the conflict. "There will be an Israeli response only if Iraq takes aggressive action against Israel," said Moshe Arens, the defence minister. But they also warned of a "red line" that would trigger an immediate response. This would be the entry of Iraqi troops into Jordan, which borders Israel.

The movement of Iraqi forces into Jordan would represent a real and immediate threat to Israel," Moshe Levy, the foreign minister, told Israeli Radio yesterday.

Yossi Olmert, head of the Israeli government press office, said Israel should take President Saddam seriously. "He has the habit of issuing threats all over the place," Mr Olmert said. "Once he has made good on one, you can't ignore the others."

Palestinians and liberal Israelis are concerned that the Kuwait invasion will destroy any hope the Palestinians had of making gains from their 31-month uprising against the Israeli occupation of the West Bank and Gaza strip.

The Palestinian issue is expected to be the centre of discussions that Mr Levy is to have in Washington on August 9. Instead, Iraq's action has given Israel an opportunity to press home the message that the United States needs Israel as a strategic ally.

Last month Mr Arens went to Washington for private talks with Richard Cheney, the US defence secretary. His main mission was to try to get US guarantees of continued financial aid. There were reports in Israeli newspapers yesterday that Mr Arens may have warned Mr Cheney of possible Iraqi aggression in the Gulf during this visit.

To underscore Israel's potential usefulness to the Americans, there were reports from unidentified intelligence officials suggesting that Israel was giving all its intelligence information on the Iraq-Kuwait conflict to America. One intelligence source said Israel's intelligence community had turned Iraq's invasion on Thursday "into a full-scale exercise" in which they monitored military communications, intercepted and decoded telephone conversations and tried to anticipate Iraqi troop movements.

Abba Eban, page 10



Moshe Levy: "watching with preparedness"

Even through the dirty window of an Iranian army Huey helicopter the enormity of the crime was clearly visible. The bodies lay in neat groups along the unpaved streets of Halabja, a market town in Iraqi Kurdistan.

Whole families had died, some in the back of pick-up trucks that had tried too late to escape, others in home-made air raid shelters, which might have saved them from bullets, but were little defence against chemical weapons.

One of the most grotesque incidents in the war between Iran and Iraq, the attack by Iraqi warplanes on Halabja in March 1988, convinced President Saddam Hussein not only that he could escape punishment for ruthless actions but that aggression could intimidate neighbours and poten-

The Iraqi chemical weapons attack against Kurds in 1988 held a lesson which Nicholas Beeston says the West may have learnt too late

tial rivals. Today, as the Western powers and the Soviet Union decide to take united action against Iraq, President Saddam may be forgiven for believing that once again he will get away with one of his most daring gambits.

Since he invaded Iran in 1980, the Iraqi leader has been lectured by the world, particularly by Western nations. Privately, however, he has been helped to build the most powerful military machine in the region: French warplanes, Soviet tanks, and the combined resources of European, American and Asian military

equipment. Despite the recent success of US and British customs agents in preventing parts for a "supergun" and components of a nuclear bomb from reaching Iraq, there are widespread fears that a clampdown on exporting technology to the country has come too late.

The Iraqi military, with help from German companies, has established a chemical weapons production facility and French technicians helped it to repair a nuclear reactor after it was bombed by Israeli warplanes. Last year, British firms were queuing up to

attend the Baghdad military fair held only a few months after the Gulf War ceasefire.

Iraq's has pilots with combat war experience and has successfully developed, probably with Korean or Chinese assistance, medium range missiles which hit Tehran with regularity during the Gulf War. It is also possible that it has a biological weapons capability.

"At the time of the Gulf war we were terrified that the Iraqis, fired by religious zeal, would win the war, overthrow the regime in Baghdad and effectively control the Persian Gulf," said Richard Murphy, former US assistant Secretary of State for the Middle East.

Yesterday, "In retrospect it would have been preferable to have limited the flow of arms to Iraq, particularly from France and the

Soviet Union, but we were not in a position to stop it."

Yet even after an Iraqi Mirage FI fired two Exocet missiles at the frigate USS Stark, killing 37 American sailors in May 1987, Washington and its Western allies focused attention on keeping open shipping routes on the Arab side of the Gulf.

While the West protected the oil flow from the Gulf states, all of whom were supporting Iraq, Baghdad bombed Iranian shipping and oil installations with impunity.

The UN has never condemned President Saddam for starting the Gulf war, attacking civilian shipping in the Gulf in 1984, arresting and executing thousands of Iraqi citizens for political crimes and using chemical weapons against Iranian troops and Kurds.

Even Iraq's deplorable human rights record has escaped official rebuke. By doing a deal with several developing countries, Baghdad had itself removed from the UN human rights commission list of persistent violators.

President Saddam was summed up well by none other than Nizar Hamdoun, the Iraqi deputy foreign minister, who was quoted in *The Wall Street Journal* yesterday describing another despot.

"Aggressors thrive on appeasement. The world learned that at tremendous cost from the Munich agreement in 1938... How could the German generals oppose Hitler once he had proven himself successful? Indeed, aggressors are usually clever at putting their demands in a way that seems reasonable."

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THE INVASION OF KUWAIT: IRAQ'S CHOICES

Threat to Saudi Arabia raises risk of Nato intervention

By MICHAEL EVANS
DEFENCE CORRESPONDENT

PRESIDENT Saddam Hussein's war plan, which must include psychological if not physical domination of Saudi Arabia, the largest oil-producing country in the Gulf and the one most closely associated with Western interests, is forcing the United States and others to consider possible military options to stop him. Nato officials said yesterday that Washington had informed the alliance that military action might be used if Iraq went any further.

Iraq has deployed the equivalent of at least seven divisions, perhaps 120,000 men, on its southern borders, far more than needed for the lightning strike against the relatively defenceless Kuwait. With the two divisions deployed in Kuwait, that leaves about 80,000 combat troops on the Iraqi side of the border. Where President Saddam will send them, or if they are intended merely to keep up the pressure on the other oil producers to conform to his wishes over pricing policy are the questions exercising the international community.

His next target could be Bahrain, Qatar, or the United Arab Emirates. Like Kuwait, their conquest would involve a straightforward military operation. World condemnation of the invasion of

Kuwait will certainly not put back any of his plans.

John Laffin, an expert on the Middle East and author of many books on the Arabs, said: "I don't think any amount of United Nations posturing will stop him. He will revel in the worldwide condemnation because it will underline that he is the most powerful leader in the Arab world. He has humiliated President Mubarak of Egypt, who had tried to talk him out of acting against Kuwait, so he will be seen as the dominant figure in the Arab world."

President Saddam's real target must, however, be Saudi Arabia, with whom he has signed a non-aggression pact. Senator David Boren, chairman of the US Senate intelligence committee, said yesterday that "a possible invasion of Saudi Arabia cannot be ruled out". This would be a high risk operation. The Iraqi leader may never have been trained as a soldier, but he is shrewd. He knows that action against Saudi Arabia will force the Americans to come to its rescue, since Washington has guaranteed help to Saudi Arabia in the event of military threat.

There appears at present to be no direct threat to Saudi Arabia, but America faces a dilemma: it cannot contemplate a pre-emptive move but must wait until it is asked for help.

Moreover, to set up a proper force, with the appropriate logistics, the Americans would need a base from which to operate. The only bases are in Arab countries and none has yet shown any willingness or desire to stand up to President Saddam. Saudi Arabia has always been adamant that no foreign base will be allowed on its territory. This is as much a matter of national pride as of a belief in the Middle East that a foreign military presence would inevitably attract conflict.

Granting the Americans basing rights would be seen in Baghdad as deliberately provocative. Perhaps the best chance for the Americans would be an offer of a base in Egypt, which has very close ties with the United States and yesterday called on Iraq to withdraw from Kuwait. American and Egyptian forces each year hold training exercises based on possible joint intervention in the Middle East.

The Pentagon has contingency plans for intervening in the Middle East to protect Western oil supplies and the 30,000 American citizens living in the region, 3,800 of them in Kuwait. Yet it does not have a properly centralised rapidly deployable out-of-area capability. The only country with such a capability is France with a 47,000-strong Rapid Action Force.

The Americans could lift two di-

visions, the 82nd Airborne, based at Fort Bragg, North Carolina, and the 101st Airborne, based at Fort Campbell, Kentucky, which could probably reach Saudi Arabia in 72 hours. These units are on a normal 12-hour notice to mobilise. Both were used in the American invasion of Panama, but they are not heavily equipped and have only light armour. Their role would be to hold positions until heavy armoured units arrived. That would take some time, however, because they could only be brought to the Gulf by sea.

Pentagon officials said President Bush's military options were limited and that it would take several weeks at least to deploy a significant counterforce. The naval force already in the Gulf and the Independence carrier battle group approaching from the Indian Ocean pose no threat to Iraqi ground forces.

Another option is to use amphibious forces. There are two US combat Marine expeditionary units at present at sea, each numbering about 2,500 men. One is off Liberia in a four-vessel naval group, and the other is in the Pacific off the Philippines. There are also about fifteen "maritime prepositioning ships", based at Diego Garcia in the Indian Ocean, which are stocked with everything from ammunition to food.

Logistics and timing would be crucial

if Iraq decided to move against Saudi Arabia. Dr Laffin said: "The Iraqis would not need to overrun Saudi Arabia. They wouldn't be able to because it is such a large country. But all they have to do is cross the border and make for Riyadh, the capital. This is the nerve centre for the whole country so, psychologically, the Iraqis would have captured the whole country. From Riyadh they could dictate terms to the Saudis and hold control over the oil fields."

Also, several key installations would be vulnerable to precision attacks, among them the huge water desalination plants, some of which are relatively close to the border with Kuwait. One is in the village of Ras al Khafji, 20 miles from the Kuwaiti border. Another is 40 or so miles from the Iraqi border in the military complex of Hafar al Batin, which includes an air and army base.

There are also desalination plants at Jubail and Al Khubar, further down the Saudi coast. Jubail water is piped to Riyadh. Saudi Arabia is wholly dependent on desalination, but the defence of these facilities is reported to be minimal.

Washington has another option because of the changed circumstances in central Europe. It would be possible for the Americans to ship some of their 6,000 tanks from West Germany to the Middle East, a far quicker option.

Undoubtedly that would involve special political decisions. Bonn would have to agree but, since West Germany imports oil, it is unlikely to protest too much.

Moscow, though, would also have to be intimately involved in the decision-making. The Soviet Union would have to be told that elements of US forces in West Germany were being mobilised for an out-of-area operation, and Moscow would have to agree with the potential use of force against Iraqi troops. Britain would also be expected to play a key role. Cyprus could be used as a transit base.

The Saudis on their own could not hold back the Iraqis. The country is in the process of re-equipping its armed forces. At present Saudi armour consists of 300 French AMX-30, 50 American M60A1 and 200 M60A3 battle tanks, all older generation vehicles.

As a direct threat to targets in Iraq, the Saudis have CSS-2 "Dong Feng" (East Wind) intermediate-range ballistic missiles with conventional warheads supplied by the Chinese, but these are notoriously inaccurate.

● **Artillery deployed:** The Iraqis have brought with them to Kuwait a number of artillery command and reconnaissance vehicles. Soviet ACRV-25, which, equipped with laser range-finders, provide computerised information for accurate artillery barrages.

Search for puppet rulers may prove hard for Saddam

By PETER MANSFIELD

PRESIDENT Saddam Hussein has had such an easy success with his seizure of Kuwait that he may be underestimating the political difficulties he now faces.

He has said he will withdraw in days, or perhaps weeks, as soon as a "genuine and free" national Kuwait government is established. He must, therefore, find a group of Kuwaitis who would agree to form a puppet government which might conceivably be recognised by other Arab states, and especially by Kuwait's five fellow members of the Gulf Co-operation Council led by Saudi Arabia. The alternative would be outright annexation of Kuwait.

Kuwait's existence as an independent state depends on the al-Sabah family. They created it in the 18th century and it has survived through their determination to defend its borders, but above all through the diplomatic skills of the Kuwaiti emirs in persuading much stronger outside powers and neighbours that it was more in their interests that Kuwait should survive than to be swallowed

up by any one of them. This was what happened when Kuwait was first threatened by an Iraqi takeover immediately after independence in 1961. If the al-Sabah family is deposed, Kuwait no longer has a *raison d'être* and the fiction that Iraq intervened on behalf of true Kuwaiti nationalists would be destroyed.

The elements for a puppet regime do not exist. Opposition to the regime did exist and was of two kinds: middle-class liberals and Islamic radicals or fundamentalists.

The first are represented by those members of parliament who opposed its closure in 1986 and the half-measures taken to restore it last June. Some are highly critical of the al-Sabahs, and include some representatives of the grand merchant families whose association with the administration of an independent Kuwait goes back as long as that of the family. But this does mean that they would be prepared to act as agents for President Saddam.

The other opposition element is even less likely material. The Islamic radicals

were responsible for acts of assassination and sabotage at the height of the Gulf war. Fifteen are still in jail and Kuwait has resolutely rejected all the pressure from other extremists through acts of hijacking and hostage-taking to release them. They are almost all Shia Muslims and are mainly of Iranian origin. If they hate the al-Sabahs they hate President Saddam much more: he stands for everything they most detest.

There is an alternative for President Saddam. He could conceivably gather together a group of non-Kuwaiti Arabs who might be prepared to form a government. Some would be from the Gulf region and some northern Arabs: Palestinians, Egyptians, Lebanese and a few Iraqis. His argument would be that Kuwait is part of the united Arab world and belongs to all Arabs.

This would not be very convincing but he has one great advantage, and this is the muted reaction of the other Arabs. It was initially left to Morocco, Algeria and embattled Lebanon (under Syrian occupation) to denounce the invasion. The other members of the Gulf Co-operation Council, who have since condemned the invasion, were hedging in the hope they could persuade Iraq to accept a compromise. But it is still difficult to see what means they have of persuading President Saddam to abandon his demand for the removal of the al-Sabahs. This is now the crucial issue.

The Arab foreign ministers have passed the responsibility to the Arab summit due to take place in Cairo this weekend. Will Kuwait be represented at this summit by Sheikh Jaber al-Sabah, the emir, and will the council continue to recognise him and his government?

If they continue to do so and encourage him to set up a government-in-exile, this will not be enough to force an Iraqi withdrawal to be followed by the return of the al-Sabahs. But it would amount to total Arab rejection of Iraq's action.

If they fail to support a Kuwaiti government-in-exile they are undermining the legitimacy of their own regimes in the case of all the smaller sheikhdoms, where the ruling family in each case is the *raison d'être* of the state. Iran, for example, has a long-standing claim to Bahrain. The question of whether the emir will still be regarded as the legitimate ruler of Kuwait in the rest of the Arabian peninsula will be of crucial importance in coming weeks.

Peter Mansfield is author of *Kuwait, Vanguard of the Gulf*.



Invasion joy: Iraqis carrying banners and photographs of President Saddam through Baghdad's streets to celebrate the invasion of Kuwait

Gulf states maintain silence

FROM REUTERS IN CAIRO

IN THE United Arab Emirates the silence was deafening. By noon yesterday, radio and television had still not mentioned the Iraqi invasion. As in other Gulf states, the first most people heard of it was from foreign radio stations.

"How can they do that in the late 20th century when a fellow state has been invaded? What do they think they are going to achieve?" asked one resident. Along with Kuwait, the United Arab Emirates is accused by Iraq of undermining world oil prices by overproducing.

King Fahd of Saudi Arabia appealed for calm on the day of the invasion, but did not say why this was necessary. Not once was the word invasion used. When the story

broke, Gulf residents flocked to big hotels equipped with international television and news agency teletext services. Gulf newspapers finally put the news on their front pages yesterday, 24 hours after Iraqi tanks rolled into Kuwait.

In Bahrain, state radio still ignored the invasion yesterday. In Saudi Arabia, media reaction was confused. On Thursday night, television carried an interview with the Kuwaiti ambassador in Washington who described the invasion and appealed for help.

But yesterday, Saudi newspapers merely reported that King Fahd was concerned to reduce tension between Kuwait and Iraq, without stating the cause. One Saudi television report showed Kuwait's

ruled al-Sabah family, who fled the invasion, "visiting" the kingdom, but did not say why they were there.

None of Kuwait's Gulf allies - Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates, Qatar, Oman and Bahrain - has condemned the invasion or threatened counter-action despite being linked in a joint defence pact.

In contrast, Cairo's press was outspoken in criticising the invasion. The semi-official al-Ahram chose blood-red ink for its banner headline, "A terrifying Arab disaster".

"This is the blackest day in the history of Arabs ... it returns them to the early days of Jahiliya (the age of barbarism) when the sword ruled and the spilling of blood was

the way to solve problems," the newspaper declared.

Saeed Sonbol, a columnist in Egypt's mass-circulation al-Akhar, wrote: "It is strange that at a time when we call to end the Arab-Israeli conflict peacefully, we seek to solve the Kuwaiti-Iraqi dispute using military force."

There was muted support for Iraq in the Jordanian press. "If some are blaming Iraq ... we urge them not to disregard a long chain of positions taken against Iraqi interests," *Ad-Dustur* said.

● **Broadcast boost:** The BBC World Service has increased its broadcasts in Arabic because of the invasion, by one hour in the evening and half an hour in its early morning programme.

Kuwait's radio and TV go off the air

FROM AFP AND REUTERS IN KUWAIT

OFFICIAL Kuwait radio went off the air yesterday after repeated appeals for Arab and Western help to drive out invading Iraqi troops.

The radio, staffed by government loyalists, had been broadcasting calls for resistance, appeals for help and patriotic music since Iraq's invasion of Kuwait at dawn on Thursday. It went off the air at 2.30am, residents said.

The radio was not broadcasting from Kuwait but from a neighbouring country that could well have been Saudi Arabia, a reliable source said. Crown Prince Saad al-Sabah, the prime minister, went on the air on Thursday to urge the people to resist.

The state-run Kuwaiti television also abruptly stopped its programmes at 10am yesterday. But a lone Kuwaiti radio station was still broadcasting more than 24 hours after the invasion, appealing desperately for Arab help. "Where are the Arab accords? Where are the Islamic accords? This is the time to implement them," said Huna Kuwait (This is Kuwait).

In a separate broadcast at 1.50am the radio said that the Kuwaiti armed forces were continuing to fight the invasion fiercely.



Izzat Ibrahim, left, vice-chairman of Iraq's ruling council, meeting Crown Prince Abdullah bin Abdul Aziz, Saudi Arabia's deputy prime minister, in Jeddah yesterday. Mr Ibrahim's failed talks with Kuwait preceded the invasion

Baghdad troops consolidate position in Kuwait City

FROM AGENCIES IN KUWAIT

KUWAIT'S greatly outnumbered forces continued to battle against invading Iraqi troops yesterday, and the sounds of fighting echoed across the capital.

Explosions heard between 6am and 7am appeared to come from Shuwaikh, an army barracks on the city outskirts where Kuwaiti forces have been resisting the invading Iraqi troops.

A radio station broadcasting from a secret location urged Kuwaitis to resist the pre-dawn invasion. "We say no to surrender ... the Iraqis are the Tatars of the 20th century," Huna Kuwait (This is Kuwait) declared in its early morning broadcast.

The extent of Kuwaiti resistance was unclear. It appeared that the

invasion army was consolidating its hold on the small Gulf state. Regional radio stations said that the Iraqis, backed by tanks, helicopter gunships and occasional jet fighter support, now controlled the country's main oil installations, situated to the south of Kuwait City.

The city was under curfew, but from behind their windows residents watched a show of Iraqi force when 200 tanks clanked through the capital on Thursday evening. Some tanks drew up along the seaford with their guns trained towards the Gulf where, further to the south, United States warships were on patrol.

Among the first proclamations issued by the "provisional" government installed by Iraq was one seizing the assets of the emir Sheikh Jaber al-Sabah, Crown Prince Saad

al-Sabah, and the defence minister, Nawaf al-Jaber. It also confiscated the assets of the Kuwaiti envoys to the US, the United Nations and the Arab League, calling them "mercenaries of the defunct regime".

The government, which Iraq has so far not identified by name, said that it was acting because the emir and his "clique" squandered money in the pursuit of pleasure, and deposited it with "suspect partners".

"Our government warns foreign banks in which they deposited their money against any tampering with this money in a manner harming the Kuwaiti people," a communiqué said.

Occupying Iraqi troops have adopted the Sheraton hotel in a Kuwaiti suburb as their headquarters, eschewing the government buildings they seized earlier on

Thursday for the hotel's more comfortable lodgings.

Most people seemed unaware of the revolutionary council that, according to the Iraqis, had taken over power.

Apart from the fighting, scenes from the occupied city bordered on the bizarre.

In one area on Thursday night about 30 Kuwaitis stood patiently in line, waiting to rent video-cassette movies for the night. The reason, in the words of one of them, was that most residents were staying at home and "sitting tight".

Many cars were left in the streets, some not even parked but merely abandoned as if the drivers were the approaching troops and fled. Roads and footpaths in parts of the city have been damaged and churned up by the hundreds of Iraqi tanks that

entered Kuwait. Some of the Iraqi troops drove around the capital in confiscated Kuwaiti police cars.

At a roundabout troops milled about, sitting, eating and talking while rocket-launchers stood nearby. About 100 soldiers wandered around outside the Sheraton. In the centre of Kuwait City, the streets were largely deserted. It was only out in the suburbs that local residents dared to venture outside for long.

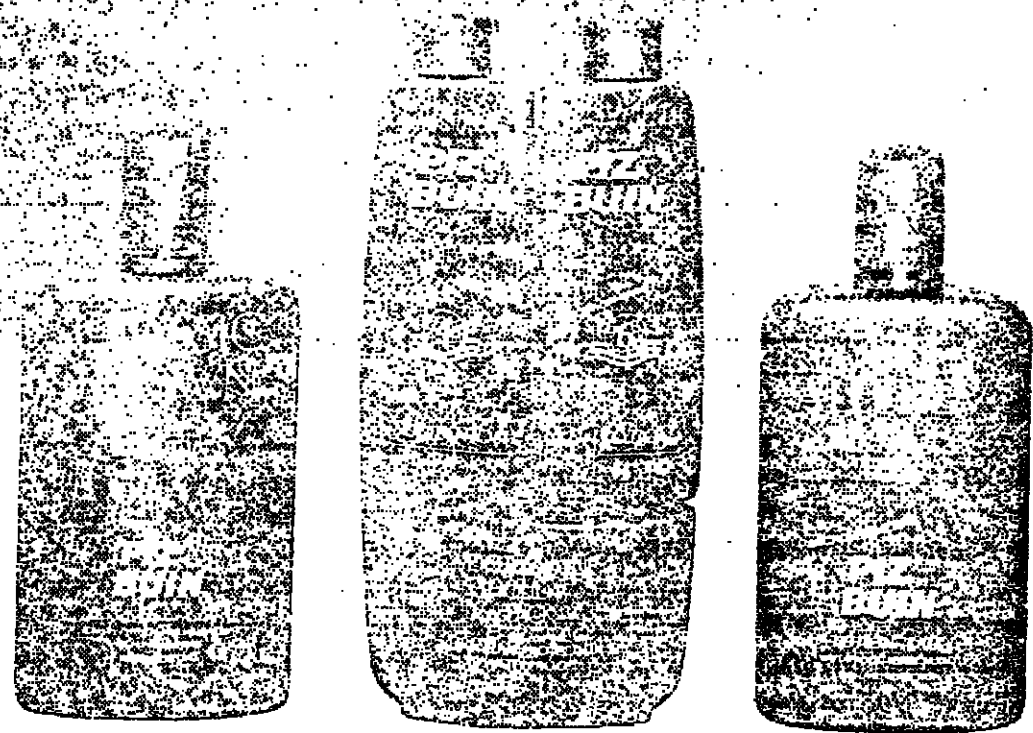
The only sign of domestic unrest was spot panic-buying in the supermarkets, where residents shopped quickly and headed right home.

In the city centre Iraqi troops were stationed at key government offices, which included the defence and information ministries, the Central Bank of Kuwait and the National Assembly.

Senate votes to stealth bomber reprieve

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Germans set October date for polls and reunification

FROM IAN MURRAY IN BONN

GERMANY now seems certain to be reunited on October 14, six weeks earlier than planned.

This will enable elections to be held for a pan-German government capable of ending the insecurity and uncertainty which is undermining what is left of the East German economy and raising fears of another mass exodus from east to west.

The early date was proposed by Lothar de Maizière, the East German prime minister, and quickly accepted by Helmut Kohl, the West German chancellor, who is likely to become the first postwar chancellor of a united Germany as a result of the change.

"The all-German elections establish political clarity and economic security," Herr de Maizière said in East Berlin yesterday. Early elections would help to encourage investment and create new jobs. "The past few days have shown this ever more clearly."

Herr de Maizière chose October 14 because that date was already fixed for elections

to the parliaments of the five East German Länder, which have just been reconstituted. Events have moved so swiftly that the date is four days before the first anniversary of the fall of Erich Honecker as the hardline communist ruler, and almost a month before that of the opening of the Berlin Wall.

Herr de Maizière made his announcement as the treaty was being signed which sets out the system for the election by which some small parties can be "piggy-backed" into parliament with the help of the larger parties. The arrangement benefits the government parties, and effectively blocks the communists from gaining even a tiny handful of seats.

From his holiday resort in Austria, Herr Kohl said that the earlier date met the wishes of the people in both countries. A quick unity process would reduce the transitional and financial problems.

The speeded-up process had been made possible by Moscow's agreement last month on the external aspects of reunification, Herr Kohl said, drawing attention to his personal diplomatic triumph in persuading President Gorbachev to lift objections to German membership of Nato.

Herr de Maizière also said that the way to quick unity had been cleared by the agreement with Mr Gorbachev. Volker Rühe, general secretary of the Christian Democrats, said the chancellor's party was convinced the earlier date "will quickly end the uncertainty which many of our compatriots in East Germany feel."

An October election is a serious blow to the slim remaining chances of victory for Oskar Lafontaine, the Social Democrat (SPD) candidate for chancellor. Herr Lafontaine showed his disappointment at being outmanoeuvred once again, saying that the change was nothing but a panic move designed to deny voters a considered and balanced vote on the future of Germany.

The SPD in East Germany, an unhappy member of Herr de Maizière's coalition, was equally distressed. It accused the prime minister of a sudden change of direction, brought about by again bowing to the wishes of Herr Kohl to improve his chances of winning the election.

The Greens, who already risk losing their presence in the Bundestag in the election, denounced the move as being the kind of thing which happened in a dictatorship. The opposition's only chance of stopping an early election is to block the idea in the Bundestag.

Although Herr Kohl stands to gain from early elections, it is also nevertheless true that the lack of firm, experienced government in East Germany is a key factor in its plunging financial fortunes.

Forces reductions: The 403,000 allied troops in Germany ought to be reduced by half by the end of the century, Gerhard Stoltenberg, the West German defence minister, said yesterday.

He added that the united German army, numbering 370,000 men, would be made up of 310,000 West Germans and 60,000 East Germans. However, no more than 30,000 of the youngest members of the present East German people's army can expect to be integrated into the Bundeswehr, he said.

Kaunda's son 'should face trial'

Lusaka — The son of President Kaunda must be charged with the murder of a young woman here last September, a Zambian coroner ruled yesterday. The public prosecutor will now decide whether to prosecute. The enquiry found that the death of Tabet Mwanza, aged 20, who was shot through the back of the head, was murder. Mr Kambarage Kaunda, aged 25, told the enquiry: "I admit I fired the fatal shot which killed her." But he said he acted in self-defence. (Reuters)

Singh's day

Delhi — Vishwanath Pratap Singh, the Indian prime minister, won a unanimous vote of confidence from his party yesterday, consolidating his position in the minority government after sacking Devi Lal, his deputy. (AP)

Lightning deaths

West Palm Beach, Florida — Barbara Buchanan, aged 31, and her daughter Michelle died when lightning apparently struck a pond and travelled up their fishing lines. Buchanan's niece, aged 11, who was hurried into the water, survived. (AP)

Soyuz success

Moscow — The Soviet Soyuz TM-10 spacecraft docked yesterday at the Mir space station carrying two cosmonauts to take over from two others who have been living and working there for almost six months. The spacecraft had lifted off on Wednesday. (AFP)

Rubbish fears

East Berlin — McDonald's, the fast-food chain, which wants to set up in East Berlin, has promised to help farmers by buying their produce. But East German politicians want McDonald's to be banned, saying its throw-away plastic cartons will cause huge disposal problems. (Reuters)

Leading article, page 11

Baker offers aid to Mongolians

FROM CATHERINE SAMPSON IN PEKING

JAMES Baker, the US Secretary of State, found time to voice American support for Mongolia's fledgling democracy before rushing off to Moscow yesterday, his visit cut short by the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait.

During his visit, Mr Baker offered Mongolia a \$1.1 million (\$595,000) US aid package. He said that "as Mongolia moves forward to implement its reforms, the United States wants to be of assistance."

"I think the commitment to reform is real here," he said, after discussing with Mongolians the results of last week's first multi-party elections, which maintained the communist Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party in power, but gave a significant voice to opposition parties in the country's legislature, the Little Hural.

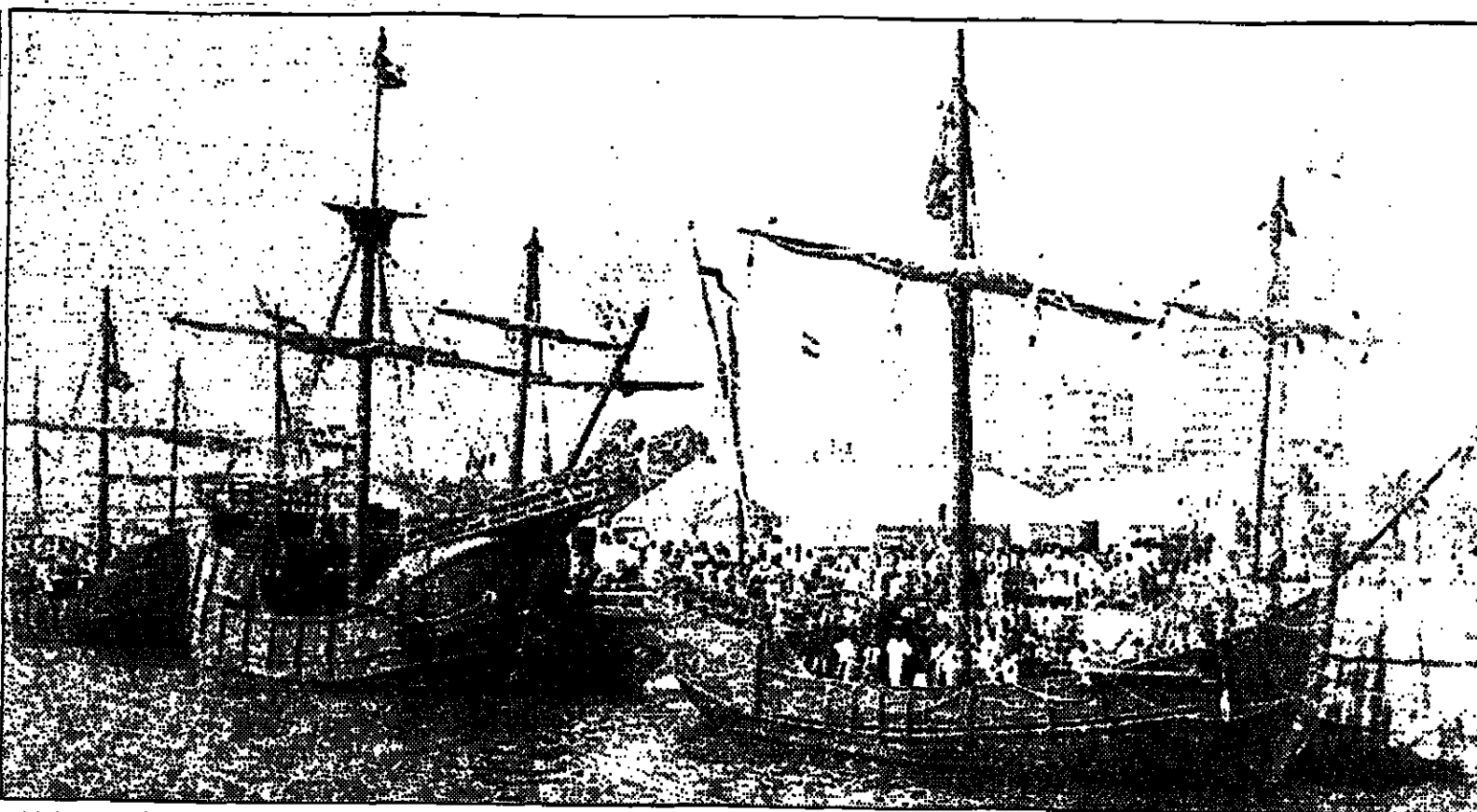
Mr Baker had time to pose while drawing the string of a traditional bow and arrow before leaving, but had to abandon his plans to go hunting ibex in the Mongolian wilds. His sudden and un-

expected departure at mid-afternoon yesterday leaves his hosts with something of an anti-climax on their hands as they had made elaborate preparations for their first high-level US guest since the two countries established diplomatic relations in 1987.

Whatever their disappointment, however, Mr Baker said what Mongolians had been waiting to hear. "We would like to grant Mongolia most favoured nation status as soon as we are satisfied with respect to the question of emigration," he said at a press conference before his departure yesterday. Freedom of emigration is the main criterion on which such trading status is awarded by the United States.

Foreign observers say that Mongolia, with a population of two million, does not appear to be full of people who cannot wait to get out.

Mongolians are deeply attached to their country and would rather that foreigners came to them to give them a helping hand.



In the wake of Columbus: replicas of Niña, Santa María and Pinta, Christopher Columbus' ships which sailed to America, being prepared in Huelva, Spain, yesterday for a two-year journey around Europe and America to mark the 500th anniversary of the discovery of the New World

Hungarian MPs elect Goncz as first president

FROM ERNEST BECK IN BUDAPEST

ARPAID Goncz, a writer who languished for six years in prison after the Soviet invasion of Hungary in 1956, yesterday swore the oath of office as the first president of the new Democratic Republic of Hungary.

Mr Goncz, aged 68, who has served as interim president since May and is

a member of the opposition Alliance of Free Democrats, was elected by an overwhelming majority in parliament, receiving support from all six parties represented.

MPs were empowered to choose the head of state after the invalidation, because of a poor turnout, of last weekend's national referendum on whether parliament or the people should elect him. In an emotional ac-

ceptance speech Mr Goncz said he would continue to work for and defend the ideals of freedom, democracy and human rights which had shaped his life. He said his nomination was not so much for him personally but for all those who served prison terms and fought with him in the past 40 years of communism.

It was a dramatic moment for Mr Goncz, who served six years of a life

term imposed in 1958 before being freed under a general amnesty. While he was in prison he taught himself English after obtaining a copy of Churchill's memoirs, and later became the first Hungarian translator of the works of William Faulkner.

While the post of president is largely ceremonial, Mr Goncz is likely to use his prestige to become the conscience of the nation.

Cambodia guerrillas agree to talks

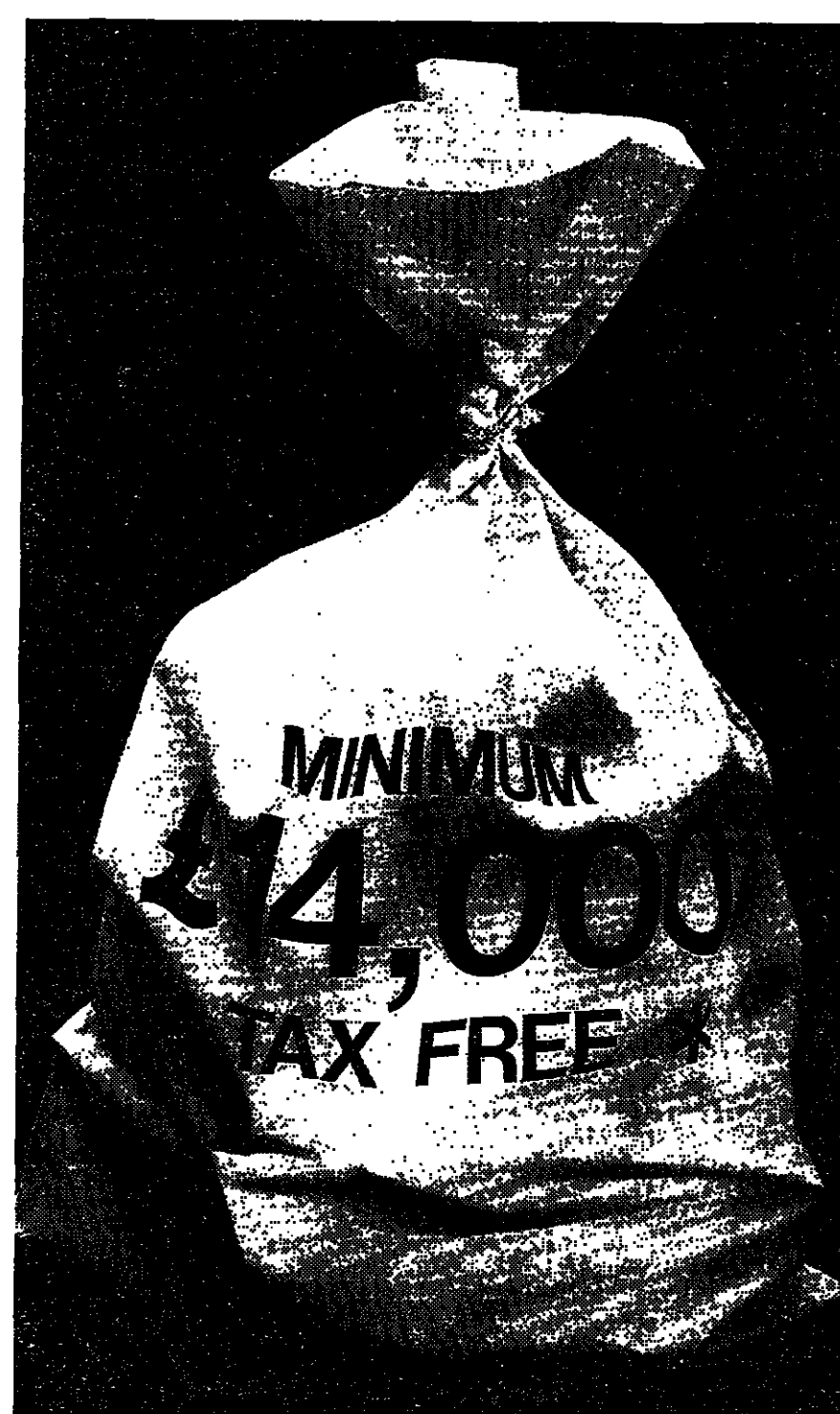
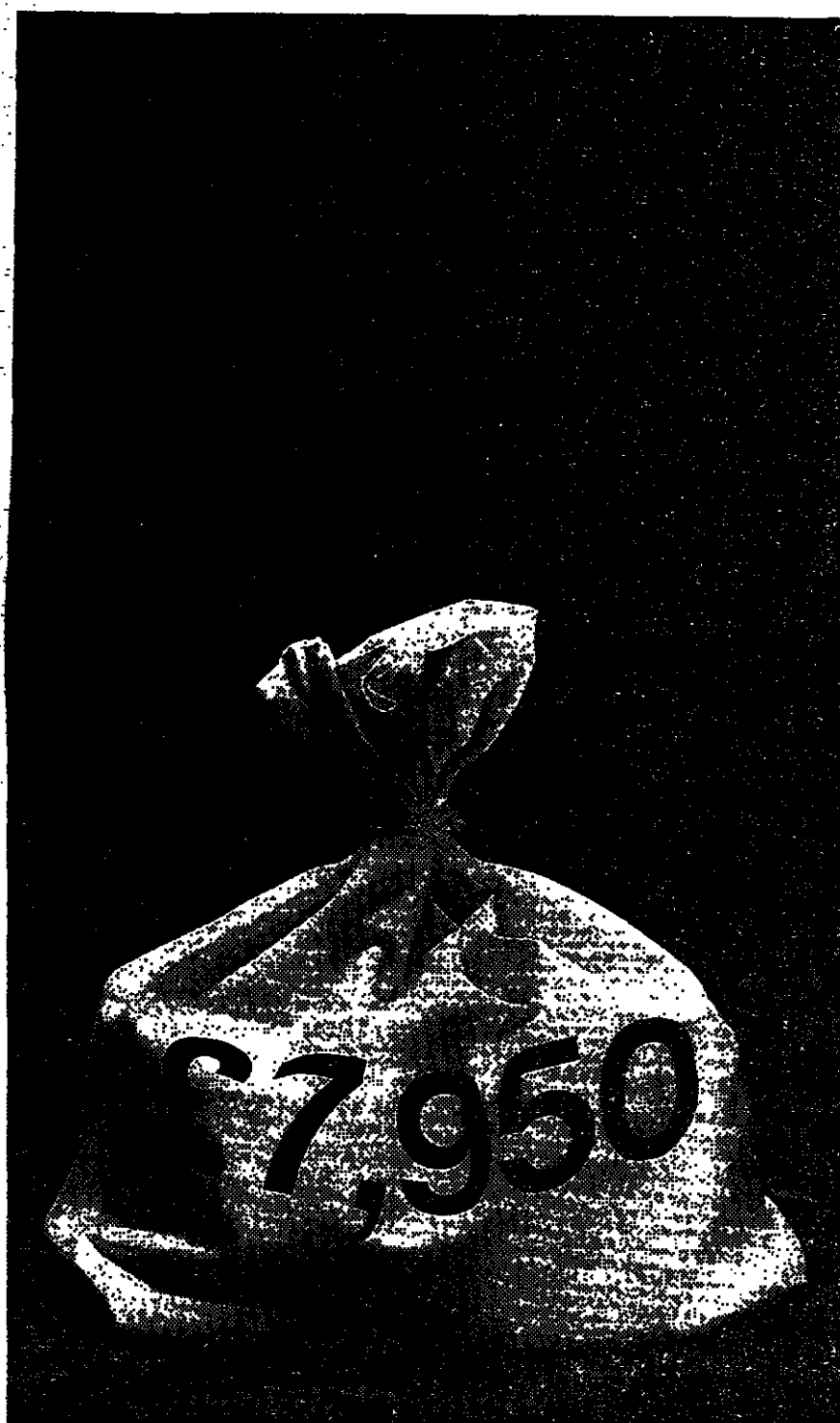
FROM ASSOCIATED PRESS IN BANGKOK

AFTER a two-month delay, the Khmer Rouge agreed yesterday to the formation of a supreme national council as part of a peace settlement with the Cambodian government. The country's other two guerrilla factions agreed to the council in June, but the Khmer Rouge said it was not being treated as an equal and boycotted the plan.

Khieu Samphan, of the Khmer Rouge leadership, said yesterday that the group would participate "in the meeting of all Cambodian parties... to discuss the composition of the supreme national council in a reconciliation spirit to most speedily set up this council".

But Hun Sen, the Cambodian prime minister, has said the council's composition has been decided and has rejected calls for new talks.

In a joint statement last month, the ministers of the Association of South East Asian Nations (Asean) called for the urgent formation of the council. They noted that some proposals have called for the council to work with the United Nations in governing Cambodia in the period before elections.



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BLACKMAIL AND BLACK GOLD

Wall Street fell heavily yesterday, down 65 points in the first two hours. Although commercial oil stocks and strategic reserves stand at 99 days' supply and are adequate to withstand a temporary squeeze, President Saddam Hussein has given the world more to be nervous about than queues at petrol pumps.

But anxiety should be kept in proportion. The industrialised countries' economies are much less dependent on oil than they were in 1973-4. Oil is still cheap by 1974 standards at the \$21-23 range at which, provided there are no further upheavals in the Gulf, prices seem likely to settle. That is a sharp increase on the \$16 level of a few weeks ago, but the damage should be containable.

In the United States, where figures released yesterday showed unemployment at a two-year high, the economy was already showing signs of cyclical weakness verging in some states on recession. A \$6 per barrel increase in oil prices would, on OECD estimates, increase inflation by 1 per cent. As a counter-measure, Japan and West Germany would be likely to raise interest rates. The United States has become so dependent on Japanese investors to finance the budget deficit that the US Federal Reserve would then be unable to pull the economy out of recession by lowering American rates.

Stagnation in the United States would mean bleak prospects for those who trade with it. The repercussions would be felt across the Atlantic, particularly in Britain, where manufacturing exports would be affected by simultaneous rises in energy costs and sterling. The key question is therefore whether the surge in oil prices is temporary, or likely to hold. The answer, which will in part be determined by political reaction to the invasion of Kuwait, depends on the balance of supply and demand.

The OPEC row over quotas reflects an underlying glut, but withdrawal of 4.5 million barrels per day (mbd) in Iraq and Kuwait oil production from the market would more than eliminate the 2.7 mbd production surplus. Now that it has stolen Kuwait's capacity, Iraq's interest lies in selling its newly-enhanced production, albeit while forcing other Gulf producers at gunpoint to keep the price up by

sticking rigidly to OPEC's new quotas. That does not, however, mean that supplies will soon return to normal. Where Kuwait oil is concerned, Iraq may have difficulty in finding buyers because there is, to say the least, ambiguity about its legal title. Iraq's own production of 3 mbd is already subject to an American import ban, and could soon be the object of a Nato ban and even a legally binding Security Council embargo.

However, no embargo would be leak-proof. Iraq's oil flows by three routes. Two pipelines carry 1.2 mbd from its northern Kirkuk field through Turkey, which is already under pressure to close them from the United States. Half as much again feeds into the Saudi pipeline to the Red Sea. That oil would be impossible to distinguish from Saudi oil; but were Saudi Arabia to be bullied into passing off Iraq's supply as its own, to get round an embargo, that would imply compensatory cuts in its own production. The rest goes by tanker, and would be vulnerable to naval blockade.

An embargo would keep oil prices at or above the new OPEC "floor" of \$21, but not so far above as seriously to damage the world economy. Most of the market shortfall could be made up by Venezuela and Nigeria. The world this weekend is not doomed to suffer another oil shock. But Saddam Hussein, by putting politics back into the oil market, has still placed energy security firmly back on the longer term agenda.

If demand for oil continues to rise at present rates, it will be up by 10 mbd within ten years. OPEC's power will increase, because most of the extra supply will have to come from the Gulf countries: Saudi Arabia, Iraq and Kuwait have two-fifths of proven reserves.

Environmental and security concerns march hand in hand. Planning for the next oil shock must begin now. Saddam's aggression may have done the world an unintended service, both by awakening it to the danger of letting a dictator's imperial ambitions set oil prices instead of the markets; and by offering a preview of a future unpalatably dependent on the region he aims to dominate.

A BIRTHDAY HONOURED

The royal lady who reached her 90th anniversary today, and reached it in such splendid health and spirits, has earned many times over every cheer and tribute that she has lately received. No royal birthday is a solitary event, this one least of all.

Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother is now so much a part of the nation's life that she might have been born to it. Yet she could not have guessed, when she married the Duke of York in April 1923, what strange chance would bring them to the throne. The transition was not easy. The wound of the Abdication took time to heal, and in a sense never did. She is said to have felt the pain more deeply than any other member of the royal family.

Queen Elizabeth's first great public test came only three years later. She and the King rose to the occasion of war and lightened the nation's darkest hour. Even at the worst times they were in London, sharing the dangers, subject to the same fears. This remains the foundation of the respect in which she is still held, half a century on. From then, and through the long years of widowhood, the affection she has inspired has steadily increased and shows no sign of diminution.

The bond between the Queen Mother and the nation is rooted in two quite distinct qualities, her instinct for the place and purpose of the monarchy and her personal warmth. Modern European kings may cycle through their realms, but many forget that kingship in the day of democracy must offer an aloofness, a focus of distant respect and affection separate from the heavy brigade of politics. Monarchy is for those who, resigned to being governed, more or less relish the thought of being reigned over. The allure of that focus is powerful, and it is hardly surprising that many, weary of the

spots and stains of politics, turn to a family tree of them.

The Queen Mother knows that in constitutional practice she is a mere symbol, but that symbols are not just decorations; they can be a vital carapace over a nation's life. The French rid themselves of their last monarch 120 years ago, and have spent much time since devising ever more elaborate rituals with which to surround their otherwise convenient political system — as do democratic Americans. Even dictators such as Bokassa pathetically need to proclaim a "royal" quality, to present themselves as figures above politics whom all history would remember. "Is it not passing brave to be a King. And ride in triumph through Persepolis?"

No such thoughts trouble the Queen Mother. Yet the ease and good humour with which she shoulders her royal position and an unceasing round of engagements have formed a role model of royal behaviour: the smile, the careful speech, the gracious wave, the ability to betray no trace of controversy, no hint of hubbub or tedium. It is this that has rendered her more than passing regal and made her — in the original sense — truly popular.

Lyttton Strachey's account of the death of Queen Victoria in 1901 included a striking reminder of what was obvious but forgotten. He said that "the vast majority of her subjects could not remember a time when she was not reigning over them". Today, the vast majority of Britons cannot remember a time when the Queen Mother was not among them. As her progeny have personified, and continue to personify, each generation of British life, so she is today the personification of great-grandmotherhood. In every sense hers is a remarkable achievement. May she have many more years to enjoy it.

ENGLAND'S PLEASANT PASTURES

The decision of the environment secretary, Chris Patten, in the apparently small matter of Donnington village in Berkshire, will be of significance not just for British planning but for the fate of the whole "post-agricultural" British landscape. He is being asked by a landowner to permit a new settlement in open country near Newbury. This request contradicts local and national planning principles which state that, other things being equal, new building should take place within or adjacent to existing settlements. The reason for this principle is admirable: to avoid ribbon development despoiling ever more of Britain's open space.

The argument of the landowner, James Gladstone, is seductive, as is that used by most building developers. The area, he says, is no longer needed for agriculture, from which government is encouraging farmers to escape. What better use for it, says Mr Gladstone, than to build houses there? Not only are they needed, but the profit from them will enable him to maintain his stately home, Donnington Grove.

Mr Gladstone goes further. He has cleverly employed a fashionable architect, John Simpson, favoured by conservationists for his proposals for the St Paul's Cathedral precinct and London Bridge City near Tower Bridge. Mr Simpson has designed a "classical" village of 300 houses and flats in what is called the English picturesque tradition. The village would be surrounded by woodland and a "common", barely visible and an out-and-out credit to the Royal County of Berkshire.

Such is the quality of modern (or post-modern) British architecture, says Mr Gladstone, that the unthinkable can now safely be thought. England's green and pleasant land, he argues, can be enhanced by England's green, and pleasant architects and its green and pleasant housebuilders. Of course developers

who in the past simply covered field upon field with pattern-book housing should be congratulated for worrying about the setting of their estates now. They should be encouraged to employ architects such as Mr Simpson and encouraged to exploit the English picturesque tradition. Those who own historic houses should also be assisted to maintain them, including help in making them more economic. All this is fair.

But if ever there were a thin end of a dangerous wedge, this is it. Like the phoney plea from the housing lobby for countryside planning rules to be relaxed to permit "affordable" housing for "local people", so this proposal must be resisted. English country planning, working against ferocious development pressures, has kept a simple integrity by resisting "planning gain", as Mr Gladstone's blandishments are known. Planning gain gave London all its great monsters, mostly cheapjack skyscrapers in return for developer-financed road improvements (as at Euston, Victoria and Notting Hill).

Such planning gain now threatens to gobble up the countryside in synthetic suburbanisation, in an uninterrupted sequence of golf courses, theme parks, architect-designed villages with motorways linking them all together. There is plenty of space within and around existing settlements, as there is plenty of land (much of it publicly owned) within towns, for developers and their architects to exercise their talents. There is no "need" to despoil the countryside. Where towns can be renewed time and again, the countryside, once built over, is lost to public enjoyment. The English landscape is under far greater pressure than that of France or Germany. It is intricate, fragile, vulnerable — and vulnerable above all to exceptions to the rules. Donnington must not come to pass.

UN's opportunity for action over Iraq invasion

From Lady Fox

Sir, The purpose of the United Nations Organisation is to maintain international peace and security and to that end to take effective collective measures for the suppression of aggression. By unanimous vote of its 14 members the Security Council in its resolution of August 2 has made a determination that there exists a breach of the peace and security as regards the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait.

Article 42 of the UN Charter authorises the Security Council, should it consider economic measures inadequate, to take such action by air, sea or land forces as may be necessary to restore international peace and security. By article 43 all UN members undertake to make available to the Security Council on its call and in accordance with special agreements, armed forces, assistance and facilities including rights of passage necessary for the purpose of maintaining international peace and security. Article 47 provides for a military staff committee composed of the chiefs of staff of the permanent members of the Security Council (China, France, Great Britain, USA, USSR) to co-ordinate the application of armed force by the Security Council.

By reason of the Cold War and the USSR veto no such special agreements have been concluded by UN member states and no collective military action by decision of the Security Council has ever been taken. Fear of loss of sovereign control of armed force has deterred states from committing themselves to joint collective peace-keeping measures against territorial annexation by force.

Yet today no civilised nation regards war as a valid method of territorial enlargement of its boundaries. The change in political climate is shown by Mr Gorbachev in his speech to the UN General Assembly on December 7, 1988, indicating Soviet willingness to enter into special agreements in accordance with article 43.

The UN handling of the Iraqi aggression is critical to its survival as a viable international body. Is it not then time for peace-abiding states to stand up to their beliefs, to take one limited step forward and combine to defeat territorial annexation by force?

The long-term outcome of the present crisis should be the establishment of effective UN collective enforcement powers by the conclusion of special framework agreements by member states. The reshaping of Nato and the Warsaw Pact should be taken into account in the drafting of these agreements which will require constitutional ratification by national legislatures.

In the short term to achieve the withdrawal of President Saddam Hussein and his Iraqi army within its own established boundaries (in parallel with economic sanctions), some adaptation of UN procedures employed in response to the invasion of South Korea in 1950 should be worked out. On the recommendation of the Security Council member states should provide immediate national contingents of armed forces for a unified command under a designated UN commander.

The present international outrage should be seen as a unique opportunity to implement the UN Charter's procedures for collective military measures against territorial annexation by force and to demonstrate, once and for all, to dictators like President Saddam Hussein that territorial aggression and political aggrandisement by force cannot succeed. To do so will provide the international community (particularly the smaller states) with the effective law enforcement power which it has long lacked and which minimum considerations of order, law and justice require.

Yours faithfully,
HAZEL FOX (Editor),
The British Institute of International and Comparative Law,
Charles Clore House,
17 Russell Square, WCI.

From Mr Jim Sillars,
MP for Glasgow Govan
(Scottish National Party)

Sir, On July 24 I wrote to the Foreign Secretary urging him to call a meeting of the UN Security Council because, given the history of Saddam Hussein and the fractured nature of the Arab world at present, I saw no alternative to UN action if he was to be stopped from invading Kuwait. My views were ignored.

Now Kuwait is suffering the barbarity of invasion by a man whose record of atrocity and abuse of human rights marks him out as an evil individual.

It is in the interest of none that Saddam Hussein should become master of the Arab states in the Gulf and have his hands on Opec's main oil taps. Surely the Security Council will go further than its plaintive and weak request issued today that Iraq should withdraw and that both sides should resume negotiations. Surely the UK government should push for a stronger line.

Kuwait has been an exemplary member of the international community. If it is allowed to be devoured by an aggressor then the UN will suffer a humiliation of the same kind, and perhaps with the same consequences, as befell the League of Nations when it too proved inadequate in the face of aggression against small defenceless nations.

What we need from the UN is an orchestration of world outrage and war directly and solidly and comprehensively against Iraq, and backed by effective political, financial and economic sanctions until Kuwait resumes its rightful place as a peaceful sovereign nation.

Yours etc.,
JIM SILLARS
(Scottish National Party
spokesman on foreign affairs),
House of Commons,
August 2.

Restrictions on right to roam

From the Chairman of the Open Spaces Society

Sir, The Government, in its statement on common land (report, July 27, later editions) has broken its party's 1987 manifesto pledge. The promise was to "legislate to safeguard common land on the basis of the Common Land Forum". Last week's statement was contrary to the forum report.

The forum recommended a public right to roam on all the 1.3 million acres of common in England and Wales, subject to commonsense regulations and by-laws, as part of a management scheme overseen by an association comprising the owners, commonsers and local authorities. If a management association wanted a scheme outside the forum's model it would apply to the Secretary of State, who would have to be satisfied that the peculiar circumstances of that common justified a special scheme.

But the Government has not endorsed the forum's national right to roam. Instead it stresses the circumstances in which access may be restricted, for "conservation" or "other existing uses". These are euphemisms for the handful of grouse-moor owners who have vociferously fought access ever since the forum proposed it.

The Government wants management associations to agree restrictions on access locally, instead of referring them to the Secretary of State. The public will have no chance to object, and we will lose our present customary access without gaining a right to roam.

Paradoxically, therefore, although we have led the campaign for a new law for common land, we would fight legislation as now proposed by Government. If it cannot deliver the forum's recommendations, it should not tamper with commons legislation at all, but should leave it to a future, more sympathetic, administration.

Yours faithfully,
RODNEY LEGG, Chairman,
The Open Spaces Society,
25a Bell Street,
Henley-on-Thames,
Oxfordshire,
July 30.

Cool and fresh

From Mr E. W. Bishop

Sir, Henry Stanhope (article, July 27) omits or overlooks several aids and adjuncts to food preservation in those "primitive" days, such as the gauze cover to prevent blue-bottles alighting on the meat and the outdoor meat safe, preferably on the north side of the house.

As for butter and milk, we used porous clay pots to keep them fresh and cool. And I recall that in India in the 20s and even in Cyprus in the 50s we had a daily delivery of ice to replenish the ice-chest.

Such are the ways man endeavours to counter adversity.

Yours faithfully,
E. W. BISHOP,
78 Bassett Green Road,
Swanhill,
Southampton, Hampshire,
July 30.

Film restoration

From Mr Ian Martin

Sir, Geoff Brown's article on film restoration (July 31) was fascinating, but I think it should have noted the significant contribution of Thames Silents which was responsible for the performance of *Napoleon* in 1980.

Spurred on by the success of *Napoleon*, Thames Television has sponsored the presentation of silent films with live orchestra every year since. Some of the films had to be restored — *Ben Hur*, for instance, the Thames Silent of 1987, had its two-strip Technicolor sequences and original titles put back. But the event is restoration of another and very important kind — it has returned the films to their audience.

Yours etc.,
IAN MARTIN
(Head of Music and Arts),
Thames Television,
306-316 Euston Road, NW1,
August 1.

Suitable dress

From Mr Colin V. Cripps

Sir, In many countries in which the climate is normally more benevolent than our own, the standard for male business dress excludes the wearing of a jacket. If it is acceptable in these countries where other business standards are as demanding as our own, why should it not be acceptable here in hot weather?

Most of us are hesitant to discard our jackets when attending a business meeting, despite the fact that we do not wear them at home, in the car, on the train or in the office. What we need is some guidance (approval?) from such august bodies as the Institute of Directors or the CBI which will relieve us of this burden.

Yours faithfully,
COLIN V. CRIPPS,
Weyview, Upper Guildown Road,
Guildford, Surrey,
August 1.

Letters to the Editor should carry a daytime telephone number. They may be sent to a fax number — (071) 782 5046.

Experts reflect on errors in the Craig-Bentley case

From Mr John Parris

Sir, I am the only one of those involved in the 1952 Craig and Bentley case still alive, apart from Craig himself. I appeared for him at the trial. I am delighted that Bernard Levin (article, July 30) has taken an interest in the case.

Before I too die, I would like to make three important points about the case:

1. My client, Christopher Craig, aged 16, told me that after Bentley, aged 19, had been arrested, the police sent him across the rooftop to try and get the gun from Craig. He went and when within ten feet of Craig, Craig threatened to shoot him.

I told my client that I did not propose to adduce this in evidence since it showed him in a bad light but I sought his consent and obtained it. I told Frank Cassells, Bentley's defence counsel, about it so that he could elicit this in cross-examination. This I did. Frank failed to make use of this, which clearly showed that, far from inciting Craig to shoot, Bentley tried to get the gun off him.

2. The words "Let him have it, Chris" were never spoken by Bentley. They came from the only previous case of joint liability this century, where the words used, and which convicted and hanged the one who did not do the killing, were "Let him have it, he's alone".

3. Far from urging clemency for Bentley, which was the lie told by Lord Goddard in his old age to a journalist, he wrote a letter to Maxwell Fyfe — then known to the Bar as "the nearest thing to death in life" — in which he urged him to have Bentley executed. This is, no doubt, one of the reasons why the papers regarding the case are not to be released under the 30-year rule but only after 75 years.

There are a vast number of

other matters known to me about this case, including the deliberate deception of defence counsel by the police and the then Director of Public Prosecutions, which merit public attention.

The refusal to release the relevant papers until after 75 years indicates that the Home Office has certain knowledge that the execution of Derek Bentley was judicial murder.

Yours faithfully,
JOHN PARRIS,
PO Box 8, Carterton, Oxford,
July 30.

From His Honour Anthony Babington

Sir, My only connection with the Craig and Bentley trial is that 36 years ago I assisted the late H. Montgomery Hyde in writing a book about it. Bernard Levin, in his article on July 30, says there is now "more and more evidence" that Bentley never uttered the words "let him have it, Chris", and further, "it is claimed that the bullet which killed PC Miles could not have fitted Craig's gun, but could have been fired from a police revolver".

I think we should be slow to condemn the trial as a miscarriage of justice, as Mr Levin does, until this new evidence is revealed and can be assessed.

Craig and Bentley were tried at the Central Criminal Court in December, 1952. Lord Goddard, the trial judge, in his direction on law to the jury told them that they should only convict Bentley if they decided that he had known Craig was armed and that there had been a prior agreement between the two youths "to resist apprehension, even by violence, if necessary".

The jury had heard three police officers giving evidence that they

had heard Bentley calling out to Craig "let him have it, Chris" just before Craig opened fire with his revolver. They had also heard Bentley and Craig denying that these words were ever spoken. They were unanimously agreed, according to their verdict, both that Bentley had known Craig was armed and that the two of them had had an agreement to resist apprehension by force.

As regards the bullet which killed PC Miles, Craig was armed with a .45 Colt revolver. When he was arrested all six chambers were filled, four with spent cartridges and two with mis-fired rounds. A forensic scientist testified that all the bullet-casings which were recovered at the scene were .45 bullets except one, and even that could have been fired from Craig's revolver.

The medical evidence showed that Miles was killed by a bullet which had entered his head immediately above the left eyebrow. The prosecution witnesses spoke of Miles being shot at close range as he was moving towards Craig. Bentley in his statement wrote that he saw Craig firing at Miles, who immediately dropped with a lot of blood on his face. Craig himself said this in his evidence with regard to the killing. "I thought someone was rushing at me and I fired (a shot) to frighten him away". He claimed to have fired nine shots in all.

There was no suggestion at the trial either that a second shot had been heard at the moment PC Miles was killed or that any of the police who were then in the vicinity were armed.

Yours faithfully,
ANTHONY BABINGTON,
3 Gledhow Gardens,
Kensington, SW5,
August 1.

Teachers' pay

From Mrs Bridget Robbie

Sir, When the Inner London Education Authority handed over to the London boroughs on March 31 they took the trouble to send a certificate of appreciation to all teachers working for them.

Oh that their appreciation had extended to passing on the required information to our new employers, so that they could pay us our full wages. I have been battling since May with the Borough of Lambeth and still, after numerous phone calls, my fourth visit and many promises, am short of nearly £2,000.

Yours faithfully,
BRIDGET ROBBIE,
The Garden Cottage,
Downe Court, Downe,
Nr Orpington, Kent,
July 25.

Education funds

From Councillor C. J. P. Vereker

Sir, In trying to prove that not enough funds are being released from central education departments to schools Mr D. Leafe (July 26) highlights the dangers of oversimplifying statistics.

Of the total of 7,534 people shown in Warwickshire's community charge circular as working in education, all but 473 work in schools and colleges (those who do not include the youth and careers services). Moreover, of the increase of 50 non-teaching staff, 43 work in schools. Of the remaining seven, four are for government-funded posts.

Yours faithfully,
JOHN VEREKER (Chairman,
Policy and Resources Committee),
Warwickshire County Council,
Shire Hall, Warwick.

Death of Ian Gow

From Mr G. Lauder-Frost

Sir, The latest IRA outrage, the murder of Ian Gow, MP (report, July 31), once again shows that the much-discussed Anglo-Irish Agreement has achieved nothing. Moreover, the Government of the Irish republic is undoubtedly giving moral support to the IRA by maintaining its claims, written into the constitution, on United Kingdom sovereign territory, as in the case of Ulster.

It is not time that our Conservative Government deal firmly with both the IRA by reintroducing the death penalty for acts of terrorism, and the Irish government, by insisting that it writes out of its constitution claims on its neighbour's territory and by showing real intent on co-operation for extraditions and border security.

Yours faithfully,
G. LAUDER-FROST (Chairman,
Foreign Affairs Committee),
The Monday Club,
4 Orlando Road, SW4.

Baptism bar

From Mrs Margot Thompson

Sir, Mr Frank Williams (July 20) states that in the prayer book service of baptism, the godparents are told that Christ promised to grant the child the things for which they have prayed. This scriptural promise is not mentioned in the new Alternative Service of baptism, and nor are a number of other matters — such as the prayer book passages requiring the godparents to recite the Creed, and spelling out in detail their commitments to give the child a Christian education.

Thus in the "modern" service

the scriptural and rational basis of baptism is either ignored or played down.

A more faithful and thoughtful reliance upon the Book of Common Prayer for baptismal services would go far to remedy the problems which are prompting some groups to seek to control and limit the application of infant baptism.

Yours faithfully,
MARGOT THOMPSON
(Honorary Secretary),
The Prayer Book Society,
St James Garlickhythe,
Garlick Hill, EC4,
July 26.

Changing face

White for the boys in blue

For at least a decade Hampshire county council has been the front-runner in public architecture, consistently producing new buildings and adapting old ones with imagination and flair. Nowhere are these talents seen to better advantage than at the new 43-acre police training headquarters at Netley, on the east bank of Southampton Water, which cost almost £20 million and was opened last month by the Duchess of York.

Here, until the 1960s stood one of the grandest hospitals in the country, stretching a quarter of a mile, with its own quay, railway, laundry, school, workshops and even a gasworks. During the second world war American soldiers took to driving Jeeps along the endless corridors. Earlier, the Royal Victoria Hospital was a sanatorium for soldiers returning shattered from the Crimea. Florence Nightingale, however, considered that architectural pomp had been put before the needs of the invalids.

When the hospital closed in the 1960s, all the buildings were demolished except for the clock tower and the psychiatric block, Victoria House, the only mental hospital ever built by the British Army.

The first phase of the new police headquarters comprised a glazed atrium in the courtyard of the old block, supported on tubular columns which branched out with the grace of Gothic fan-vaulting. Next, Ian Templeton, the head of design at the county architect's department, blended in a large new block of laboratories for the fraud squad, a colour photographic processing unit, a technical services unit, a scene-of-crime department, and a major incidents emergency suite.

Each department insisted on being at ground level and the result was a block of solid building with a footprint considerably larger than the original Victoria House. Everyone is used to seeing conservatories and white marquees on spreading lawns, and this image was the key to Mr Templeton's solution. "Everyone exclaims: 'What on earth is this?'" says David Hopwood, the superintendent in charge. But after the initial shock most people like the blend of old and new. Mr Templeton thinks the idea of an all-white building "may have come from seeing a vast roof all covered in snow".

As the block of buildings is so large and dense it had to be top lit. The county architects long ago abandoned flat roofs but economy dictated the cheapest

possible parallel gables — in effect, little more than a warehouse. Mr Templeton was able to break the mould by choosing a beam system of German origin, Vierendeel, on which the entire weight of the roof is supported at the apex on long, deep beams. When the sun shines from east to west, the light falls on the beams rather than the people below. The beams are, in turn, carried on columns about 30 to 40 yards apart, so that walls and partitions can be moved as needs change.

On the west front, the beams project like paws beyond the gable ends. Initially, the intention was to sculpt the ends in the likeness of the county's chief constables. Budget considerations eliminated such flourishes, as well as the coloured glass intended for the end windows. But these windows are none the less intriguingly anthropomorphic, with the hint of faces with small panes like eyes at the sides and rounded chins.

Further movement is created by stepping the gable ends back and forth like a series of organ pipes, the interplay heightened by the protruding trellis walls, planted inside with large yews.

Inside, the new Palmerston block as it is called, is laid out round a series of glass-topped walkways with shingle gardens and islands, planted in the Japanese manner. The aim is to emulate the lush green courtyards and walkways at the county's college of technology at Farnborough. More contentious is the new

gymnasium block, already dubbed the "bottlebank". The architect, Huw Thomas, is now in private practice winning bouquets for his accomplished barn conversions. Here he was determined to dispense with the usual ugly gymnasium box, hence the sloping roofs. The facilities are first class. What jars are the strident exterior colours — virulent pea and bottle green, which clash with each other even more than with the countryside around. Thought is being given to toning down one of the colours. It cannot happen too soon.

Hampshire police staff spend one or two days each month training here. "The aim," Mr Hopwood says, "is to create an atmosphere where people no longer feel forced to attend but want to come."

The money spent on the building has meant cuts elsewhere, for example on improvements to police stations. But in creating a single complex for the whole county, Hampshire hopes to recoup some of the cost by inviting other forces to use it.

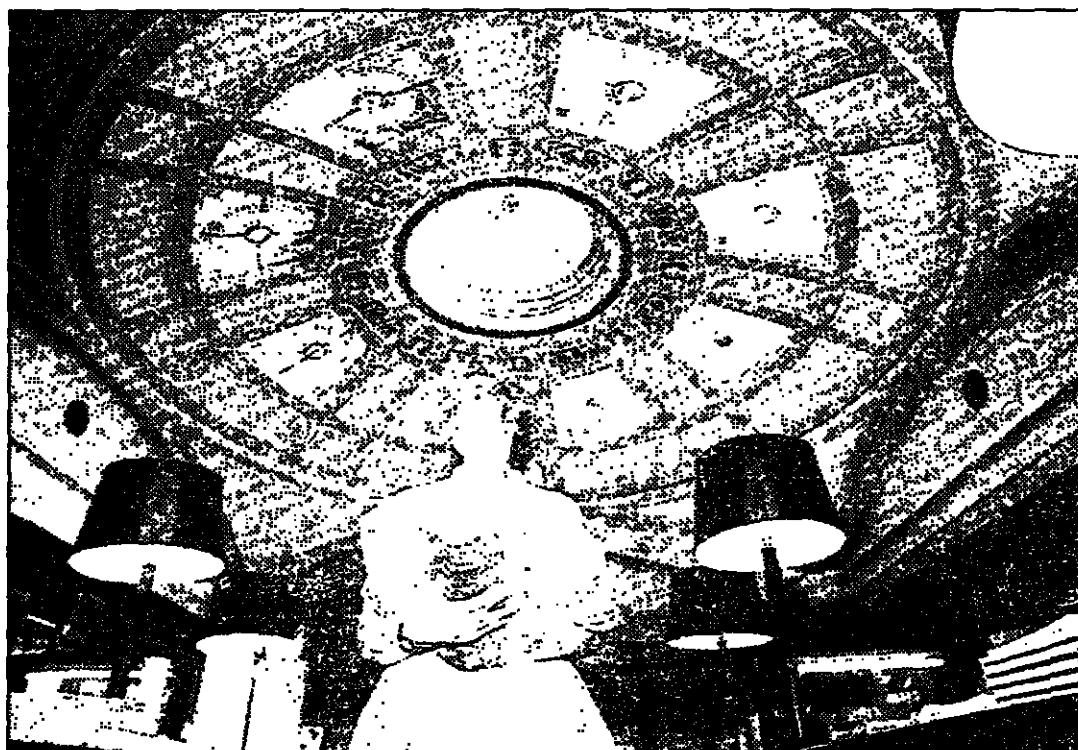
MARCUS BINNEY



Walking tall in a £20 million temple of anti-crime: the new Hampshire police training headquarters alongside Southampton Water

The cost eliminated sculpting the beam ends in the likeness of chief constables

Starting new chapters



Cautious optimism: "Our chances of surviving are better," says the association secretary, Janet Allen

BRITAIN'S subscription libraries, some more than 200 years old, are an endangered species. However, after a year's campaign to make their services better known, the Association of Independent Libraries has celebrated its first anniversary with optimism.

The association comprises 12 libraries from Newcastle upon Tyne to Penzance, which banded together to publicise their existence and facilities. Eleven are housed in buildings of special architectural interest.

Founded between 1768 and 1841, before the creation of the public library service in about 1850, the subscription libraries combine care of their historic buildings and collections with stocking the latest publications.

Unlike most other libraries, they are owned by their members. Annual subscriptions range from £5 to £80. The association's president is Lord Quinton, the former chairman of the British Library.

Most of the libraries are valuable buildings set in prime sites. Millions of pounds are needed for maintaining and restoring buildings and keeping older stock in condition.

Each library has a special character. Nearly all the books have been bought at the request of members, so the contents reveal much about those who have used the libraries over the decades.

Janet Allen, the secretary of the association and the librarian of the Portico, in Manchester, says: "Between all the libraries in the association there are more than one and three-quarter million books, many of them rare."

Subscription libraries are gaining a higher profile, and not just because of their books

"Because they have been so well read for over 100 years, a huge number of the volumes need conservation and re-binding. Here in Manchester, the early industrial pollution meant that acidity in the air made the paper very brittle."

"We remove the binding, then wash each page separately in a special solution that cancels out the acidity. It's a slow process. Straightforward jobs we send out, difficult restoration we do here."

The largest and most famous of the group is the London Library, in St James's Square, with one million volumes. The Highgate Literary and Scientific Institution has internationally famous collections of Samuel Coleridge, John Bejman and of London history.

In Belfast, the Linen Hall Library, operating from a former linen warehouse, has an impressive Irish and local-studies collection and publishes a literary quarterly, The Linen Hall Review.

The Leeds Library, founded in 1768, is the oldest in the association and is now sited in an 1808 classical building. Tavistock Subscription Library is the smallest, housed in a restored medieval abbey gateway with just 1,500 books.

In Nottingham the Subscription Library is in a 1752 townhouse enclosed by a walled garden, in Penzance it is set in 3.5 acres of

semi-tropical gardens. The Devon and Exeter Institution, in Exeter, has a mass of books, newspapers and maps relating to the south-west.

Amenities at the Birmingham and Midlands Institute range from a theatre seating 300 to facilities for art exhibitions and banquets. In Newcastle upon Tyne, the Literary and Philosophical Society, founded in 1793, is home to 140,000 books, many of them old and rare, but much of the stock in Plymouth Proprietary Library was destroyed during the blitz, along with its original elegant building. The collection has been re-built and re-housed.

Manchester's Portico Library is housed in a Georgian building with a domed and pillared interior, containing 25,000 books, mainly 19th century. Members can still dine in the reading room.

There is particular pride in the collection of first editions by Elizabeth Gaskell, the Manchester novelist, whose husband William was chairman of the Portico for more than 30 years. Mrs Allan says: "The public library service is becoming rundown, some libraries shutting on certain days during the week and most unable to afford as many books. More people are becoming aware of us and we will be campaigning for further financial help."

"Although we are still under threat, there is now a far better chance of our surviving to look after both the libraries and all those beautiful books, many of which are the only copies existing in public collections outside the British Library."

BERNARD SILK

Events in town

THIS WEEKEND

- **Summer in the City:** Week-long festival begins today with a free family day — music, dancing, games. Punch and Judy, Rubik competitions. Events suitable for children aged 2-11 and parents. Fireworks on last day at 10.30pm. Barbican Centre, London EC2, until Aug 11. Tomorrow 12.30-6pm, then daily from 11am, free. Workshops £1, £2 (further information 071-638 4141, extn 218).
- **British Transplant Games:** Golf, volleyball, tennis, athletics, swimming and other competitive games — in aid of all organ transplants. Crystal Palace National Centre, London SE20, today 9am-6pm, tomorrow 9.30am-5.30pm, £1.
- **Nottingham riverside and organ festival:** Street fair, barrel organ, jazz, street theatre and, tonight at 10.30pm, a fireworks display. Victoria Embankment and city streets, Nottingham, today noon to 11pm, tomorrow 2-10pm, free.
- **Open air Scottish dancing:** Groups and societies show their talents. Also Highland dancing, bands, and a piper. Paternoster Square, London EC4, today and each Saturday until Aug 25, 6.30-8pm (information 0372 724487).
- **Bristol harbour regatta:** Annual rally of more than 250 pleasure boats from regional boat clubs. Continuous programme of events and displays in and around the harbour. Bristol city docks, today 1-10pm, tomorrow 1-6pm, free.
- **Enfield steam and country show:** Steam engines, traditional and country crafts, pastimes and skills and a variety of other entertainments. Trent Park, Barnet, today, tomorrow 11am-6pm, £2.50, child £1.50.

NEXT WEEK

- **The Mapapa Acrobats:** Kenya's famous entertainers on their first visit to Britain.
- **Waterman's Park:** Waterman's Arms, Brentford, Middlesex, Mon-Wed, 8.30pm, £5.95 (box office 081-568-1176).
- **Facets of China:** Exhibition of photographs taken by Keith Cardwell on an extensive tour; a limited edition of prints will be on sale. Neal Street East, Neal Street, Covent Garden, London WC2, Mon to Aug 31 during normal opening hours.
- **Great British beer festival:** CAMRA's national festival. Pub games and live music in the evening. Brighton Metropole Hotel, King Road, Brighton, Sussex, Tue-Fri during normal pub opening hours.
- **Dream merchants:** Important exhibition (on loan from the International Museum of Photography in New York) about the making and selling of films in Hollywood's golden age. Museum of the Moving Image, South Bank, London SE1 (071-928 3535), Thurs until Sept 12.

JUDY FROSHAUG

Help: James Willing, personal caterer

Easy living in the grand manner

If you feel like a grand weekend, a stay in an Italian villa, or simply the pleasure of entertaining overnight guests at home without the stress of organising and catering, Selby's, a small company which specialises in weekend house parties, can arrange it all for you.

Selby's will rent a suitable manor house or French chateau, or its staff will slip quietly into your home, providing everything from meals and wine to cutlery and crockery to make your weekend as easy as possible.

James Willing, aged 30 (Selby is his middle name), founded the company two-and-a-half years ago and has seen it grow from a one-man operation, in which he played cook, butler and housekeeper for the weekend in other people's homes, to a sophisticated business offering elaborate theme parties and weekends abroad.

Planning parties for private and corporate clients forms a substantial part of the business, but Mr Willing, a former assistant manager of Prue Leith's outside catering division, Leith's Good Food, says it is the organisation of private weekends which gives the company a specialist niche in the market.

From the moment Selby's arrives (in the shape of Mr Willing or, more often these days, one of his two partners, Clare Burrows or David Rich) there are scented soaps in the bathrooms and fresh flowers on the tables.

"I used to kill myself doing everything on my own," Mr Willing admits. "But now we always take at least two people, because you can't produce really wonderful meals and do all the



Table manners: James Willing, taking the worry out of entertaining

cleaning and tidying and other preparation yourself."

If the weekend staff cannot be accommodated on site, they will find lodgings nearby and return at 7am on Saturday morning with the day's newspapers, ready to serve a traditional English breakfast, or an American breakfast with blueberry pancakes and maple syrup, or even scrambled eggs with caviar and bricches.

Then they will pack you and your guests off with a picnic lunch of something light, such as chicken and leek tarts, salads, cheeses and breads, and you will come home to dinner — whether it's just a simple soup, casserole and a pie filled with fruit from your own orchard, or something much more elaborate.

"It's up to the client to decide what they want, and we offer suggestions," says Mr Willing. "Advance meetings with clients will establish whether there is suitable china and cutlery available, or whether it needs to be brought, together with other specialist supplies, such as Mr Willing's favourite sort of unpasteurised farmhouse cheese from a London supplier. He will make use of local produce wherever possible."

"We've started renting one manor house quite regularly, Passenham Manor in Northamptonshire, a ten-bedroom house overlooking a lake," says Mr Willing. "There we charge £3,000 for a weekend for eight people, including wines and food."

If Selby's comes to your house the price will vary depending upon what equipment needs to be provided, and what travelling and accommodation expenses are involved. However, Mr Willing estimates that the price will work out at about £250 per person per weekend, all inclusive.

"But it's not just rich people who hire us," he emphasises. "It can be someone splashing out for a special birthday party or an anniversary celebration, or an effort to impress a particular group of friends."

Butlers and maids can be provided for events held in large houses and for formal occasions, and Mr Willing has a nanny on call for more informal arrangements.

VICTORIA MCKEE
● Selby's, Warriner House, 140 Battersea Park Road, London SW11 (071-498 7455).

Swimming as nature intended

A quick dip into the options for pool and beach-bathers

AS THE temperature soars, the dream of recapturing those magic moments of childhood, splashing about in ponds, rivers, canals and lakes, becomes ever more seductive.

But in an increasingly sanitised, security-obsessed society, it is difficult to find anything other than a chlorinated local swimming pool in which to cool down on a scorching afternoon. The natural places still exist, of course, but many of them are no-go areas, covered by bylaws and health warnings. The ones where swimming is officially allowed frequently have lifeguards on duty and routine pollution checks.

The three famous ponds in north London — Highgate Pond (for men), Kenwood Pond (for women) and Hampstead Pond (mixed bathing) — are checked monthly to ensure that they conform to EC guidelines on natural bathing ponds. They also have their own lifeguards. Entry is free and the ponds are open all week.

Also in London is the Serpentine in Hyde Park. Members of

The main lake of the Serpentine in Hyde Park is currently affected by the epidemic of blue-green algae

the 147-year-old Serpentine club swim "at their own risk" in the main lake, which is now affected by blue-green algae. There is, however, a lido area which is chlorinated and open from May to September at a cost of £2 for adults, £1 for children.

In Oxford the public can swim in three small tributaries of the Thames at Wolvercote, Tumbling Bay and Longbridge. Wooden weirs separate them from other river users.

In Sutton Park, Birmingham, swimmers sometimes take a dip in Bracebridge Pool, despite notices prohibiting them from doing so. Since it is regularly used by a local swimming club, however, it is not always possible to keep the public out. The local council prides swimmers to use the unheated lido in the park. Cost: £1.20/adults, 60p children.

For those who live on the coast but hate beaches, there are dozens of natural rock pools tucked away, such as the one at the south end of Whitby Bay in Tyne and Wear.

One of the problems of bathing in natural waters is the risk of drowning as a result of the shock induced by sudden cold, according to the Royal Society for the Prevention of Accidents. Even during heatwaves the temperature beneath the surface can be "paralytically cold".

Other potential risks include a fatal virus, leptospirosis, carried by rats, which penetrates through the ears, eyes, nose and throat of swimmers or through cuts or abrasions, and causes Weil's disease. There is also the notorious blue-green algae which can cause illnesses ranging from skin rashes and eye irritation to vomiting, diarrhoea and fever.

SALLY BROMPTON

Fly off tang

YOU know what birds of prey thought so, returned from with my faith shattered.

Birds of prey what they are for. They fly at things from a forward and a of making a liv

Different birds slightly different crash on to the hover and dro

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Country
THIS WEEK

● **England's Rose:** Small in an outb various asp Middle Ages and country

Latting, a Berkshire, one of the £3.95

● **Stathes as day:** Atroc displays, Stalls, raffie regatta and unfair and Harbour

● **Stathes as day:** Atroc displays, Stalls, raffie regatta and unfair and Harbour

WEEKEND LIVING: OUT OF TOWN

Retreating to country calm

Home from home:
Caroline Jackson

Caroline Jackson, the Conservative MEP for Wiltshire, says she sometimes feels as if she lives at Heathrow Airport. She flies to Brussels, where she rents a one-room flat, at least twice a month for committee meetings, and stays in a hotel in Strasbourg during the one week each month that the European Parliament sits.

She also shares a two-bedroom Victorian flat in Westminster with her husband Robert Jackson, the Conservative MP for Wantage who until recently was the minister for higher education and science and was made employment minister in the last reshuffle. There she spends the weekdays when she is in England and maintains what she considers a vital office and political base.

Almost every weekend — and during parliamentary recesses — she escapes to the calm of a retreat the couple have established over the past six years in the Oxfordshire countryside where their constituencies overlap.

"Everything here is fake," says the MEP who is the environment and consumer protection representative in the Conservative group. The murals in the circular reception hall and the dining room of the 18th-century building are what might be termed "nouveau neo-classical", painted by a friend to include the Jacksons' cat and their favourite birds and flowers.

The statues which adorn every nook and table are from moulds made from great classical works and the paintings are unabashed copies of Old Masters. The "malachite" fireplace is one of many trompe l'oeil paintwork illusions, like the intricately carved "wooden" mantelpiece which is really painted plaster.

"In the period in which the house was built everyone had fakes, so why shouldn't we? None of these things would be available to people of our means otherwise," Mrs Jackson says.

The dramatic interior design, Mrs Jackson makes clear, is all down to her husband, who has "strong ideas" — and original ones — about what he wants and will go to great lengths to seek it out or to create it. "I just live in it, enjoy it and tend the vegetable garden."

For her, the house is cocoon from the whirlwind which is her life the rest of the week. Here she can play the grand piano to accompany her husband's singing.



Party tricks: Caroline Jackson, MEP, is passionate about gardening and statues — most of which come from "an atelier in Brussels"

take long walks in the surrounding countryside, and indulge her passion for gardening in the landscaped grounds where giant busts of ancient goddesses glare at the unsuspecting from around every corner and a magnificent naked man looks down at an ornamental fish pond.

"We get most of our statuary in the same atelier in Brussels that Robert discovered when he was there as an MEP, and that I have since visited regularly."

The six-bedroomed country house (18th century with an early 19th century addition that nearly doubles the space) gave the Jacksons scope, for the first time, to collect the outside objects they love. One enormous room — which can cope with 200 for constituency parties and 100 for musical evenings — contains the

Four Moral Virtues (Justice, Prudence, Temperance and Fortitude) as well as numerous other impressive pieces.

"We felt it was important to have somewhere in the constituency that could be used for entertaining and we do use a lot here," Mrs Jackson says. "We had a Euro-garden party recently, and one day we had every level of government here, MEPs, MPs, county councillors, district councillors and about 70 parish councillors."

Each of the Jacksons has a study; Mr Jackson is learning classical Greek in his on the ground floor, while Mrs Jackson teaches out papers on unsafe bathing beaches and the enforcement of EC legislation on food safety on the word processor in hers on the first floor, a room

which she acknowledges is "the one place where the design of the house completely collapses".

The room is a jumble of books, papers and pictures of Cornwall, where she was brought up and which she still considers her spiritual home.

Mrs Jackson, from Penzance, and Mr Jackson, from South Africa, met at Oxford university where they read history. She has an Oxford doctorate and was a Research Fellow at St Hugh's College, Oxford, and he a Fellow at All Souls. She learned her Greek the traditional way, she teases. "He's trying to do it in two weeks."

The house had been a prep school for many years before they bought it and had stood derelict

for five. "Robert and I still wear the grey and red school socks that we found when we moved in — and we discovered some anxious revision notes stuffed in cupboards," Mrs Jackson says.

Settling into the country house for the summer is as good as a holiday, she says. "We don't feel the need to go anywhere else — although we have just returned from Cornwall, where I took some wonderful walks."

Normally life for Mrs Jackson is "rather like being in the commandos, with a suitcase always packed," she says, "white knickers for London, coloured for the country, embroidery for the plane."

She regards her home as an oasis of tranquillity. "It's always a great relief to get back. I wouldn't ever want to move from here."

Farmer's diary: Paul Heiney

A walk on the wild side

THE wildlife of Suffolk is crying out in unison: "Juliet, Juliet, wherefore art thou Juliet?" In this intensive farming area, the wildlife firmly believes that she is one of their few friends. And Juliet Hawkins, young and lovely, returns their devotion. She is our Farming and Wildlife Advisory Group, known less romantically as FWAG. Each county has one, paid for with a species-rich mixture of cash: conscience money from the agro-chemical industry, a grant from the Countryside Commission and others, and old-fashioned fund-raising. Last weekend, the Suffolk branch held a hog roast: the pig presumably

happy to make the ultimate sacrifice to help his compatriots down in the green verges.

Ms Hawkins's job is to move the birds and bees slightly higher up the farmer's list of priorities. Since this is a county where one smallholder was recently asked to restrict the movements of his pet duck as it was threatening the neighbour's corn crop — which totalled no less than 600 acres — I would imagine that being a wildlife adviser here is like cheering for Everton in the middle of the Liverpool crowd.

So I asked her round. I thought that having spent the last six months worrying about the soil, what goes into it and what might eventually come out of it, the time was ripe to raise my eyes to a wider world of nature.

Like a green tornado, Ms Hawkins swept around the farm, her eyes scanning ditches, hedges and verges with the enthusiasm of Patrick Moore discovering a black hole. She dismissed our hedge as being "quite recent" (only a couple of centuries old) but was thrilled by our pollarded elms, which she said were sure to denote ancient boundaries.

At the old meadow the thrills came fast and furious as each tuft of rough grass was declared to be home to the most special of butterflies. Pity, I've been promising myself for weeks to tidy that mess. I started to steer the conversation round to what I

hoped was going to be a lucrative discussion about how a few pots of gold might drift our way to replace our ripped-out hedges. But there was no peace. Ms Hawkins had seen a huge harrier. I had thought it was a seagull.

FWAG has done great work in this county in persuading farmers that even if you factory-farm, you can always find room for the wild side of life. But the public have as much to learn as the farmers. Take my 200-year-old hedge, of which I am rather fond. It is largely spiky blackthorn to dissuade stock from barging through it, and over the years a wealth of wild roses has

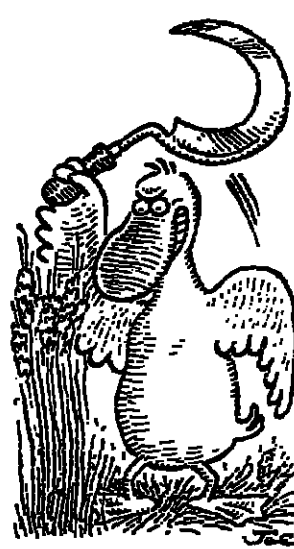
twined into it. When I asked how best to care for it, I was advised "to cut it down to within four inches of the ground".

A conservationist calls it coppicing and can get away with such behaviour: a casual observer might call it vandalism. In fact, Ms Hawkins told me of an old man who, complete with hedger's traditional tools, was doing a splendid job of coppicing a farm hedge. He gave up when too many tourists accused him of

blighting the countryside. I certainly foresee problems with our pond. It nestles in a quiet corner of an old meadow and though now overgrown, with a little loving care and the help of a great big digger it could become our premier wildlife haven — providing I keep the ducks off it.

Ducks, it seems, kill the insects, frogs and toads and erode the banks with their coarse, unselective webbed feet. "Encourage the moorhens, but not the ducks," she warned me. This is all very well, but how do I explain to the uninformed and the children that I'm shooting the pretty little ducks away in the name of nature? Poor ducks. And poor me, for doesn't that put me in the same miserable class as the barley-baron who ordered the lone duck off his land?

Problems, problems. Nobody could be keener than me to fill up every inch of his hedges with wildlife, but the course of true love never did run smooth.



Feather report

Flying off at a tangent

YOU know where you are with birds of prey. At least, I always thought so. But I have just returned from my hole in Africa with my faith in their reliability shattered.

Birds of prey are fliers: that is what they are supremely adapted for. They fly about and drop on things from above: a straightforward and rather satisfying way of making a living.

Different birds of prey do it in slightly different ways. Peregrines crash on to flying birds; kestrels hover and drop like shuttlecocks. Vultures soar and alight on carrion; ospreys and fish eagles pounce on fish. The snake eagles of Africa have cornered the snakey end of the market and eat little else; they have evolved scaly legs as protection from bites, and poisonous and non-poisonous snakes are alike to them.

In England, the marsh harrier quarters the reed beds on wings lifted in a shallow V and drops on its prey from above. So, when I saw a typical harrier overfly Lake Kariba on the Zambia/Zimbabwe border, I naturally assumed that it earned its living in the normal, harrier fashion.

I was in a canoe at the time, threading my way through a maze of drowned trees. Lake Kariba is



Robin Jacques

man-made, only 26 years old, and everywhere shallow enough is a half-submerged forest of dead mopane trees.

This harrier was already familiar: I had seen several of its kind. It was the commonest bird of prey to be seen, apart from the fish eagles. It was called a gymnogene.

I watched it fly over the canoe and glide down on to one of the dead trees. Then it did something so bizarre that I could hardly believe what I was watching. It landed and then hugged the tree with its wings. Its head vanished inside the tree.

Birds of prey don't hug trees, I knew, but that one did. The reason

why it did so opens the great Pandora's Box of evolution — of, if you like, the meaning of life.

For the gymnogene, although a superb flier like all harriers, does not live the conventional harrier's life. It is a specialist tree-hugger. This bird has given up quartering the ground and dropping on prey. Instead, it has become a poker and clammer. The gymnogene lives on all the delightful things you can find in cracks and crevices: reptiles, amphibians, nestlings, small mammals, insects and birds eggs. It seems to use its wings more for balance than for grip when it goes into its tree-hugging routine.

Hole-nesting birds are a special

delicacy and the gymnogene has a strange adaptation all the better to eat them with. It has extra long, double-jointed legs with which it reaches into holes, around corners, and grabs the nestlings out one by one. It can bend 150° forward and 40° back, and there is a fair amount of lateral movement as well. The only hole-nester safe from the gymnogene is the horn-bill, which walls up its nest with mud as a defence.

Gymnogones can walk upside-down on branches, hang upside-down for ages. They are bold enough to grab swallow chicks from nests beneath the eaves of houses. They have a specially small head that can reach into an impossibly narrow crack.

What they have done is to claim a vacant ecological niche. No other bird is capable of earning its living the gymnogene way. The bird's uniqueness is what has enabled it to survive and prosper. That is how evolution — life — operates: a fundamental principle that the gymnogene demonstrates to perfection. On Lake Kariba it prospers, I suspect, as never before. I have no doubt that the reason there are so many gymnogones is because there are so many dead trees: millions of them, all of them a mass of cracks and crevices. No other bird can exploit them as well.

With Lake Kariba, man has created a gymnogene heaven, and with it a gymnogene glut. Eventually the mopane trees will rot down and disappear, and when that happens, the gymnogene numbers will fall away. That is tough on the gymnogones — but that, after all, is life is it not?

SIMON BARNES

NEXT WEEK

● Magic Flute: Open-air opera by the Beaufort Opera Company. Brownsea Island, Poole Harbour, Dorset, Mon-Sun, nightly 7.30pm, £6, child £3, includes ferry (tickets bookable on 0202 707744).

● Landscape explorer walk: Led by a National Trust warden through a farming landscape featuring conservation and natural history. Tilberwaite, Cumbria, Wed: meet Tilberwaite car park, off the A593 Ambleside-Conston Road, 2pm.

● Children's funday: Kite-flying throughout the afternoon. Bring your own or buy one on site. Blakeney Priory Hills, Norfolk, Thurs 1-3pm (further information 0263 740480).

● Aberdulais open evening: Explore a famous South Wales waterfall and an important archaeological site. Children must be accompanied by an adult. Aberdulais Falls, Aberdulais, near Neath, West Glamorgan, Thurs 6.30-8pm (further information 0639 636674).

JUDY FROSHAUG

Breeding

Toys on four legs

"WELCOME to Toy Town" says a minute sign, entirely appropriate for the Lilliputian world of Toyhorse International, the Sussex stud where Tikki Adorian's British-bred Miniature Horses reign supreme.

The newest arrival is a week-old colt, 18in high, whose mother, Lucky Gem — a skewbald, or pinto in American terminology — looms over her foal by 10in. The American influence is strong, since the American Miniature Horse Association is the only registry dealing with true miniatures of 34in and under.

This year marks the silver jubilee of Mrs Adorian's stud. She has been a miniatures enthusiast since she learnt to ride on a miniature Shetland pony at the age of three. "That was 45 years ago, on the downs at Arundel, and my younger sister rode a donkey," she said. "My fascination with miniatures simply never stopped growing."

She did not set out to breed them. "It all started with Hurtwood Romany, who was bought as a pet," she was followed by Edwina, and from the two pure breeds came a long line of miniature horses.

NOW Toyhorse International is probably the largest stud of its kind in Europe, currently selling 80 to 100 foals a year. "It's rather fun to know that the Toyhorse prefix is known world-wide," Mrs Adorian says. At the stud's first production sale last year, 50 miniature horses were auctioned. The second annual sale will take place on October 20, when Mrs Adorian hopes to set a new record. Her Toyhorse Treacle sold in 1988 for £20,000, which is the current record price for a Shetland pony.

At this year's sale, prices are likely to start at around 450 guineas. "Our prices are nothing by American standards," says Mrs Adorian, who has many American customers. "There, an American miniature horse recently fetched £150,000 in Texas."

Through the Shetland Pony Stud Book Society, the pedigree reaches back as far as 1870. "The Americans have some very fine ones, but mine are 100 per cent British Miniatures," Mrs Adorian says. It is important to know that American and British ways of measuring can differ, she adds: "in Britain we measure from the wither bone, while the American measurement is from the base of the mane."

Miniatures of any colour are accepted for the international registry, and all colours other than spots are included in the Shetland registry. Miniature Shetlands also register at under 34in.

Miniature horses should be treated like any others when it comes to feeding and stabling.



Small equine wonder: Tikki Adorian with one of her miniature horses

Daily exercise need take no more than ten minutes a day. And miniature horses have a great deal of character. "They cause a lot of amusement and no two are ever the same," says Mrs Adorian, who runs her business with five stud assistant trainees.

In America, miniature horses are rarely ridden, instead they are used for carriage driving. "But they are fine for a child learning to ride and they make wonderful pets. Some you would hardly need to break to put a child on top. Of course, it all depends on character, as with any other horse."

Mrs Adorian also runs carriage driving courses each September and October. "We drive singles, pairs, tandems, fours or whatever," she says. At the end of this month she is travelling to America for the annual miniature horses show in Oklahoma City. She likes to keep up to date because fashions can change in miniature horses even if, superficially, there may not seem much scope for variation. "The most popular miniatures right now are the more elegant, and I have used Welsh mountain ponies in some to give

more refined animals," she says. Refined miniature horses are fine boned, incorporating the "draft" type into the overall elegant little horse. The breed objective is the smallest possible perfect horse, featuring symmetry, strength, agility and alertness.

Manes and tails are lustrous and silky. One of the stud sires, Toyhorse Alpine Boy, which stands at 30in, is a white/grey pinto who carries his head lightly, typifying the refined type of miniature horse.

After this October's sale the stud numbers will revert to their customary winter quota of about 220, but private sales take place all year round. Buyers often arrive without warning from as far afield as Australia, apparently undeterred by travelling and quarantine costs amounting to about £2,000 for each miniature horse.

SANDY BISP

● Toyhorse International is holding an open day on September 2, which is expected to draw 1,000 visitors. For further information contact the stud at Howick Farm, The Haven, Billingshurst, West Sussex RH14 9SQ (04043 22639).

Country events

THIS WEEKEND

● England during the Wars of the Roses: Small re-enactment group in an authentic camp site showing various aspects of life in the Middle Ages, including skirmishes and courtly dances.

Littlecote House, Hungerford, Berkshire (0483 684 766), tomorrow 10am-5.30pm, £4.95, child £3.95.

● Stathes and Runwick lifeboat day: Air-sea rescue and combat tour of the estate surrounding the medieval, moated manor house. Dogs on leads.

Ightham Mote, Ivy Hatch, Sevenoaks, Kent, today. Meet car park 2.30pm, £2 bookable on 0732 810378.

● Family fun day: Seaside ori-

ented entertainments including donkey rides, kite-flying, clowns and Punch and Judy.

Coughton Court, near Alcester, Warwickshire (0789 762435), today 2-6pm, £1, child 50p.

● Riddlesden reveals day: Family entertainment includes period music and dancing, children's shows and games, demonstrations of embroidery and spinning.

East Riddlestone Hall, Bradford Road, Kelghley, West Yorkshire (0535 607075), tomorrow, 12noon to 3pm, £1.80, child 90p.

● Family weekend: Events for all ages based on the theme of nature conservation, and traditional beach activities.

Dunwich Heath, Dunwich, Saxmundham, Suffolk (072 873 505), today, tomorrow 11am-5pm, free, car park: £1.

● Foot's jig: Medieval funny, music and other period entertainment.

Erdig Hall, near Wrexton, Clwyd (0798 355 314), today from 1pm. Small admission charge.

● Wreast Park summerstage: The London Mozart Players with a romantic concert including Han-

del's Water Music, Mozart's Clarinet Concerto, Schubert's Rondo for Violins. Programme concludes with Handel's Music for the Royal Fireworks. Take a picnic, rugs.

West Park, near Silsoe, Luton, Bedfordshire, gates open 6pm, concert 7.30pm. Tickets £7.50, £3.50 (information and booking, 0898 202023).

● Heavy horse working day: See Suffolk punches at work and look at the many rare breeds of animals — cattle, sheep, goats, hens, pigs, ponies and horses. Also a dairy museum, children's play areas, cream teas, free-range produce shop.

Dorset Rare Breeds Centre and Farm Museum, Park Farm, Shaftsbury Road, Gillingham, Dorset (0747 822169), tomorrow 10am-6pm, £2, child £1.50.

● Highland bird watching: Visit the most popular RSPB reserve and you may still be able to see osprey nesting sites. Information warden on hand, public observation post with video camera.

Loch Garten, off B970 to Nethy Bridge, Speyside, Highlands. This weekend and next (information 031 536 5624).

Something to spout about



Have fun with the tea set: (clockwise from top left) fish teapot, £24.99, from Presents, 129 Sloane Square, London SW1; tea-time teapot, £39.95, Liberty; shell teapot, £39.95, Liberty; Rosenthal's art deco-style teapot, £65.40 from Liberty; summer flowers teapot by Annie Doherty, £95, from Liberty; rose teapot by Mary Rose Young, £150, from Liberty

Assets

Hundreds of teapots, many of them eccentric, are being gathered in London for a two-month exhibition. The display includes designer one-offs, traditional and contemporary pots, cups and tea-associated accessories.

The exhibition at Liberty's Regent Street, from August 17, also features pieces from the Spode, Wedgwood, and Royal Worcester museums, which are not for sale but showcase the development of tea-taking.

There is, too, a collection of more than a hundred teapots commissioned from British potters, including one in the shape of the Liberty building (1960, by Katie Bunnett).

Other teapots include colourful Italian versions shaped like fruit and vegetables, classic Oriental teapots in cast iron, blue and white ceramics, and Yixing ware (plain terracotta pots in unusual shapes) much sought after in the Far East.

Kitch British bone china in

lurid pinks and gold-rimmed purples, snapped up by Japanese and American collectors, is also on sale, along with Liberty print tea cozies, linens, trays and cloths. A tea shop sells a variety of brews for shoppers to sample, while a Mad Hatter's tea party is likely to draw children of all ages.

Liberty's new own-label tea is distinctively packaged in striped purple and cream caddies and tins, and comes from the eminent growers, Williamson and Magor. The five blends — pure Darjeeling, pure Assam, English Breakfast, Earl Grey and jasmine — cost £3.50 for 125g sold as 50 bags in a caddy, and £1.75 for 125g of loose tea in a packet.

Anyone interested in starting or adding to a teapot collection could visit Bettjeman & Barton's shops at 43 Elizabeth Street, London SW1 (071-730 5086) and Chelsea Garden Market, Chelsea Harbour, London SW10 (071-823 3273), and in Brighton, Oxford, Salisbury, Winchester and Windsor. All stock a selection of teapots in unusual shapes; for example, light-houses, parking meters and a JCB

digger, and a menagerie of animals.

The non profit-making Tea Council, Sir John Lyon House, 5 High Timber Street, London EC4V 3NJ (071-248 1024) runs an information service giving advice about buying and drinking specialist teas (send two 20p stamps for leaflets). It can provide clubs or groups with lectures and a free video/slide, along with a tea tasting of eight varieties. The council also runs a mail order service for novelty teapots, some of which are exclusive, and organizes the Top Tea Place award.

Last year's winner was The Canary, Queen Street, Bath.

For gadgetry associated with brewing up — including silver-plated tea infuser spoons (£7.50), chrome kettle-shaped infusers (£2.45), animal tea cozies (£7.15) and lidded mugs (£4.40) head for a branch of the Tea House, at 15a Neal Street, London WC2 (071-240 7539); 7 Shreve Walk, Sheep Street, Stratford-upon-Avon (0789 414038); 9 Golden Cross, Oxford (0865 728838); and 3 Fish Row, Salisbury, Wiltshire (0722 334227).

The Tea House branches are holding special tastings of apple, cinnamon, tropical fruit with coconut and Russian tea on August 24 and 31. Unusual teas available for tasting on request include black China tea, flavoured naturally with hawks or essence of fruits and flowers, and banana, blackberry and mint teas.

St James's decaffeinated tea is said to contain less than a tenth of the caffeine found in an average cup of tea. De-caf is particularly sought-after by people suffering from high blood pressure, mi-

graines, stomach disorders: skin allergies and insomnia. Packs of 80 tea bags are available by mail order at £3.15 inc p&p (minimum order two packs) from St James's Tea Ltd, Sir John Lyon House, 5 Upper Thames Street, London EC4V 3PA (071-248 4117).

And Milford of London has introduced environment-friendly unbleached tea bags for its three most popular herbal teas, available from leading health food shops at £1.65 per box of 50.

NICOLE SWINGLEY

Take a leaf from the illustrators

If 19th century drawings are too expensive, then turn the page back 100 years

Should you wish to obtain an original E.H. Shepherd "Pooh" drawing or a rabbit Beatrix Potter watercolour for the nursery wall, it would cost you an arm and several legs. The great illustrators of the turn of the century, Dulac, Rackham, Heath Robinson and the rest, have long been beyond almost all reasonable sacrifice.

The Chris Beetles Gallery in St James's, London, holds regular exhibitions of the work of book illustrators, both adult and juvenile. It is noticeable, however, that while Beetles and fellow enthusiasts have done much to boost the market in illustrators working from the middle of the last century to date, their 18th-century forerunners have mostly been ignored. About 4,000 good impressions could be taken from a copper plate, but the introduction of steel by Albert Warren in about 1822 meant that editions of up to 30,000 became possible. It was thus worth the publishers' while to commission fewer original drawings from comparatively expensive artists.

However, the illustrators of the previous generation were immensely prolific. Thomas Stothard (1755-1834) is said to have made more than 5,000 drawings for books, and over 1,000 in more than 100 books have been counted for Samuel Wale (1721-1786).

Serious book illustration in England may be said to have begun in 1677 with the establishment of the Tonsons' publishing business at the sign of the Judges Head in Chancery Lane. Eleven years later they produced a *Paradise Lost* with plates after J.B. Medina, followed in 1709 by an edition of Shakespeare illustrated by J.P. Boissard and Milton's works by Louis Chéron in 1720. Other French or Huguenot artists working for London publishers included H.F. Gravelot and J.B.C. Chateaub.

Many of the engravers were also French, and it was only in the middle of the century with Francis Hayman's work for *Fables of the*

Female Sex, 1744, that a "homely touch of local genre" was introduced to the French manner. Hayman (1708-1776), a friend of Hogarth, a collaborator of Gravelot and an influence on Gainsborough, was very active as an illustrator from the 1740s to the 1770s, working in Indian ink and sepia washes. There are some spirited drawings for *Don Quixote* in the British Museum.

For a perfect match with text the drawings which Gilbert White commissioned from the Swiss-born Samuel Hieronymus Grimm (1733-1794) for the *Natural History of Selborne*, 1776, although for charm the Shakespearean scenes of the equally splendidly named Yorkshireman Julius Caesar Ibbetson (1759-1817) come close. Charm and elegance are also Samuel Wale's hallmarks, even when he is telling sensational or moral tales from the *Newgate Calendar*. The predominant styles of the latter part of the 18th century and the first decades of the 19th were the elegant rococo, typified by E.F. Burney (1760-1848), and the dramatic neo-classical. The latter, of which the best-known (but not necessarily the best) practitioner was William Blake, can often be splendidly ridiculous to a modern eye.

Stothard (£230-£1,500) worked felicitously in both manners, as did Richard Courboul (1757-1831, £185 to £250), but if you cannot afford Blake or Fuseli, then for a fraction of their prices you can acquire a piece of muscular drama by Richard Westall (£240 to £450), a fellow master of the rising eyebrow and flared nostril. Indeed, pleasant drawings and watercolours by almost all the men mentioned here can be had for £300 or less, although their best is likely to be considerably more.

A good place to begin is Abbott & Holder in Museum Street, London WC1, whose summer sale ends on Monday.

HUON MALLAIEU



English illustration, 1808

ANTIQUES AND COLLECTING

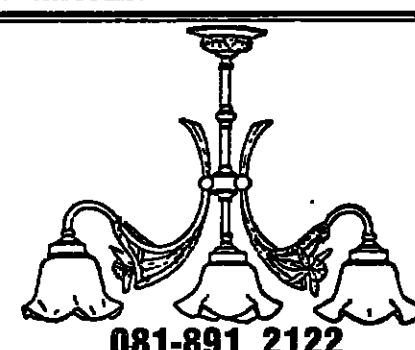
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Cover story: Graham Nicholson, surrounded by traditional tools, at work in his bindery in Shropshire

GRAHAM Nicholson, who gave up a marketing career in his early forties to become a bookbinder, recalls a customer who burst into tears when he took her favourite book of childhood verse back to her.

"The book had been read to my client by her mother, and she had read it to her children. Now the time had come to read it to her grandchildren. Books which mean something to individuals can be far more important than those in the market for profit," he says.

After a year's full-time course at the London College of Printing at Clerkenwell, Mr Nicholson moved from Hertfordshire to a remote cottage in Shropshire, where he built a bindery in the garden. There he can now be found at work, restoring old volumes, and housing new works in fine bindings of richly coloured goatskins and English calfskins. His charge for restoring and rebinding a small book is approximately £40.

Mr Nicholson's workshop contains a variety of presses and small finishing tools which he uses for gold leaf lettering work or decoration. The traditional design of his swivel frame is the same as those used by 12th-century monks.

"Everything should be reversible in bookbinding," he explains. "That means being able to undo what has been done, to take it back

Between the covers

to its constituent parts." Some modern glues make this impossible and therefore, instead of using polyvinyl acetates, Mr Nicholson uses traditional hot glue.

He says the problem with modern books is largely modern paper, which tends to be acid and not made for long life. In America concern has been expressed about volumes in the Library of Congress. "There is a movement gaining ground there for books to be printed on acid-free paper," Mr Nicholson says. "Authors have learnt with a shock that, instead of earning their place in posterity, when their works are taken down from the shelves 40 years after their deaths, only dust may remain between the covers."

Mr Nicholson ensures his own cleaning and treatment methods are pure by obtaining ingredients from a chemist and mixing them to traditional recipes to produce leather dressings made of beeswax, anhydrous lanolin and

neat's-foot oil, a lubricant oil obtained by boiling cattle bones. When cleaning a book he intends not to restore pristine freshness, which would ruin its provenance, but to tidy it up and put life back into the covers.

One supplier brought him a first edition copy of Charles II's diary, written after the Battle of Worcester and containing a sprig of the oak in which the monarch was said to have hidden. "By using traditional boiled sweet paste, which is decorated and spread with combs and other devices, I was able to copy the original binding," he says.

Topographical books are the book-binder's stock-in-trade. Mr Nicholson is imbuing new life into *Nooks and Crannies of Shropshire*, printed in 1899, the third copy he has tackled. A treatise on cider-making indigenous to the area is the kind of book he often comes across. His more creative work can be seen in a volume of *A History of the Great War*, with its full leather binding in two colours featuring a raised poppy on a decorated centre panel.

SANDY BISP

• Graham Nicholson, Bridge Cottage, Adley Moor Common, Bucknell, Shropshire SY7 0BH (05474 616). The Society of Bookbinders and Book Restorers, Fernbank, Trouton, Patesfield, Hampshire GU31 5ER.

ARTS

FINE ART

This museum terminates here

Andrew Gibbon Williams reports on a failed attempt to create a Mecca for art lovers in a Welsh station

At the end of May, Andrew Lambert finally abandoned his two-year campaign to give Wales its own museum of modern art. And last month the movers arrived at its potential home — a disused railway station in Machynlleth — to take away what was to be the nucleus of its collection.

Lambert's scheme was ambitious, perhaps a little eccentric. The picturesque mid-Wales town of Machynlleth does not immediately suggest itself as the ideal location for a Welsh "Tate of the West". Nevertheless, it held promise. Lambert was perspicacious enough to see how — given the agreement of British Rail to upgrade the railway line — a museum at the junction of the routes from Shrewsbury to Aberystwyth and Pwllheli might attract the culture tourists they flock to the Kroller-Müller in Holland and to the Winterthur Museum in Switzerland, neither of which are city-based. In addition, a museum in Machynlleth would have helped correct the cultural imbalance in Wales between Cardiff and the rest of the country.

The scheme was well planned and detailed. The station itself was to retain its function, and visitors would, in effect, have alighted in an art gallery. The building's upper storey and lower staff offices were to be converted into galleries, and a lavish modern block was to be erected on the other side of the tracks. Even an adjacent hotel was envisaged.

Fearing his project might appear a pipe-dream, Lambert elicited the backing of Richard Rogers, architect of both the Pompidou Centre and the Lloyd's building, and the partnership of Alan Stanton and Paul Williams, designers of the Design Museum interiors.

These big guns were not his only asset. In his mother's collection of paintings, Lambert possessed the seed from which a Welsh national collection of modern art might grow. It is a small group of pictures, but the quality is high and all the right names are there: among them Augustus John, Wynndham Lewis, Stanley Spencer and L.S. Lowry. And there was nothing overly optimistic about anticipating loans and gifts: museums such as the Tate and the National Museum of Wales have been sending him pictures which should be hanging on gallery and museum walls. A Welsh museum of modern art might well have developed — as has the Scottish National Gallery of Modern Art — from a change provided



Andrew Lambert: A museum of modern art at Machynlleth would have helped to correct the cultural imbalance in Wales

collection into one of international significance.

Lambert was not so naïve as to suppose that the cultural panjandrums in Cardiff would rise up in support of his proposal and dish out the £500,000 he needed to realise it. However, he had not reckoned on the bureaucratic hurdles and apathy he encountered wherever he turned. In short, none of the public art bodies would touch his proposal with a barge pole.

The Welsh Office, the Welsh Arts Council and the National Museum of Wales would not agree to appoint directors to the charitable company which he tried to set up to raise funds. From the Welsh Office's point of view, Lambert's proposal ran counter to the recommendations made in the Hudson Davies report on Housing the Arts in Wales; galleries were to be located in, or near, large conurbations, rather than set in the countryside. The Welsh Arts Council said its remit was only to help with the housing of temporary exhibitions. And the National Museum of

Wales — which, at the time of Lambert's approach, was busy securing its own £40 million grant from the Welsh Office for its extension — was understandably less than thrilled about the possibility of some northern venture detracting from its own expansion.

Likewise, the Development Board for Rural Wales presented a brick wall: Lambert discovered that the Board can only provide 50 per cent of the funding for such projects once the other 50 per cent has been raised from the private sector. In the event, the Welsh business community came up with less than £500.

Compared with Scotland, Wales is poorly served by galleries. Not only are there no separate national collections — that in Cardiff is incorporated into the National Museum of Wales — but there has been no growth of independent galleries financed in part by the Scottish Arts Council joining forces with local and regional authorities. In Edinburgh, for example, the

369 Gallery, which started off as a hole-in-the-wall operation in 1979, raised a substantial amount of the several hundred thousand pounds necessary to renovate its three floors of warehouse galleries from various trusts and donations. It also receives £40,000 from the Arts Council and District Councils combined, and turns over about £20,000 to cover its annual running costs. Unlike Lambert's proposal, it is a temporary exhibition gallery, but its fund-raising zeal could have served as an object lesson to him. Had Scotland been in the situation of Wales, the standard of its premises might well have been sufficient to house a national collection.

Anyone who has run the gauntlet of regional arts funding could have explained the impossibility of raising large capital sums through the agency of the arts quangos. Unless a project has the support of the Secretary of State for Wales — the Cardiff Bay Development Scheme is the current best example — all public fund-raising avenues are

effectively closed. In the case of galleries, the Welsh Office is unable to fund any institution other than the National Museum of Wales.

Be that as it may, the spirit of no-can-do which the enterprising Lambert encountered from the public agencies in Peter Walker's supposedly revived principality is distinctly un-Thatcherite. It really means that without independent sources of finance, only small-scale, safe projects can get off the ground.

There may well be deeper reasons why Lambert drew a blank. Wales, unlike Scotland, has a comparatively paltry visual art tradition and nothing like the educated, middle-class caucus of collectors; the sort of people who will write a reasonably sized cheque for a worthy arts project. As the 369 Gallery in Edinburgh discovered, bodies such as the Arts Council eventually rise to the bait of embarrassment caused by bourgeois support. Ground-swells of influential opinion can have more effect on them than the branding of household names.

Whitehall farce that performs no social service

A Dream of People The Pit

MICHAEL Hastings's latest play is a singularly inept concoction, the more disappointing for the comic promise of its opening. In comes the prime minister (Tory, but male) to hear a senior civil servant soberly argue that Britain will soon be unable to support all its aged and infirm. The nation's leader's response is to fall sound asleep, whereupon bureaucratic protocol sensationally collapses.

Suddenly the PM is wrestled to the floor by this pin-striped apparition. It is as if Sir Humphrey Appleby were rugby-tackling God. After that, the play bumps and lurches in one direction only, which is downhill. Never mind the indecisiveness of style, sorry though it is. Plays may veer between the sombre and the satiric, even the earnest and the sassy, as this does; they can be awkward and confused, as this is; and still they can hold the attention. Here tension and momentum prove as elusive as wit and imaginative flair.

Better: McEnery's Claude Godber is not content with his

assault on Maurice Kaufmann's snooty futurist. He gives to charity the entire contents of his Wales house (where else?) Hazeldene Road, Pribright, Surrey. And in between nostalgic visits to a London flat once co-occupied by Crossman and Barbara Castle, he befriends a bag-lady, a burglar, a veteran of the miners' strike, and others having troubles with the social services. They can, he repeatedly says, do him a favour.

The nature of this favour begins to assume dramatic importance. Perhaps something exciting will at last occur. Alas, all Godber does is create a congealed line of his unruly new chums and lead them into yet

another meeting attended by the PM. It is a repeat of the idea that launched the play, and inevitably less funny, since now all the great man does is sweep snootily out, leaving Godber's boss to bewail his insult to the civil service.

Of course, this mandarin has his place in the moral bestiary of Hastings' half-seriously, half-jokingly assembled. He is the "grammar-school oil" who betrays his Beveridgean beliefs by marrying a peer's daughter, going to posh restaurants, and saying "ideals die, Claude, you're being naïve". The play's observation is not precisely subtle. Nor is its social and economic analysis acute.

Yet Hastings clearly expects us to listen seriously to Godber when he laments the disappearance of "the promise of a gentle evening for us all". For an unclear reason, perhaps that he has little more to say about his career, he asks us to take equally serious interest in his marriage and his wife. It does not help that, while McEnery's Godber is mostly downbeat, Parfitt hurls herself into this last role like Callas playing Medea, or Medea playing Callas. But then no one in Janet Suzman's production seems emotionally at home or ease. It is that sort of evening.

BENEDICT NIGHTINGALE

CABARET Jill and her Jacks King's Head, Islington

UNACUSTOMED heat can play tricks on the mind, so possibly the sweltering audience at this pub theatre on Wednesday night was merely enjoying a collective mirage. But the American singer Jill O'Hara made a solid enough impression. Her Jacks were a three man/one woman backing quartet, and she had brought along an idiosyncratic collection of songs.

O'Hara's experience encompasses folk-singing in Greenwich Village, creating the female lead in *Hair*, starring on Broadway in *Promises, Promises* and a number of straight plays, before her cabaret debut last year. She is a woman of some beauty, with long grey-streaked hair and a ready smile. Her voice is true and expressive, its timbre reminiscent of Judy Collins and Joni Mitchell.

Those ladies and other Sixties figures, such as Joan Baez and Randy Newman, were evoked in the course of a 19-song show which ran for almost two hours. There was one interval, during which the statuesque O'Hara switched from a long white linen dress to a scarlet gown with plunging neckline.

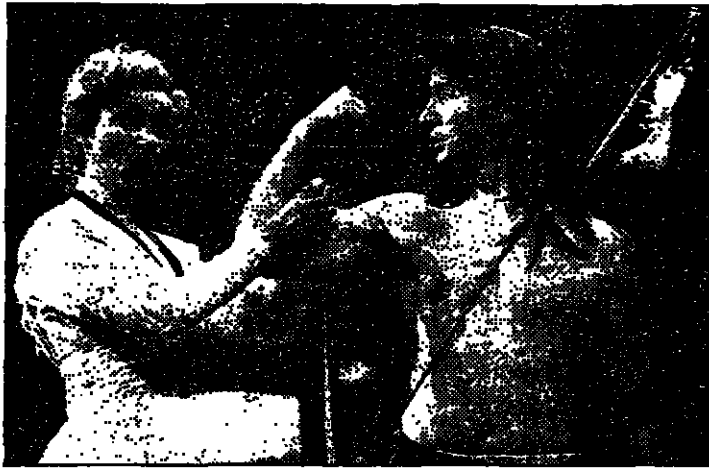
Her easy stage manner and

quiet authority were superbly underpinned by the "Jacks". Barry Booth on piano, Peter Chapman on upright bass, Brian Markham on drums and percussion and Kate Short on cello. The group passed from swing to pop to light chamber music without faltering, as though telepathically attuned to the singer's intentions. The songs displayed excellent taste. From Randy Newman there were "Sail Away", "Dayton Ohio", "Texas Girl After the Funeral of Her Father" and "You Can Leave Your Hat On". From Lieber & Stoller came "Some Cats Know", from Joni Mitchell, "River", from Johnny Mercer, "The Weekend of a Private Secretary". One folk song, "Come All Ye Fair and Tender Ladies", was most movingly performed.

Several were not credited, although "Standing Room Only", which began with the line "You must think my bed's a bus stop" deserves wider exposure, as do "I Can Cook, Too" and "Send Me a Man Tonight". Popular but perhaps ill-advised was the inclusion of "Kitchen Man", the risqué classic which surely belongs to Bertice Reading, with her more robust approach.

The between-songs chat was sometimes too highly polished or twee, but there was no faulting the sincerity and warmth of O'Hara's performance. She continues here until August 19.

TONY PATRICK



Claire Daniels and Geoffrey Dolton in Grétry's *Le Huron*

OPERA Le Huron Buxton

MOST musicians could hardly even name any of Grétry's 60-odd operas, so there is something wildly quixotic in staging the earliest of them to survive complete, proudly published as "opus one". Still, it is a British premiere, which is part of the Buxton tradition. And it comes from a story by Voltaire, who provides the theme of this year's festival.

Even in the emaciated version which Voltaire's friend Mar-montel devised, the libretto has a strong theme based on the way society fails to accept the behaviour of a hero who has different and more real values. The Huron of the title grew up among the Canadian Indians; although he turned out to be a nephew of a prominent local family, his manner of courting the heroine is unacceptable until people become "enlightened" at the end. A refined and well-judged wit sugars Voltaire's hard social message.

Moreover, there is enough beautiful detail in the score to explain how the young Grétry took Paris by storm in 1768 and began an unusually successful career. From the start, he was admired for the way his vocal lines projected the

texts, and it says much for Anthony Hogg's translation that most of the words are audible.

Voltaire had the action in coastal Brittany, with the Huron sailing his valour in a skirmish with the English fleet. Jamie Hayes's production translates that into Buxton terms: Chatsworth House and the first world war, with the Huron related to the Duke of Devonshire. In the first act it works very well, spiced up with a fair amount of slapstick that may have surprised Voltaire but always stops just short of going right over the top.

But then slapstick takes over entirely. It is hard to be amused when an upper-class twit keeps kicking over the severely wounded. It is even harder when those antics actually drown out the two most substantial arias in the opera. Everything in the characterisation is thereby coarsened beyond belief.

Geoffrey Dolton sings and acts well in the title role. Claire Daniels copes elegantly as the heroine, supported by a witty performance from Jane Webster as her confidante. And Eric Roberts turns in a nice cameo as the Duke of Devonshire. Christopher Gillett, the anti-hero, suffers from the worst of the production. Fortunately the Manchester Camera plays with consistent vitality under Michael Roswell.

DAVID FALLOWS

FILM FESTIVALS

Old traumas and present nightmare

David Robinson finds black America

meeting post-perestroika Russia in Munich, and Israeli cinema opening old wounds

Film festivals are a peculiar phenomenon of the last quarter of a century. Forty years ago there were only three — Venice (1932), Cannes (1946) and Edinburgh (1947). In 1952, Berlin was created as a Cold War propaganda exercise; later came an Eastern bloc festival, alternating between Moscow and Karlovy Vary; and in 1958, London.

Today there is no certain count of the festivals which come and go like summer daisies. The American show-business journal, *L'art*, recently listed more than 252 — 48 of them in the United States alone; 28 in Italy.

The survival of a festival against such competition depends on outstanding programming or distinctive character, whether that derives from location (like the Midnight Sun Festival, inside the Arctic Circle) or theme — there is a Funny Festival in Boario and a competition of Mountain and Exploration Films in Trento.

The Munich Festival, which has just ended, was started in 1983, but found its character with the building of the new Munich Gasteig three years later. The citizens were initially suspicious of this huge Baroque-style building across the river. The Film Festival showed how to use it — filling every available space with film and video shows, seminars, bars and restaurants, and turning the bleak courtyard into a non-stop nightly party with bands and big-screen out-door silent movies.

The major discovery in Munich this year was *Panzer*, a new film from Leningrad by a first-time writer-director, Igor Altimpiev. This is the first film to reflect the atmosphere of post-perestroika Russia, and it has the kind of psychic precision with which Chekhov caught the malaise at the end of the tsarist empire. The film is ironic and violent, leaping from gritty realism to strange fancies of angels floating over the Nevsky Prospect, evoking all the chaos, pessimism and betrayal.

Munich had also put together a special programme to show the invigorating progress of black cinema in America. Spike Lee (*She's Gotta Have It*, *Do The Right Thing*) is by no means the only one of the new generation. Wendell B. Harris, a dazzling personality with a voice that rumbles as richly as Orson Welles's, stars in his own *Chameleon Street*, based on the real-life adventures of a charlatan who successfully went about impersonating doctors, scholars, athletes and lawyers, elegantly overturning the confident preconceptions of the white world.

To prove the variety of black cinema, James Bond III's *Def by Temptation* is a zany, erotic horror movie; and Reginald Hudlin's *House Party* is a wild teen musical with a good deal of implicit moral wisdom.

To Sleep With Anger is a new film by Charles Burnett who, at 46, is the dean of the new black film-makers. Burnett is fascinated by folklore, and what first appears to be a contemporary story of suburban life in Southern California

— a dubious stranger with a hearty appetite moving in on an ordinary family — takes on mystical overtones.

Documentary is another of Munich's strong points. *Die Republikaner*, by Peter Wurth and Petra Schmidt, is a model of political film-making — a devastating portrait of Germany's far-right, beerhouse "Republicans". Emanuel Rund's *Alle Juden Raub!* looks calmly at the contribution of one small provincial German town to the Holocaust — even interviewing the fire chief who "failed" to put out the synagogue fire on Kristallnacht, 1938.

A clever compilation film from Estonia, Olav Neuland's *Hitler and Stalin 1939* shows the uncanny likeness of the two dictators' methods. If they had remained allies, instead of becoming enemies, history might have been different.

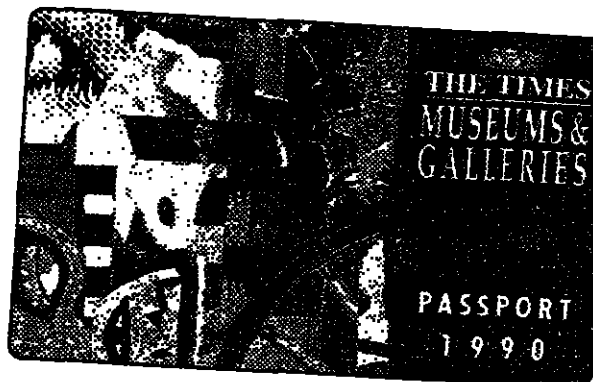
The Jerusalem Festival is based at the Jerusalem Cinematheque. Both institutions are the creation of Lia and Wim Van Leer, an extraordinary couple with a single-minded dedication to movies and the people who make them. Their Cinematheque has been made out of ancient dwellings standing in the valley that was no-man's land during the partition of the city.

Cinematheque and festival alike do much for the liberal education of young Israelis, which sometimes gets them into trouble with orthodox fundamentalists. The introduction of Sabbath movie-going (which instantly spread to the rest of the country) caused some furore at first. This year there were grumblings in the Knesset because a new Israeli film in the festival, Daniel Wachsmann's *The Apointed*, made pointed links between faith, mysticism, magic and the messianic desires of the national culture. There was more displeasure at the Austrian Paulus Minkler's impressive adaptation of Joshua Sobol's play, *Wagner's Last Night*, based on the story of Otto Weininger — the tortured, early-century genius whose anti-feminist and anti-Semitic writings earned Hitler's praise: "The only Jew who had the right to survive."

Jerusalem was also strong on documentary. Specially notable was the West German *Mein Krieg*, directed by Harriet Eder and Thomas Kufus, in which ancient veterans of the Wehrmacht commentate on the home movies they made at Hitlerjugend camps in the Thirties, and in grimmer scenes of the war fronts in the Forties.

A different view of those years was recorded in a very personal 50-minute British documentary from Channel Four, *Clashing Shadows*. Naomi Gryn, daughter of the Rabbi of the West London Synagogue, recorded her father's return, after 45 years, to his hometown of Berehovo, once belonging to Czechoslovakia, now a closed Soviet border town.

Perhaps it is no coincidence that Munich and Jerusalem are two cities in which the often-suppressed memories of 30 years ago are currently being recalled.



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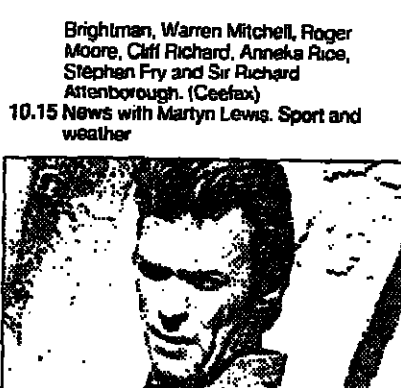
BBC 1

6.40 Open University: Klein's Unification of Geometry 7.05 Classifying Surfaces Geometrically
7.30 Playdays (r) 7.50 Muppet Babies (r)
8.15 The 8.15 News (r) 8.30 The 8.15 News (r)
11.05 Film: Tail of a Tiger (1984) starring Grant Tinker and Gordon Poole. An undemanding Australian family film about a 10-year-old village plane fanatic. Excluded from the local model flying club meetings, he meets an old man who owns a wrecked Tiger Moth and spends his summer holidays trying to restore it. Directed by Rolf de Heer 12.27 Weather
12.30 Grandstand introduced by Bob Wilson. The line-up is (subject to alteration): 12.35 and 1.05 Special Olympics: the games from Glasgow for mentally handicapped athletes; 1.00 News; 1.50, 2.30 and 3.00 Racing from Goodwood; 2.05, 2.35 and 3.15 Cycling; the National Track championships from Leicester; 4.00 Show Jumping; the World Equestrian Games from Stockholm

BBC 2

6.50 Open University: Maths Foundation Course 7.15 Democratic Government 7.40 Geology From Swamps to Coal 8.05 Engineering Mechanics 8.30 Professional Judgment 8.55 Information Technology 9.20 Electromagnetic Induction 9.45 Shakespeare's King Lear 10.10 Images and Information 10.35 Technology and Change 10.50 1914-1918 11.00 Policy Making in Education 11.25 Evolution 11.50 Social Sciences 12.15 Film: Production Systems 12.40 Physical Chemistry 1.05 Images and Information 1.30 Modern Art and Modernism 1.55 Culture and Belief in Europe 2.20 Third World Studies
2.45 Mithras: Episode 17 of the 91-part dramatization of the epic Indian poem. In Hindi with English subtitles
3.25 The Sky at Night. Tigris is Saturn's largest moon. Patrick Moore is joined by Dr John Zemeckis to study the moon in more detail (r)
3.50 Floggin' a Dead Horse. Peter Skellern provides a personal view of villages, showing how they could be places for the future and were certainly the homes of the past, but how they are not the place to live in at the present (r)
4.20 90 Glorious Years. A tribute to the Queen Mother to celebrate her 90th birthday. Horse Guards Parade is the venue for a gala celebration, including a choir of 500 voices, a 100-strong orchestra and the Household Cavalry (r)
5.50 World Equestrian Games. Hugh Thomas introduces coverage of the show jumping phase, after which the four top riders go through to the final round tomorrow. John and Michael Whitaker represent Britain and are likely to figure strongly
7.05 Eyes on the Prize. The third of a series of six documentaries examining the civil rights years in the United States. In the early 1960s non-violent protest was instrumental in change. During the 1960s presidential election campaign, both Nixon and Kennedy approved civil rights, but were eager not to isolate the white vote in the South. When Martin Luther King Jr was placed in jail, John F. Kennedy went to offer his sympathies to Mrs Cora King, while

5.05 News with Moira Stuart. Weather
5.15 Regional News and Sport
5.20 The Flying Doctors: Borrowed Time. Green issues intrude into the work of the flying medics of Coopers Crossing (CeeFax)
6.05 Mito. Alistair's another dose of Resistance: a tour from René and his friends (r) (CeeFax)
6.30 That's Showbusiness. Mike Smith puts showbiz memories to the test in the entertainment quiz. (CeeFax)
7.00 Takeover Bid. Bruce Forsyth with the game show in which contestants gamble what they have won to get a star prize. (CeeFax)
7.30 A Royal Birthday Gala. The stars turn out to pay tribute to the Queen Mother as she celebrates her 90th birthday. Recorded at the London Palladium two weeks ago, the gala was also attended by the Queen, the Duke of Edinburgh, Princess Margaret and Viscountess Slim. The theme is the changing face of entertainment throughout the Queen Mother's nine decades. Among those taking part are Plácido Domingo, Michael Caine, Howard Keel, Sir John Gielgud, Rowan Atkinson, Sarah



On the gold chase: Clint Eastwood (10.35pm)

10.35 Film: Kelly's Heroes (1970) starring Clint Eastwood, Telly Savalas and Robert Strauss. A crude and noisy second world war comedy about a group of soldiers who decide to steal a fortune in gold from behind enemy lines. Directed by Brian G. Hutton. (CeeFax)
12.55am Weather

Robert Kennedy got in contact with the judge and managed to convince him to release King on bail. Kennedy won the narrowest presidential victory in American history, due partly to the black vote. (r)
8.05 NewsView with Moira Stuart and Lynette Lithgow. Weather
8.50 White Noise.
John Wyler's anthology of state-of-the-art video may leave the sceptical wondering where art comes into it. A pop video of the song, *Bazooka Love Triangle*, is a fair sample of the genre, a bewildering landscape of images, full of sound and light, signifying nothing very much. In some cases the artists appear beforehand and tell us what their creations are about. It is a dubious advantage. A woman from Ireland explains that her piece called *Cockles* is about the reality and the effects on the human sub-consciousness. It mainly consists of shots of insects crawling over human heads, rather as they used to do in early Buñuel films. Form replaces content, style abounds, substance and technology takes over where human creativity used to rule. Even a poorly lit shot of a man talking a dog is presented as a challenging piece of surrealism. But you need to know that the dog is called Man Ray
9.30 Designs on Europe. Six Architects Across a Continent.
Michael Hopkins is that rare architect, a modernist who works in a traditional style. His admirers include even the Prince of Wales. Hopkins has many critics, they do not survive in Roger Lass's profile, the first of a series of films on contemporary architects made by different European countries. Of the several Hopkins creations examined, a characteristic example is the Mound Stand at Lord's, a bold tent-like structure which is very much of the late 20th century and yet fits happily with the 100-year-old pavilion. It has pleased the MCC, one of the most traditional sporting bodies in Britain, is no mean feat. The key to Hopkins's success, at Lord's as elsewhere, is that while he seeks a modern solution he is not prepared to sweep away the best of the past. Called in to freshen up the V & A, he actually returned the building to its original appearance. His



Richard Thomas and Ellen Greene (10.15pm)

modemations of Brecken House and Glyndebourne will be eagerly awaited
10.15 Glory! Glory!
Lindsay Anderson begins his first American television movie with what is surely a conscious homage to his mentor, John Ford, as a church congregation sings *Shall We Gather At the River?* It is one of the few sincere moments in a roiling satire on television evangelism and its obsessions with power, money and sex. The recent antics of real TV preachers have presented a formidable challenge to fictional versions but Stan Daniels' script triumphantly reworks a familiar theme. When the charismatic Reverend Dan is killed by a stroke, his son (Richard Thomas) proves to be a less than adequate successor. The formerly wealthy church is soon losing two million dollars a week. Salvation is sought through a vivacious bar singer (Ellen Greene) who, with the right financial evangelism, agrees to swap rock 'n' roll for Rock of Ages. Anderson's direction is too deliberate at times but after a slow start the momentum builds relentlessly (CeeFax)
11.45 Film: L'Invitation (1973) starring Michel Robin, Jean-Luc Bideau and François Simon. A meek bachelor tries to change of lifestyle when he acquires an impressive country villa following the death of his mother. He invites his friends to visit for the day, but jealousies are brought to the surface. A wry, sharply-observed comedy from the Swiss-born director Claude Goretta, who also made *The Lacemaker* in French with English subtitles. Ends at 1.25am

ITV LONDON

8.00 TV-am
9.25 Ghost Train. Includes guest Kelly Downall from *Home and Away*; and interviews with Paula Abdul and New Kids on the Block. Plus the usual cartoons and the Vicious Vixens trying to play badminton
11.30 The ITV Chart Show. The Vintage Video slot features the Beatles 12.30 The Hub. A new series of Mark Twain's young heroes
1.00 News with Nicholas Owen. Weather
1.05 LWT News and weather
1.10 A Beetle Called Derek: Waste and Recycling. Andrea Arnold presents the informative environmental series which aims to inspire rather than depress. Each year, if every discarded can was placed end to end, the line would reach the moon. Very few are recycled and our throwaway society has created an enormous rubbish tip
1.40 Coronation Street. Wednesday's and Friday's episodes (r)
2.35 International Rugby. Highlights of yesterday's Bledisloe Cup match between New Zealand and Australia in Auckland
3.15 Athletics. Jim Rosenthal presents live coverage of the Panasonic national championships from the Alexander Stadium in Birmingham. Among the athletes scheduled to take part are Steve Cram, Tom McKean, John Regis and Steve Sanderson
5.00 News with Nicholas Owen. Weather
5.05 LWT News and weather
5.10 Athletics. Jim Rosenthal presents further live coverage of the Panasonic national championships

5.30 Zorro: The Best Man. The masked hero continues his brave fight to protect the innocent from tyranny. The fiancée of Don Diego's cousin kills him when she sees eyes on Zorro at the Pueblo. Don has a lot of trouble convincing her that she should marry the masked rider. Starring Elmer Zimbalist Jr and Duncan Regehr
6.00 Champion Blockbusters. The champions of 1984, Steve Jones and Robin Leach, return to test their general knowledge skills and take home prize money for their chosen charities. Bob Holness is the questionmaster
6.50 Stars in Their Eyes. Leslie Crowther invites more stars' doppelgängers to impress the audience and imitate their idols, who range from Roy Orbison to Madonna
7.20 It's Baddiel Jeremy Beadle is out on the prowl again, playing outrageous jokes and childish games on unsuspecting victims (r)
7.50 Close to Home: Double Date. Down-to-earth sitcom starring Paul Nicholas as a divorced vet left to bring up his two children. Kate and Robbie decide it is time their father had a girlfriend, so they arrange a blind date for him through a computer dating agency. Meanwhile, the surgery plays host to a dangerous ruffian and Rose asks James to help sort out the custody of a cat. (CeeFax)
8.20 The Saint: The Software Murders. Simon Dutton stars as the smooth-talking television advertisement whose life continues to be a non-stop adventure. An American scientist, working on an anti-terrorist device, justifiably fears for his life when his name appears on a hit-list. After several

mysterious deaths, Simon sets out to bring the murderer to justice. With Pamela Sue Martin and Dinsdale Landen (Oracle)
10.10 News with Nicholas Owen. Sport and weather 10.35 LWT News
10.30 Pick-a-Pop. O.S.T. Dennis Norden presents the best of the best of US pilot programmes, from quizzes to astrological prediction shows
11.00 Spitting Image. More repeated satire from the latex puppets. Desmond Lynam and Gerald Williams are this week's targets when they tackle the ups and downs of a political horse, a political revolution is taking place as Maggie Antiolette and the Ginger Pimpall battle it out (r)
11.30 Tour of Duty: True Grit. Drama with American concepts fighting in the Vietnam War. The soldiers are exhausted after the Tet Offensive, but refuse to give up
12.30am Film: Fight (1971). Overdone and unpleasant thriller about a young baby-sitter (Susan George) who spends a terror-filled night at a country house being menaced by a psychotic from a mental hospital. With Honor Blackman, George Cole and Dennis Waterman. Directed by Peter Collinson. Followed by News headlines
2.15 Film: From Beyond the Grave (1973) starring Peter Cushing, John Duns and David Warner. A neat story about visitors to a small antique shop who meet with various terrible fates. Directed by Kevin Connor with Peter Waterman and Michaela Strachan
5.15 ITN Morning News with Phil Roman. Ends at 6.00

CHANNEL 4

6.00 Comic Book 7.30 International Times 8.00 Transworld Sport 9.00 Channel 4 Racing: The Morning Line
9.25 Australian Rules Football. Concise coverage of the AFL season, which specialises in coverage for people with disabilities. (TeleText)
10.30 Hand in Hand. Series for deaf and hearing children (r) 11.00 Check Out. A repeat of last Tuesday's consumer magazine. (TeleText)
11.30 Wagon Train (b/w). The classic 1950s western series following a wagon train of settlers heading west
12.30 California Off Beat. Reporter Wayne Freedman looks at some Californian entrants in the Hall of Fame, including the US dog barking champion and a record-breaking puzzle solver
1.00 Perfect Strangers (1985, b/w). Robert Donat and Deborah Kerr as a down-trodden clerk and his dowdy wife who leave their humdrum lives to go to war. He goes into the Navy, she joins the Wrens and they meet again as strangers who must start their relationship all over again. A warm comedy from the 1950s, a second world war comedy drama directed by Alexander Korda
2.55 A Day's Pleasure (b/w). A Charlie Chaplin short
3.15 Channel 4 Racing from Newmarket introduced by John Frankom. Live coverage of the Red Mountain Coleridge Cup (2.20), the Mail on Sunday 3-year-old Stakes (3.50), the Coleman's of Norwich Stakes (4.20), and the Glyfada Stakes (4.50). The race commentator is Graham Goodie
5.10 Brookside Omnibus (r). (TeleText)
6.30 Don't Just Sit There. A new series designed to show that almost all areas of sport are open to the disabled.

Martin Duffy, himself normally in a wheelchair, gives disabled children the chance to compete in a wide range of sports, from horsecraft tests to canoeing, which even the able-bodied would find challenging. Today's programme comes from Benridge Lodge residential sports centre in Cumbria, which specialises in courses for people with disabilities. (TeleText)
7.00 The World This Week with the latest news on the crisis in the Gulf, and a report on the conflict between the militant and liberal wings of the Mohawk
8.00 Kingdom of the Deep: The Seas Must Live. The final programme in the award-winning wildlife documentary series records the growing catalogue of man-made disasters that are polluting our oceans and threatening the existence of marine species (r). (TeleText)
9.00 thirtysomething. More spectacular navel-gazing in the superior soap about Americans approaching the age of 40. Last in the series. (TeleText)
10.00 Cycling: Kellogg's Tour of Britain. The fifth stage of the tour is a 115-mile stretch from Sandling to Newcastle taking in the Yorkshire moors. Phil Liggett and Chris Martin report
10.30 Film on Four International: Lorca, Death of a Poet (1987).
A small neat figure with a round expressive face, the British actor Nicholas Garcia plays Federico Garcia Lorca in a film made for Spanish television by the veteran cinema director, J. A. Bardem. As with many TV movies, this one has its moments of stoniness, as if finding difficulty filling the generous screen time. There was much to be said for the old



Scenic watching: Nicholas Garcia (10.30pm)

Hollywood discipline of cutting the candle and getting on. Apart from Garcia's performance, which blends effectively with those of the otherwise Spanish cast, the strengths of the film are its attention to the physical landscape of Lorca's Spain and careful reconstruction of the social and artistic context in which his writing developed. Figures such as Bunuel and Dalí are brought usefully into the narrative and there is a guest spot for today's leading Lorca interpreter, Nuria Espert, as a theatrical producer.
12.45am Verdict. Tonight's jury must decide whether celebrity is a firm basis for a good marriage or a recipe for disaster in the case of Julia and Giles, a couple whose seven-year relationship does not include sex. Moderator, Helen Reddy, will chair the jury. (TeleText)
2.00 The Harp in the South. Mini-series adapted from Ruth Park's novel about an Irish-Australian family struggling to make ends meet in the aftermath of the second world war (r). Ends at 2.55

ITV VARIATIONS

ANGLIA
As London except: 11.30pm Film: The Hostage Hunt 1.15am Sunbirds 2.15 The Hit Man and Her 4.15-5.15 US Pro-Surfing Tour
BORDER
As London except: 1.40pm-2.35 The Life and Times of Oscar Wilde 2.45-3.35 Jaguar Lions 1.15am Sunbirds 2.15 The Hit Man and Her 4.15-5.15 US Pro-Surfing Tour
CENTRAL
As London except: 12.30pm-1.00 Champions 11.30 Film: Out of the Darkness 1.15am Sunbirds 2.15 The Hit Man and Her 4.15-5.15 US Pro-Surfing Tour
CHANNEL
As London except: 12.30pm-1.00 Wind-surf 11.15 Film: 1.05 Days, the 13th 2.05 The Munters 2.30 Race Round the World 3.30-4.00 The Hit Man and Her

GRAMPIAN
As London except: 12.30pm-1.00 Am Film: 11.30 Film: 1.15am Sunbirds 2.15 The Hit Man and Her 4.15-5.15 US Pro-Surfing Tour
GRANADA
As London except: 11.30pm Film: Thirteen at Dinner 1.15am Sunbirds 2.15 The Hit Man and Her 4.15-5.15 US Pro-Surfing Tour
HTV WEST
As London except: 11.30pm Film: The Bikes of Mrs Blossom 1.15am Sunbirds 2.15 The Hit Man and Her 4.15-5.15 US Pro-Surfing Tour
HTV WALES
As HTV West except: No variations
TSW
As London except: 12.30pm-1.00 The South West Week 11.30 Film: And You Die 1.15am Sunbirds 2.15 The Hit Man and Her 4.15-5.15 US Pro-Surfing Tour

TVS
As London except: 12.30pm-1.00 Wind-surf 11.30 Film: 1.15am Sunbirds 2.15 The Hit Man and Her 4.15-5.15 US Pro-Surfing Tour
TYNE TEES
As London except: 1.40pm Katts and Dog 2.05-2.35 Buletave 11.30 Film: The Frigate 1.15am Sunbirds 2.15 The Hit Man and Her 4.15-5.15 US Pro-Surfing Tour
ULSTER
As London except: 12.30pm-1.00 The Munters 2.30 Race Round the World 3.30-4.00 The Hit Man and Her 4.15-5.15 US Pro-Surfing Tour
YORKSHIRE
As London except: 12.30pm-1.00 Wind-surf 11.30 Film: 1.15am Sunbirds 2.15 The Hit Man and Her 4.15-5.15 US Pro-Surfing Tour

RADIO 1
FM Stereo and MW
6.00am Sunburst 7.00 The Bruno and Liza Show 8.00am Sunburst 9.00am Sunburst 10.00am Sunburst 11.00am Sunburst 12.00pm The Saturday Show 1.00pm Sunburst 2.00pm Sunburst 3.00pm Sunburst 4.00pm Sunburst 5.00pm Sunburst 6.00pm Sunburst 7.00pm Sunburst 8.00pm Sunburst 9.00pm Sunburst 10.00pm Sunburst 11.00pm Sunburst 12.00am Sunburst
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RADIO 3
6.35am Open University (FM only)
6.55am Weather and News Headlines
7.00am The Saturday Show
7.15am The Saturday Show
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RADIO 4
LW stereo on FM
6.55am Sunburst 7.00 The Bruno and Liza Show 8.00am Sunburst 9.00am Sunburst 10.00am Sunburst 11.00am Sunburst 12.00pm The Saturday Show 1.00pm Sunburst 2.00pm Sunburst 3.00pm Sunburst 4.00pm Sunburst 5.00pm Sunburst 6.00pm Sunburst 7.00pm Sunburst 8.00pm Sunburst 9.00pm Sunburst 10.00pm Sunburst 11.00pm Sunburst 12.00am Sunburst
RADIO 5
FM Stereo and MW
6.00am Sunburst 7.00 The Bruno and Liza Show 8.00am Sunburst 9.00am Sunburst 10.00am Sunburst 11.00am Sunburst 12.00pm The Saturday Show 1.00pm Sunburst 2.00pm Sunburst 3.00pm Sunburst 4.00pm Sunburst 5.00pm Sunburst 6.00pm Sunburst 7.00pm Sunburst 8.00pm Sunburst 9.00pm Sunburst 10.00pm Sunburst 11.00pm Sunburst 12.00am Sunburst

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Asking these questions: Bob Holness (6pm)

S4C
Sunny 6.00am Early Morning 9.25 Australian Rules Football 10.30 Hand in Hand 11.00 Check Out 11.30 Gardens of Cane 12.00 Same 12.15 The Bikes of Mrs Blossom 1.15am Sunbirds 2.15 The Hit Man and Her 4.15-5.15 US Pro-Surfing Tour
RTS 1
Starts 10.25am The Ghost of Mork's Island 10.40 Buletave 11.30 Film: The Frigate 1.15am Sunbirds 2.15 The Hit Man and Her 4.15-5.15 US Pro-Surfing Tour
RTS 2
Starts 10.25am The Ghost of Mork's Island 10.40 Buletave 11.30 Film: The Frigate 1.15am Sunbirds 2.15 The Hit Man and Her 4.15-5.15 US Pro-Surfing Tour
RTS 3
Starts 10.25am The Ghost of Mork's Island 10.40 Buletave 11.30 Film: The Frigate 1.15am Sunbirds 2.15 The Hit Man and Her 4.15-5.15 US Pro-Surfing Tour

WORLD SERVICE
All times in BST
6.00am Sunburst 7.00 The Bruno and Liza Show 8.00am Sunburst 9.00am Sunburst 10.00am Sunburst 11.00am Sunburst 12.00pm The Saturday Show 1.00pm Sunburst 2.00pm Sunburst 3.00pm Sunburst 4.00pm Sunburst 5.00pm Sunburst 6.00pm Sunburst 7.00pm Sunburst 8.00pm Sunburst 9.00pm Sunburst 10.00pm Sunburst 11.00pm Sunburst 12.00am Sunburst

SATELLITE
6.00am Sunburst 7.00 The Bruno and Liza Show 8.00am Sunburst 9.00am Sunburst 10.00am Sunburst 11.00am Sunburst 12.00pm The Saturday Show 1.00pm Sunburst 2.00pm Sunburst 3.00pm Sunburst 4.00pm Sunburst 5.00pm Sunburst 6.00pm Sunburst 7.00pm Sunburst 8.00pm Sunburst 9.00pm Sunburst 10.00pm Sunburst 11.00pm Sunburst 12.00am Sunburst

SKY MOVIES
2.00pm Light of Day (1987) Michael J. Fox stars as a doctor, who by day works in a hospital and by night in a dark room warning his patients of the dangers of a new drug. Starring John Wood and Gene Hackman
4.00 Dangerous Curves (1987) Two American kids are introduced to a new Porsche to deliver to Lake Tahoe. The car is stolen and becomes as first prize in a beauty contest. Starring Tia Dorena and Leslie Nielsen
5.30 Madonna in Concert in concert in Barcelona. The first American tour to feature a full-on show and her greatest hits 7.40 Entertainment Tonight
6.00 Caddyshack 2 (1987) That basket of snoots, the Bushwood Country Club, is once again the setting for some wacky comedy as a senior maintenance crew, led by a golfer, get into the act. Starring Jack Mason, Robert Stack, Evan Guller, Chevy Chase, Dan Aykroyd and Chevy Chase
10.00 Caddyshack 1 (1987) Set in the grand world of LA, a vacation spot is teamed up with a young recruit, whose wife is a golfer. Starring Robert Duvall, Sean Penn and Tia Dorena
12.15am And God Created Women (1987) A prisoner in a New Mexico jail is offered freedom if she will become a prostitute

SKY NEWS
News on the 5.30am News: Where the Dais 6.30 The World - an evening TV history 9.30 The World: the Dais 10.30am Sports News 11.30 The World - TV history 12.30am Sports News 1.30 The World: the Dais 2.30am Sports News 3.30 The World: the Dais 4.30 The World: the Dais 5.30 The World: the Dais 6.30 The World: the Dais 7.30 The World: the Dais 8.30 The World: the Dais 9.30 The World: the Dais 10.30 The World: the Dais 11.30 The World: the Dais 12.30 The World: the Dais 1.30 The World: the Dais 2.30 The World: the Dais 3.30 The World: the Dais 4.30 The World: the Dais 5.30 The World: the Dais 6.30 The World: the Dais 7.30 The World: the Dais 8.30 The World: the Dais 9.30 The World: the Dais 10.30 The World: the Dais 11.30 The World: the Dais 12.30 The World: the Dais 1.30 The World: the Dais 2.30 The World: the Dais 3.30 The World: the Dais 4.30 The World: the Dais 5.30 The World: the Dais 6.30 The World: the Dais 7.30 The World: the Dais 8.30 The World: the Dais 9.30 The World: the Dais 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SUNDAY'S TELEVISION & RADIO

COMPILED BY PETER DEAR AND MERLE ADAM
TELEVISION CHOICE PETER WAYMARK/RADIO CHOICE PETER DAVALE

BBC 1

- 6.45 Open University: Ends at 8.50
8.55 Playdays (1) 9.15 Umbrella. David Bellamy explains why he is not afraid of dying (r)
9.30 This Is the Day. A simple religious service from a viewer's Baslow home in the Derbyshire Peak District.
10.00 Bugs Bunny's Year. Cartoon (r)
10.25 Film: The Seven Little Boys (1955) starring Bob Hope, James Cagney and Billy Wilder. Standard showbusiness biography featuring the vaudeville star Eddie Roy and his seven children, who all appeared in his act. Directed by Melville Shavelson. (CeeFax) 11.55
12.05 See Hear! This month's magazine for the deaf and hard of hearing includes a report on the first government funded signed video (on the poll tax) Country File. John Craven reports on the vicious sport of badger-baiting, and the work of UK Animal Watch, an organisation dedicated to stamping out this activity. 12.55 Weather
1.00 News with Maura Stuart. Followed by Speaking Volcano. P.D. James is joined by Irma Kurtz, Jane Trevor and Andrea Newman to discuss Jonathan Miller's collection of essays on Mozart's Don Giovanni. Garrison Keillor's *We Are Still Married* and Elia Lwin's thriller *Anna*. They also talk to author Bernard MacLaverty
1.45 The Pink Panther (1963) (CeeFax)
2.00 EastEnders. Omnibus edition (r). (CeeFax)
3.00 Film: The Tamarind Seed (1974) starring Omar Sharif, Julie Andrews and Anthony Quayle. While holidaying in Barbados, a prim British widow, who has access to confidential Home Office information, falls for a Russian military attaché, and their ensuing romance causes consternation throughout the rival intelligence organisations. Reasonable time-killer which is really a gentle romance masquerading as a spy thriller. Directed by Blake Edwards
5.05 All Our Children. Directed by Blake Edwards. Talant. Joni Darr narrates the series about how talented children round

the world are encouraged to develop their skills. (CeeFax)
5.55 The Great Picture Chase. An invited to spend £500 of the BBC's money on an original work of art, Kate Adie banters the rules and opts not for a picture but a pot. Working through her wardrobe of summer frocks, Adie goes to the V & A for an expert briefing and in Somerset calls on John Leach, the bushy-bearded grandson of the legendary Bernard. Spreading further tales to Wales and Devon, she casts her sharp reporter's eye over a range of pots, some elegantly traditional, others frankly preposterous. The prices vary



Investigating the pot: Kate Adie (5.55pm)

stunningly and the fact of the magic figure of £500 can be reconciled with an object worth collecting. The pots take some upstaging but Adie is the star, smiling much more than she does when reporting from the world's hotspots, and clearly on top of the subject. She sets a high standard for the following her in future programmes, among them Toyah Wilcox, Ian Haplo and David Gower. (CeeFax)
6.25 News with Maura Stuart. Weather
6.40 Festival. Bill Oddie visits Cheltenham's International Festival of Music. (CeeFax)
7.15 All Creatures Great and Small: The New World. James Herriot's Yorkshire vets again double as social workers when James faces problems with a vain and lazy farmer who relies on his wife and son to save him from extinction (r). (CeeFax)

- 8.05 Blackadder the Third: Sense and Sensibility. The amoral Edmund continues to plot and plan his way through history (r). (CeeFax)
8.35 Film: Who Will Love My Children? (1983) starring Ann-Margret, Frederic Forrest. Eclectically based, award-winning television film, set in Iowa in the 1950s, about a loving mother of 10 who discovers she is dying of cancer. Reluctant to leave her children in the care of an impersonal state system, she starts her search for good adoptive families. Directed by John Erman. (CeeFax)
10.05 News with Maura Stuart. Weather
10.25 Everyman: Who Killed Vincent Chin? Vincent Chin was a Chinese-American working in the motor industry in Detroit. Celebrating his forthcoming marriage in a night club, he got into an argument with a white car worker and was beaten to death with a baseball bat. The assailant insisted that the killing was the result of a drunken brawl. He pleaded guilty to manslaughter and was put on probation. The Asian community was outraged, convinced that Chin had been the victim of racial hatred. It was suggested that the attack was revenge on orientals for causing a depression in the American car industry. This cogent reconstruction, based on the testimony of leading participants including the killer, covers the five-year battle of Chin's family and friends to secure what they regarded as a just verdict. British viewers will be struck by the extraordinary long address of the American legal system and the surprising willingness of those involved in court proceedings, from the judge downwards, to talk freely about them on television.
11.10 The Days and Nights of Molly Dodd. American comedy series starring Blair Brown
11.35 You and 92. Alan Watson and Dick Taverne examine the possible effects of 1992 on where you live
12.00 Mahabharat. Episode 17 (r) 12.50 Weather

ITV LONDON

- 8.00 TV-am
8.00 TV-am Reports introduced by Geoff Meade and Lisa Azz
9.25 Film: Double Switch, part one (1986) starring George Newbern, Elisabeth Shue and Michael Des Barres. Updated Disney version of Mark Twain's *The Prince and the Pauper*. Directed by David Greenwalt
10.15 The Campbells
10.45 Link. Vidi and Clare Gallins, who are both blind, talk about the opposition they encountered when they decided to marry and have children
11.00 Morning Worship from St Peter's Church, Boughton Monchelsea, Kent
12.00 Heartland. The Rev Professor James Whyte talks about 1988, the year he was moderator of the Church of Scotland
12.30 The Care Bears. Cartoon series
1.00 News with Maura Stuart. 1.10 An Invitation to Remember. Robert Morley reminisces
1.40 Film: The 39 Steps (1959) starring Kenneth More, Barry Jones and Tania Ely. A feeble remake of Hitchcock's sparkling thriller of the John Buchan chase thriller, technically more polished but otherwise with little to commend it. Directed by Ralph Thomas
3.30 International Rugby. Highlights of yesterday's second rugby union international between Argentina and England in Buenos Aires
4.30 Royal Champion: Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother and Her Horses. As the Queen Mother reaches her 90th birthday, a second showing of the programme which looks at her love of horses and horse racing. (Oracle)

- 5.30 A Kind of Living. Dour sitcom starring Richard Griffiths
6.00 All Cried Up. Game show
6.30 News with Maura Stuart. Weather
6.45 LWT News and weather
6.40 Castle in Europe: Spain - To Be a Pilgrim. Roy Castle reads the ancient pilgrim route in northern Spain which takes him to the shrine of St James the Apostle in Santiago de Compostela
7.15 Jimmy's. Real-life medical dramas from Europe's largest teaching hospital, St James's in Leeds
7.45 Forever Green. John Alderton and Pauline Collins star in the drama series about a family who move to the country for the sake of their daughter, an allergy sufferer (r). (Oracle)
8.45 News with Richard Bath. Weather
9.00 LWT Weather
9.05 The Queen Mother in Person.
ITN's 90th birthday tribute is royal family television in the traditional mould, complete with the impeccably tested Sir Alistair Burnet. No *Spriting* image rudy here. The woman of the moment takes Sir Alistair and the camera crew on a stroll round her favourite garden at Royal Lodge, Windsor, pausing to reflect on her times there as consort to George VI and mother of two young princesses. This amiable conversation, hardly an interview, is supplemented by a detailed retrospect of her birthday year. There is also a brisk biographical portrait, picking up on her childhood in Scotland, marriage to the young Duke of York and the abdication which made her an unexpected queen. As they watch it all, viewers will doubtless speculate on the Queen Mother's longevity and wonder whether to put it down to a life which, excluding the



The birthday tribute: Queen Mother (9.05)

16 years of her husband's reign, has been relatively untroubled, or simply to a relaxed and sunny temperament. (Oracle)
10.05 Tales of the Unexpected: A Harmless Vainly. A wife tracks down her husband's mistress but her husband is not at all what she expected (r). (Oracle)
10.35 Red Empire: Enemies of the People. The worthy, unexciting history of the Soviet Union reaches Stalin's terror of the 1930s.
11.35 Film: The Legacy (1978) starring Katharine Ross, Roger Daltrey and Sam Elliott. An American director, invited to her employer's British mansion, walks into a strange world of unexplained deaths and occult ceremonies. Banal horror story, directed by Richard Marquand. Followed by News headlines
1.25 The ITV Chart Show (r)
2.25 Pick of the Week
2.55 Film: The Salamander (1981) starring Peter Onorati, Franco Nero and Christopher Lee. An Italian colonial fight to prevent a fascist coup directed by Peter Zinner
5.00 ITN Morning News. Ends at 6.00

CHANNEL 4

- 6.00 Transworld Sport (r) 7.00 Gardener's Calendar (r). (Teletext) 7.30 Once Upon a Time... Life. Cartoon series about the human body and its defensive system 8.00 Early Bird 8.25 David the Gnome 8.55 Ramona
9.25 Band Baja. Asian music series
10.00 Japan: The Electronic Tribe. A repeat series of four programmes looking at Japan from a British view
11.00 Storywheel for both deaf and hearing children (r) 11.30 Ely and Joels. Drama about a ghost and the human who befriends her
12.00 The Waltons 1.00 Land of the Giants. Science fiction adventures
2.00 Film: Outcast of the Islands (1951) b/w starring Trevor Howard, Ralph Richardson and Robert Morley. Carol Reed's credible tale, helped by strong acting, at a complex Joseph Conrad novel about a trader who betrays a friendship and is left to a suitable fate.
3.50 All That Bach. Interpretations of Johann Sebastian Bach take many forms and this celebration of the composer features world-renowned artists demonstrating the diversity of his music. Included are Keith Jarrett, Christopher Hogwood and the Academy of Ancient Music, the Canadian Brass and the National Tap Dance Company
4.55 The Nat King Cole Show (b/w). Joining the great balladeer are Peggy Lee, Keith White and Billy Preston.
5.25 News summary and weather

- 5.30 Cycling: Kellogg's Tour of Britain 1990. The last stage - a 120 mile leg from York to Manchester
6.30 The Cosby Show. Brisk domestic comedy series starring Bill Cosby



Against all the odds: Ben Bowley (7.00pm)

7.00 Equinox: The Nuts and Bolts of Ben Bowley.
Ben Bowley is an engaging young man of 23 who has overcome the handicap of dyslexia to take a degree in engineering and pursue a promising career as a designer of racing cars. He is even compared with the late Colin Chapman of Lotus, although the programme offers no independent substantiation for this very large claim. Patrick Uiden's film is less about science, the Equinox brief, than a portrait of a scientist who has made it through an unorthodox route. Talking virtually non-stop, Bowley is shown with his grandfather, the child psychiatrist John Bowley, gathering expertise from the Lotus factory in Norfolk and carrying out tests at Snetterton. The film also condemns an educational system which fails to get the best out of children such as Ben, who are too easily dismissed as shy, dim or undisciplined. (Teletext)

- 8.00 Beyond the Groove. The late David Rappaport, playing Sir Harry Bradford, continues his musical odyssey across the United States, reaching the Cajun country, where he meets k. d. lang, Bob Geldof, Lily Lovell and the Dirty Dozen Brass Band
8.30 Film: Today: The Muscle Market. Continuing the season of outstanding BBC dramas from the 1970s is Alan Bleasdale's early play about Danny Duggan, a man whose rough-handed business methods are about to get him into a great deal of trouble. Starring Peter Postlethwaite, Terence Righy, Philip Donaghy and Alan Dossor
10.00 American Bowl '90. Highlights of the American Bowl from Wembley between the Los Angeles Raiders and the New Orleans Saints. The Raiders are one of the best teams in NFL history, while the Saints have had a more chequered past. This game is part of the pre-season games in which the coaches have a chance to see how new players could fit into the framework. This means the big stars are unlikely to get the play they are usually given, but what is still important and this is likely to be a tough battle. Introduced by Mick Luckhurst with reporter Gary Imbach
12.00 Film: Cairo Central Station (1958, b/w) starring Youssef Chahine and Hind Rostom. This offering from Egypt is about a newspaper seller who both lives and works at a train station. His fascination for a lemonade seller eventually turns to obsession, despite her being engaged to a porter, leading him down a dangerous path of confusion. Directed by Youssef Chahine. French dialogue with English subtitles. Ends at 1.30am

BBC 2

- 6.35 Open University: Maths - Shrinking Polygons 7.00 Halogens and Noble Gases 7.25 Calculus: Geometric Vectors 7.50 The Shape of Cars To Come 8.15 Raising Sons and Daughters 8.40 Light: The Recorder 9.05 Learning from the Past: The Concorde 9.30 Inner City Story: The Doctor 9.55 The Other Victims 10.20 Biology: Digestion 10.45 Maths: Modelling Stock Control 11.10 Patterns of Diversity 11.35 Rabbits and Cheek Grasslands 12.00 The Changing Countryside: Why Protect the Past? 12.25 Ecology: Managing Landscapes 12.50 Open Day at Walton Hall
1.00 Ecology. A look at the pine beauty, a moth which is now becoming a pest in the north of Scotland, thanks to the introduction of the lodgepole pine, a native of North America
1.25 Grandstand introduced by Steve Rider. The line-up is (subject to alteration): 1.30 Sports News. Jumping: the second part of the World championships from Stockholm to which the top four riders ride each others horses; 2.10, 3.50 and 5.40 Motorcycling: the Shell Oil British Grand Prix from Donington; 5.50 Winter Sliding: the Castlegang European Barefoot Sliding from Lincoln

- 6.30 One Man and His Dog. The Welsh heart of the BBC's international Sheepdog Championships, with three shepherds - Glyn Jones, William Watkins and Alan Lloyd - putting their dogs through their paces in the hills of the Derbyshire Peak District. Presented by Phil Drabble with Eric Halsall
7.15 Rough Guide to the World. Magenta de Vine and Sankha Guha visit Buenos Aires and Lima, Peru, in culture but deep in confusion, with stark contrasts between the polo-playing elite and the much larger group of impoverished people struggling to survive. This remains a watchable programme, but more on account of the place it visits and the images it finds than because of any startling insights by its presenters (r)
8.05 The Late Show. Repeated highlights from the arts and media programme. Design critic Stephen Bayley, Jonathan Glancey and Martin Pavey argue about the perfect car; artist Simon Link explains why he paints exact reproductions of advertisements; and there is a series of one-minute films specially commissioned for the show
9.05 Joseph Campbell and the Power of Myth: The Meaning of Myth. Continued series in which Campbell talks to American journalist Bill

- Moyers about the insights he has gleaned from a life-long study of ancient myths. He explains the sense of mystery and vision that myths give us, and looks at their capacity to guide and teach. Campbell also speaks of the differences between world religions, in particular the roles of God and nature. (CeeFax)
9.45 British Motorcycle Grand Prix. Highlights from Donington, featuring the 500cc World champion, Wayne Rainey, plus visual reports on the 250cc, 125cc and Sidecar World championship races. The commentators are Murray Walker and Barry Nutley
10.20 MovieWorld. Alex Cox introduces A Wedding (1978) starring Geraldine Chaplin, Mia Farrow and Vittorio Gassman. A nouveau riche American east coast society wedding turns into a disaster for the couple when no guests arrive at the reception, a grandmother is dying in one of the upstairs rooms, the doctor is drunk and an unexpected explosion is announced. Almost all the characters involved in the wedding arrangements are racist, greedy and totally unsympathetic, making for a hard-hitting social satire. Directed by Robert Altman. (CeeFax). Ends at 12.30am

RADIO 3

- 6.55am Weather
7.00 Cornish Home and Abroad (new series). Eight programmes featuring music by the 19th-century composer and by other composers who admired his "perfect and bewitching harmony". Concerto Grosso, Op 6 No 1 (Friedman) under Sir John Eliot Gardiner; Orchestre under McGhee; Trio Sonata, Op 2 No 9 (English Concert under Patrick; Stadeland (Sonata di violoncello) under McGhee; Peter Holman and Roy Goodman
7.30 News
7.35 News. Arts Trio (new series). The first of four programmes featuring recordings of music performed by the Trio since 1965. Includes Beethoven (Variations on Ich bin der Schneider) Kalkbrenner, Op 121a; and Mendelssohn (Piano Trio No 1 minor, Op 49)
8.30 News
8.35 Your Concert Choice. Featuring Handel, air (Sonata) (The Origin of Design: LPO under Beethoven); Haydn (Nocturne in F, H 128); The Music Party under Alan Hovhaness; Concerto in B minor, ECO under Thomson, with Stephen Hough, piano; Schubert (Sonata) (D 127); RIAS Chamber Choir; Brian Rodo under Marcus Creed; and Tchaikovsky (Sonata) (D 599); Beethoven (Piano Trio No 1 minor, Op 49)
10.30 Prom Talk: Michael Hall with guest Diana Burrell, whose Archer Farm with its world premiere tomorrow
11.00 Ecotopia: BBC Scottish SO under Jerry McKelvey, with Lydia Mordkovich, violin; Patricia Barker (Overture, Op 10); Bruch (Concerto for Violin and Piano, Op 44); Debussy (Marche Ecotopia); Mendelssohn (Symphony No 3, Scottish); and Prokofiev (Piano Concerto No 3, Op 26)
12.35 Prom Talk: Paul Mitchell, organ, performs William Lawes (Concert suite a 6 No 6 in F, for the viola); Purcell (Fantasia in three parts, Nos 1 and 2; in four parts, Nos 7 and 8; Fantasia on one note, in five parts; Two in sonnet in G major, in six and seven parts; and two airs with divisions for organ and two bass voices); Purcell (Fantasia in four parts, Nos 5 and 11; Voluntary in D minor, for lute); Lawes (Concert suite a 6 in C minor for the viola). Includes 1.10 interval reading (r)
12.00 News 12.05am Close

RADIO 4

- 6.00 News: Radio Lives. Sir Kenneth Williams. Great radio figures. J. B. S. Haldane, the scientist who was a familiar radio voice in the 1930s, through to the present. Presented by Professor John Durrant (s) (r)
5.40 To the Back of the Net Very Far Away. 10 comic tales of 1960s Sir Kenneth Williams. The Full Quarter. Exploring the Jordanian desert by camel (Part 6) (a) 5.50 Shipping Forecast 5.55 Weather
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Late board by arm police

SUMMARY



Four for the finale

BRITAIN'S hopes of success in the individual showjumping at the World Equestrian Games in Stockholm rest with the Whitaker brothers. Michael Whitaker (above) is fifth and John sixth after the first two phases. Only the top four after today's jumping will qualify for the finale tomorrow, when the riders will compete on each other's horses. George Bowman, of Britain, is fifth after the first day of the carriage-driving championship. Page 27

AMERICAN FOOTBALL

Double bowl

AMERICAN football in Britain has its double-header of the year this weekend. Today, at Crystal Palace, Manchester Spartans' claim to be the best in Britain is tested by Northants Storm in the Coca-Cola Bowl. Tomorrow, at Wembley, Los Angeles Raiders and New Orleans Saints contest American Bowl '90; their No 1 quarterbacks have been left at home because of pay disputes but there is still almost as much magic. Page 26



GOLF

Douglas leads

WITH a second round of 71, Kitrina Douglas (above), of Bristol, holds a one-stroke lead over Helen Alfredsson, of Sweden, going into the third round today of the Wombax British women's Open golf championship at Woburn. Page 24

CYCLING

Close finish

MICHEL Derzies, of Belgium, and Robert Millar, of Scotland, are neck and neck at the head of the Kellogg's Tour of Britain cycle race, with two stages remaining, from Bridlington to Newcastle today and from York to the finish in Manchester tomorrow. Page 25



CRICKET

Spinning in

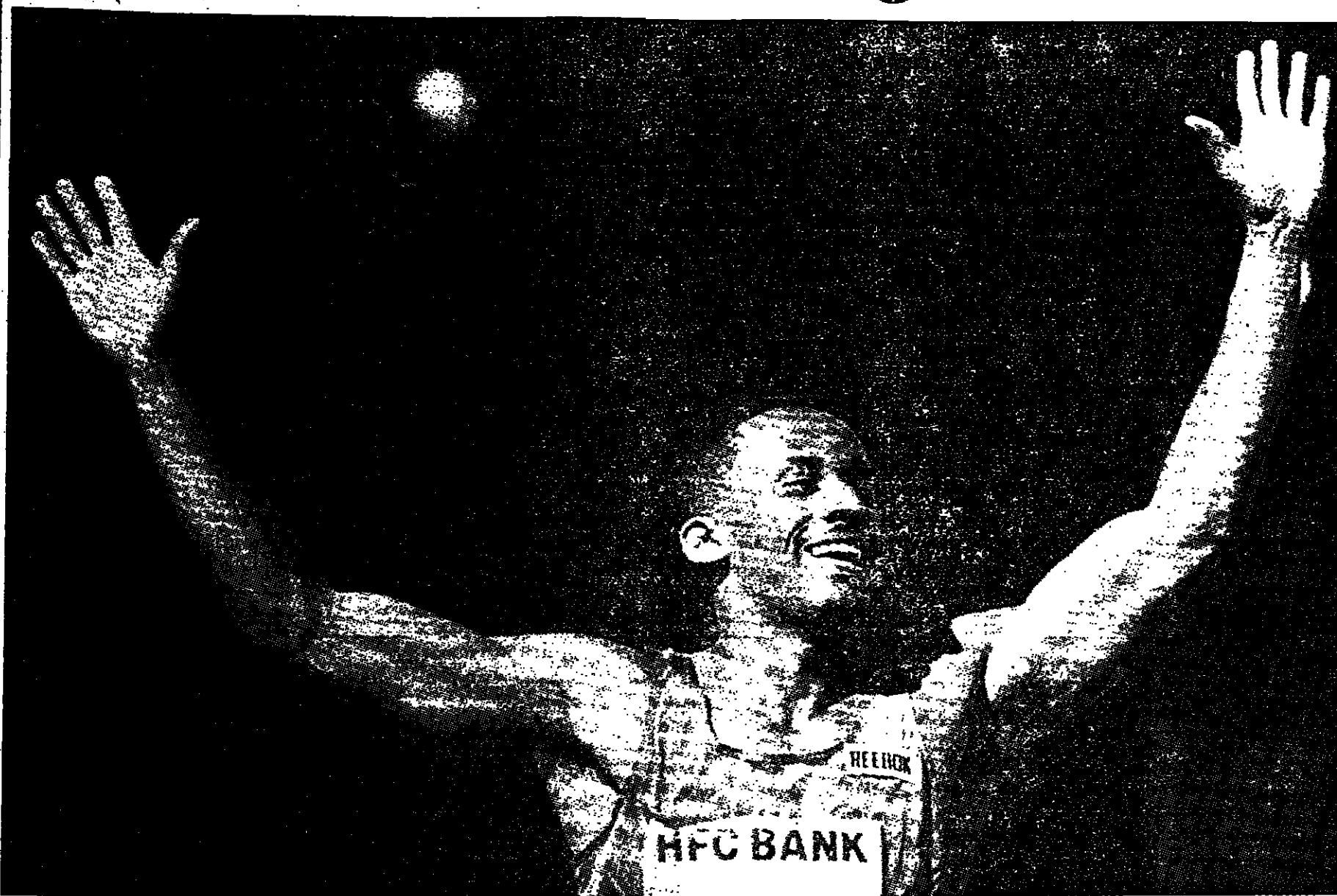
EVEN though they beat India by 247 runs in the record-breaking first Test, England may be tempted to make a change in their team for the second match of the series, at Old Trafford, starting next Thursday. The selectors have been considering Philip Tufnell (above) and Keith Medley as an extra spin ingredient. Page 25

RACING

Carson ban

WILLIE Carson had an eventful afternoon at Goodwood yesterday. He received a four-day ban for careless riding after Jimmy Barnes had been disqualified from first place in the opening Molecomb Stakes. Then he had a double on Kawuban and Abnash, both owned by Hamdan Al-Maktoum. Pages 28-29

Adam determined not to be left in starting block



Claiming attention: sprinter Adam seeking to ensure his place in the European team in the AAA championships and selection trials today

By DAVID POWELL
ATHLETICS CORRESPONDENT

MARCUS Adam, the Commonwealth 200 metres champion, today hopes to avoid the fate which befell Linford Christie a year ago. On the second day of the European AAA and WAAA championships at the Alexander Stadium, Birmingham, he attempts to avoid becoming a victim of British sprinting's strength in depth.

It was in these championships last summer that Christie finished third in the 200 metres and failed to gain selection for England at that distance in the Commonwealth Games. The first two — Adam and Ade Mafe, as it turned out — were assured of selection and John Regis, the European indoor champion and European Cup winner that year, was the selectors' choice for the discretionary third place.

So Christie, having won the 100 metres in Auckland, was forced into an observer's role when Adam, Regis and Mafe, in that order, swept up the medals. Adam, at 21, looked a brilliant prospect that day, his 20.10sec, only 0.01sec outside Christie's British record, benefiting from only marginally illegal wind assistance. On his return, Adam became the first Briton for two years to defeat Christie indoors, in the match between Britain and East Germany.

Even more impressive, it seems now, Adam subsequently defeated Michael Johnson in the match against the United States and East

Germany. Johnson has become one of the world's foremost athletes this summer, his 19.85sec in the Edinburgh grand prix meeting last month, giving those at altitude in Sestriere next Wednesday every reason to expect a world record from the American.

Meanwhile, Adam, who has yet to make his mark this summer, now regrets his winter conquests over Christie and Johnson. "It was a mistake. I tried to push myself too hard and my body broke down," he said yesterday as he prepared for last night's 100 metres.

Hip and back trouble means that he comes to Birmingham with barely a month's full training behind him and performances in the British grand prix meetings which hardly do him justice.

While he was hoping to book his ticket for the European championships, which begin in Split on August 27, in the shorter sprint, it is the longer one that offers him a realistic chance of challenging for gold.

The AAA and WAAA championships are the British trials for Split and the change in selection policy to guarantee places to winners only, leaving two to the discretion of the selectors, may work to his advantage. Provided he can show today that his 200 metres running is on an upward curve, he should be picked, no matter what Regis, Mafe and Christie do.

"I have not been going well at all this season," Adam admitted. Sixth in the Edinburgh grand prix,

TODAY'S FINALS

12.30: Women's 5,000 metres walk; men's hammer, men's pole vault.
1.0: Men's 10,000 metres walk, 2.0: men's high jump, men's triple jump.
2.30: Women's discus, 3.20: Men's 400 metres, 3.30: Women's 800 metres, 3.40: Men's 3,000 metres steeplechase, 3.55: Men's 400 metres hurdles, 4.0: Men's long jump, women's javelin, women's shot.
4.05: Women's 200 metres, 4.25: Men's 3,000 metres, 4.40: Women's 400 metres hurdles, 4.50: Men's 200 metres, 5.0: Women's 400 metres, 5.15: Men's 800 metres, 5.25: Men's 1500 metres.

in 20.91sec, and third in the grand prix at Crystal Palace in 20.70sec, lead weight to that statement. "I should have taken three weeks off after the Commonwealth Games instead of going on to Melbourne, running there, and then coming back for the indoor season."

He admits to the inexperience of youth: "I had never been injured before and I have learned my lesson. In future I will plan my season better. I have not raced any 300s or 400s, so my speed-endurance is not good. I am okay to 150 metres, but then I start fading. If I can get through this weekend, there should be time for me to get it right by Split."

Phil Brown, the hero of so many great British 4 x 400m relay triumphs, continued his education in the one-lap hurdles, qualifying for the final as runner-up in his heat in a modest 51.34sec.

But, with only the winner of each event being guaranteed selection for the European team, the

Birchfield man, who only started to concentrate on tackling the barriers earlier this season, looked to have little chance of being the chosen one.

The best bet for a British victory in the absence of Kriss Akabusi looks like the evergreen Max Robertson, who set out on his quest for a fifth AAA title with a comprehensive 51.11sec win in his heat.

The hot weather might have suited the sprinters, but with temperatures soaring into the nineties, there were no heroes from the Britons aiming to qualify for today's 3,000 metres steeplechase final.

The conditions, though, clearly suited a Kenyan visitor, the little-known Phillip Barkutwo, who carved out a solo win in 8min 27.08sec in the first heat — nearly 20 seconds clear of the field.

A knee injury has forced Sally Gunnell, the Commonwealth hurdles champion, to pull out of the championships. The 24-year-old Essex runner strained a muscle just above her right knee when warming up for the 400m heats last night.

"It is not too serious, but I just thought I had better pull out as a precaution," she said. Instead, she will sharpen up her speedwork on the flat, ruling out the possibility of a showdown today with Linda Keough, the Commonwealth silver medal winner, who was the fastest qualifier in 53.20sec.

Resilient Hall takes title in show of nerve

CAROLINE Hall, aged 16, from Filton, Bristol, won the English girls' championship at Bolton Old Links and decided that she would not be going to college but would concentrate on golf instead.

But Hall, the second youngest winner of the title, had a tremendous battle before she beat Joanne Hockley, of Felixstow Ferry, at the 20th. She lost the first three holes and was four down after six as Hockley produced a series of birdies.

Hall showed great determination as she fought back but was still two down with two to play. She won both as Hockley wilted under pressure and, after the 19th was halved with birdies, Hall got home when her opponent drove into rough and failed to find the green with her second. It was the climax to a week in which the Bristol girl justified her plus two handicap. RESULT: Filton C Hall (Filton) vs J Hockley (Felixstow Ferry), 20th.

Wembley to host Hungary

By LOUISE TAYLOR

GRAHAM Taylor will begin his international managerial career with home advantage after the Football Association announced yesterday that England's match with Hungary on Wednesday September 12 had been switched from Budapest to Wembley.

With the Nép stadium in Hungary being unavailable, the FA was concerned that a ground offering laxer security could be less of a deterrent to hooliganism among England followers. As Manchester United are due to visit Pecci Munkas of Hungary in the first round of the European Cup Winners' Cup three weeks later, any violence could have curtailed England's return to domestic European competition before it had begun.

Graham Kelly, the FA's chief executive, said: "In view of the delicate situation over security, we feel it would be safer not to go to one of these alternative stadia. We have reached a perfectly amicable agreement with the Hungarians and we will go there when we play them next." That is expected to be late in 1991 or early 1992.

Lawrie McMenemy, Taylor's assistant, and Les Walker, the FA security officer, who travelled to Budapest to look at alternative stadiums, negotiated a transfer to Wembley. An under-21 fixture between the two countries will take place at Southampton on Tuesday September 11.

Taylor said yesterday: "We have worked so hard to get back into Europe, and it is so important for our clubs that we do not want to jeopardise things. The Hungarians are happy because we were always going to play home and away anyway."

"I think it is also important that the FA is not seen to be at odds with the League. We are all football people, working towards the same aims. We put Wembley on stand-by for this eventuality."

Wembley officials were asked last month to keep the stadium free for September 12, and before McMenemy and Walker had even boarded a plane to Budapest they had printed 200 VIP match tickets for a Hungary fixture. "The match is still being arranged at short notice, which means a lot of work for the FA," Taylor said. "It proves the FA is concerned about League clubs."

"Personally, I am pleased to be playing my first match at home. Traditionally, September fixtures at Wembley do not attract the highest crowds, but with England reaching the semi-finals of the World Cup I am hoping this will be an exception."

The other attraction, of course, will be the earliest look at Taylor's first England selection, and Wembley should have a good attendance.

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Gaseous problem taxes the Oval

SIMON BARNES
ON SATURDAY

As if the last Test match at the Oval were not sufficiently explosive, I hear that a pocket of methane gas has been discovered beneath the Ken Barrington Centre at that atmospheric and determinedly unlovely cricket ground. "The levels are not particularly high, but no one knows how much danger a small amount can cause," Tony King, a director of Eve Construction, who are building the Ken Barrington Centre, said.

The centre, an admirable project for a community centre for the young of a part of London that could do with such things, was to have been opened the day after the last Test by the Queen. But it is behind schedule, and only three of the six floors are in use.

What is the methane doing there? Could it have something to do with the gasholders? It certainly could have been there for years. It has taken six weeks to find where the gas was coming from: but the more urgent problem is how to get rid of the stuff.

Lord's gatecrashers

This column sends fraternal greetings to Sunil Gavaskar, the former Indian cricket captain who refused honorary life membership of the MCC after years of unpleasantness from Lord's stewards. The absolute ghastliness of these people has long been a joke: Gavaskar's polite and (until the story was uncovered by a journal) discreet refusal reveals this as something

Mouse that roared

This column remains faithful to all its favourites: so rejoice with me at the news that Julie Krone is back. Krone is, you will recall, the mightily successful American jockey, a prolific winner and occasional slagger of her male colleagues, a splendid lady standing at 4ft 10in with a voice "like that of a cartoon mouse", according to one writer. She has been out of racing for eight months after breaking

her left arm in four places, but she returned last week and naturally, had a winner in her first race, her 1,900th career win. It was the day after her 27th birthday. "I'm so happy," she said. "It's not so much a sense of relief as much as — wow! I can still do it!"

● The Lord's-engendered row between Bishen Bedi and Sunil Gavaskar has added little but an Indian gloss on the main business. However, it has worried David Frith, the editor of *Wisden Cricket Monthly*. He has been counting on both men to play on the same side for his *Media XI* against Tim Hudson's side on the next Sunday.

Sporting prints

This column recently solicited information about renaissance sportspeople: specifically, athletes of serious standard who are or were also painters and sculptors of serious standard. I hear of Ken Taylor, the Yorkshire and England cricketer, also a Huddersfield Town footballer. He studied at Slade and became a professional cartoonist. Ron Davies, footballer for Southampton, Portsmouth and Wales, was, I gather, "an accomplished cartoonist". Bobby Kellard, of many football clubs, was a watercolourist. Adam Robson, capped 20 times for Scotland at rugby in the Fifties, has exhibited at the Royal Scottish Academy. Philip Backer, 13 years a National Hunt jockey, is a sculptor, and made the

bronze of Red Rum at Aintree. But the cream of the collection, at least in artistic terms, is Maurice Vlamincik, 1876-1958, member of Les Fauves, the group which included Matisse and Derain. I learn that Vlamincik was a weightlifter and a professional racing cyclist. He wrote, and played the violin as well. There's a real sporting polymath for you. Thanks to John A Etison, Martin Woolley, John Milne and Frank Humphries for the info.

No room at the top

I am staggered to hear that 41 people stood on the top of Everest in the course of the spring climbing season this year. Of these, 20 were members of the Peace Expedition, a joint effort between China, the Soviet Union and the United States. One of these was the first Soviet woman to do so. The season also produced the first Belgian ascent (how do Belgians learn about mountains?) and the first Swedish ascent. The mountain also gave its traditional grudging welcome to Peter Hillary, son of Sir Edmund. It is the first time a father and son have both climbed the big hill. However, even this was overshadowed by Sherpa Ang Rig, who had, before spring, climbed the mountain five times. He was in jail for allegedly killing a Tibetan, was bailed out by Spanish climbers, and went straight out and climbed the mountain for the sixth time. That is another record, and one that will take a good deal of beating.

Thousands of eager boys and girls each year are coming into an unprepared and unwelcoming golfing world

But where will they all play?

Soon Hunstanton, and Norfolk's North Sea breezes, will be testing the teenagers of golf in the boys' amateur championship, starting on August 13. A week later, it will be the turn of Southern, on the northern shore of the Solway Firth, to provide a degree of examination for the youths in their international tournament.

Let no one doubt the impact which Nick Faldo's marvellous run will be having on these two contests. Faldo, with one of the toughest minds golf has ever known, has set a mark for young players to aim for, just as Henry Cotton did for my generation nearly 60 years ago.

No change in my golfing life-time has been more pronounced than the advance which has overtaken the junior game in Britain.

To appreciate the extent of the development and the reasons behind it, it is really necessary to have seen things at first hand in the 1920s and 1930s.

I was specially placed to do so. Aged six at the time, I saw Walter Hagen win the Open at St George's, Sandwich, in 1922; at least, I saw him play the fourth round, for that was all that my father would allow me to watch.

The same summer, across the way at Prince's, my young eyes were mesmerised by a 20-year-old girl named Joyce Wethered, with a golf swing which has never been surpassed, as she overwhelmed

my hero, Cecil Leitch, by nine and seven in the 36-hole final of the British ladies' championship, and set a standard in women's golf.

A couple of evenings before that tournament, Miss Leitch had asked me to play seven holes with her at Prince's after tea - four out and three back. She went off the men's tees and I off the ladies'. She gave me two strokes at the long holes and one each at the short. The result was academic. I had discovered another world.

When I was growing up, golf at school - with rare exceptions - was discouraged. "A selfish game," they said. Even at Stowe, which has always had its own nine-hole golf course and been proud of its golfing record, I encountered an unexpected obstacle. Having played, by then, four times in the boys' championship without success, I was looking forward eagerly to Carnoustie and my fifth and last, dying chance of victory.

The master-in-charge of cricket, a former Oxford "blue", put his foot firmly down at the start of the summer term. "No golf for you this term," he said with a finality which brooked no protest. "It's bad for your batting. Besides, you're captain of the XI and should set an example."

My spirits sagged. With little more than a fortnight from the end of term to the start of the championship, our Scottish adversaries, who had been playing golf relentlessly all through the summer, started with a killing advantage.

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In many respects Douglas can be compared to Nick Faldo. She came to the game at the relatively late age of 17 and she immediately accepted that there could be no substitute for hard work.

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So Douglas, supported by her father, took one year off from school, during which time the ten-hour session on the practice range became commonplace. Her disciplined approach enabled her to ignore other distractions and concentrate on improving her game.

That endeavour was rewarded in 1982 when she became the British amateur champion, since when Douglas has maintained her allegiance to the practice range. Even now she is consistently the last player to leave the golf club.

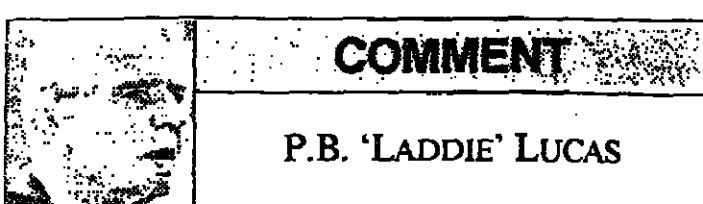
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Marie-Laure de Lorenzi, of France, is an obvious threat after a 70 for 142, but Muffin Spencer Devlin found herself



COMMENT

P.B. 'LADDIE' LUCAS

It was reflected in those days in the results. From 1921 to 1939, the boys' championship was held 19 times. On 11 occasions, a Scot prevailed. Added to that, victory apiece for Ireland and the United States, where they do not seem to have much time for cricket, and England was left trailing.

Good though a lot of the boys were, few turned pro in those days. The money was not there to tempt them.

At Hunstanton shortly, things will be quite different. A dozen English boys, hardened by playing competitive golf virtually full time throughout the spring and summer - much of it at senior level - will reckon they are in with an even money chance of winning. Several of the good ones will already be regarding the championship as a likely stepping stone to a profession in the game.

A senior international cap in a year or two and then, maybe, a place in a Walker Cup side against the United States, and in they will jump at the deep end to strike out for gold. Mostly they will drown, for between the amateur and the professional codes there is a gaping abyss which their games

will not prove sound enough to bridge.

Why, then, has it all changed in these last 40 years or so? The reasons can be shortly stated.

1. *Attitude:* Golf is no longer a game (in England) just for the fortunate few. It is now a classless society which goes right across the social board. The Golf Foundation, a charity with a brilliant concept, has linked arms with the Professional Golfers' Association to bring the game, through its teaching classes, to thousands of the young - girls as well as boys - in the schools of Britain, in both the public and the private sectors of education.

2. *Teaching:* There will be few bad grips and stances to be seen at Hunstanton in the boys' championship, for the game is now incomparably better taught than it was in my day. I saw John Jacobs, former Ryder Cup player and captain, teaching a somewhat recalcitrant boy of 12 one time at the Sandown Park Golf Centre. "Now come along," he said firmly to the boy, "you know what to do. Imagine you're sitting up nicely on your pony. Then it's back to the hole, from the hole, and swing your arms up and down...Two

turns and a swish...But don't forget to swish!"

There never was a simpler golfing concept for a child. And isn't that, in the simplicity, exactly the impression Ian Woosnam gives when he hits a golf ball?

3. *Television:* Jacobs, who does not believe in over-teaching the young ("Let me see a boy or a girl twice a year; that's quite enough, provided there is continuity in the teaching"), will tell you that the way for children to learn to play golf is by imitation - by imitating naturally the movement and rhythm of the great and the good. In the inter-war years, few among the young ever got the chance of seeing the game of the day close to. Now the television and the video have changed all that.

They are bringing daily to youthful and admiring eyes the likes of Ballesteros, Faldo, Woosnam, Jacklin and the rest. And what benefits accrue from it? 4. *The golf ball:* Young players today are reared and nurtured on the large 1.68in diameter ball with all the manifest advantages in method and striking which this brings. Persevering with the small, 1.62in diameter ball for years after the United States had switched, in 1932, to the present large version, set back British and European golf for a generation.

One cloud alone hangs over the young's golfing scene. It won't much affect those who will be battling for honours at Hunstanton and Southern. But it is an undeniable obstacle for the thousands of boys and girls who,

on leaving school, will be looking for places to play.

The private golf clubs are often full with long waiting lists, and, anyway, the dues are too high for those setting out on a career. The public courses are crowded from dawn to dusk at weekends. The comprehensive golf centres, with their floodlit driving ranges, pitch-and-putt, par 3 and conventional-length 9- or 18-hole courses - by far the most suitable medium for the pay-to-play, open-to-all sector - are too few, and not understood.

Twenty-five years ago, when I was president of the Golf Foundation, I made a speech at an annual general meeting about the 20,000 boys and girls whom the organisation was then bringing into the game each year. Henry Longhurst was present. "All very good," he wrote in the *Sunday Times* the next week, "but where are they all going to play?"

The question is even more pertinent today. Unless there is a resolute approach to the problem by the planning authorities, and a more understanding attitude adopted by the conservationists, the position will grow far worse.

This underscores the importance of the initiative which Nick Faldo and his colleagues are taking in negotiating with local authorities for sites on which to build driving ranges and associated nine-hole courses. The expanding game needs such facilities. I hope the Sports Council will encourage the concept.

Were I still a member of the House of Commons, I would put a question down on the Order Paper to the Minister for Sport. I would ask him whether his attention had been drawn to the Royal and Ancient Golf Club's speciality-commissioned survey *The Demand for Golf* and the need for 700 new golf courses; what further advice the Department of the Environment was giving to the planning authorities to encourage the attainment of this target; and whether he would make a statement?

There would be a kick in my

supplementary!

"While acknowledging Mr Speaker, the Government's efforts to see suitable land freed for golfing development, would not my Hon Friend agree that much more will have to be done if the 25,000 boys and girls, whom the Golf Foundation will be bringing into the game each year between now and the end of the century, are to find places to play at prices which they can afford?"

"And would he not further agree that, far from impairing the principle of conservation, imaginatively-constructed golf courses can actually enhance the environment?"

P.B. "Laddie" Lucas, a wing commander in the RAF during the Second World War and a Conservative MP from 1950 to 1959, is a former boys' golf champion, Walker Cup captain, and member of the Sports Council.

ROWING

Cracknell's early rate is decisive at finish

FROM MIKE ROSEWELL
ROWING CORRESPONDENT,
AIGUEVELETTE, FRANCE

JUBILATION was apparent among British supporters at the World junior championships after yesterday's semi-finals when the British men's team ended the day with all but one of their sweep-oared crews in today's finals.

With the eight and the coxed pair safely through on Thursday, it was the turn of the coxless four, the coxed four, and the coxless pair to progress to the final six and both the fours succeeded.

A final place was expected for the coxless four, the leading British boat with the 1989 gold medal winner, Gregory Searle, on board, but the manner of their win was again majestic.

James Cracknell, the stroke, maintained a rate of 39 for well over a minute and 500 metres was covered in a remarkable 1min 26.05sec in still conditions. At the half distance the British were five seconds clear of the chasing pack, unusual at this level of competition. The British then relaxed, dropping the rate to 30 as they approached the finish.

An hour later the coach, Paul Wright, was already working out today's plan, clearly worried by Romania who were again rowing within themselves in the other semi-final. His crew's approach will be one of "containment" with extra effort at chosen race points.

The coxed four stroked by Simon Rey, of Hampton, produced a very different race approach. Selected as the No. 4 boat after trials, the crew was regarded as possible finalists but gave hopes of a medal placing yesterday.

Lying fifth after 500 metres, they overtook Poland to contest the lead with Romania, West Germany and Yugoslavia in the closing stages of the best race of the day, snatching the third place by feet from the Yugoslavs who had two exhausted crew members removed to a safety boat.

Honour in defeat came for the coxless pair of Austin Ambrose and John Warnock who have rowed together for three years with City of Cambridge. Chosen as the "spare men" for the team on the understanding that they would substitute for any other crews with problems, the duo came within a whisker of reaching the finals themselves.

As underdogs, their plan was to give every inch in the first half and, at 1,500 metres, they were just holding third place with Ireland causing erratic steering, they virtually stopped in the last few strokes as the Bulgarians slipped past.

Bruce Grainger, the international performance director, stated earlier this season his intention to achieve a junior sculling world medal within five years. The performance of the quad and double in France might give hope for success before 1994.

RESULTS: Quarter-finals: 1. West Germany (Ambrose/Warnock) 6:58.00; 2. France (Cracknell/Searle) 6:58.00; 3. Yugoslavia (Cracknell/Searle) 6:58.00; 4. Romania (Cracknell/Searle) 6:58.00; 5. Poland (Cracknell/Searle) 6:58.00; 6. Bulgaria (Cracknell/Searle) 6:58.00; 7. Hungary (Cracknell/Searle) 6:58.00; 8. Czech Republic (Cracknell/Searle) 6:58.00.

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The leading lady of Woburn is a golfer modelled (and remodelled) on Faldo and with a power about to flower

A swinging day at the office

By MITCHELL PLATTIS
GOLF CORRESPONDENT

KITRINA Douglas yesterday edged towards her ambition to win the Westabix British Women's Open when she scored a 71 in the second round on the Duke's course at Woburn Golf and Country Club.

Douglas has a halfway aggregate of 140, six under par, although as far as her aspirations are concerned it is her dedication and blinkered approach to the game that suggests she can fulfil her objective.

In many respects Douglas can be compared to Nick Faldo. She came to the game at the relatively late age of 17 and she immediately accepted that there could be no substitute for hard work.

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That reduced her lead to one over Helen Alfredsson, of Sweden, whose best performance as a professional was to have reached the semi-finals of the matchplay championship. Alfredsson might have overtaken Douglas if she had not followed a run of three successive birdies with a seven at the 14th, where she was in the trees and a bunker. She finished with a 71.

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error by taking three putts at the 13th, although she was more disappointed with the six she marked on her card at the 17th, where her drive finished in the trees.

That reduced her lead to one over Helen Alfredsson, of Sweden, whose best performance as a professional was to have reached the semi-finals of the matchplay championship. Alfredsson might have overtaken Douglas if she had not followed a run of three successive birdies with a seven at the 14th, where she was in the trees and a bunker. She finished with a 71.



Bunker hot-shot: Marie-Laure de Lorenzi, of France, explodes from the sand before posing a threat with a 70

Hot pace Rafferty keeps well in front

FROM A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT IN MALMO

RONAN Rafferty created his own heat here yesterday when he reached the halfway stage of the PLM Open with a total of 131, 13 under par.

His assault on the Boksgrens parkland course took 67 strokes and gave him a three-shot lead over Colin Montgomerie, in Florence, and Richard Borsari, in Monza, have this season returned lower totals for the first two rounds.

Ove Selberg, of Sweden, who has won major tournaments in Britain, Spain and Belgium, but not in his own country, could well become a national hero this weekend.

The 30-year-old from Stockholm who is another disciple of David Leadbetter, defeated Ian Woosnam to take the Belgian title in May. He compiled a 66 in the 96' of a scorching afternoon when he also had to contend with the expectations of his enthusiastic countrymen.

Selberg threw down his challenge with five birdies in an outward 31 after starting at the tenth. Then he got within two shots of Rafferty birdies at the fourth and sixth. He lost a stroke by driving out of bounds on the next, which left him three behind, but three ahead of Frank Nobilo, of New Zealand, and Fredrik Lindgren, a local player.

Rafferty's best work, as on the first day, was in the first six holes. He had birdies at four of them, sinking a trio of twelve-foot putts and pitching within two feet of the twelfth flag.

Victory tomorrow would be a stimulating send-off for the Irishman for his campaign at the US PGA championship at Shoal Creek next week.

Selectors satisfied with the final left by vanishing seeds

By JOHN HENNESSY

THE English amateur championship has produced the final at Woodhall Spa today which the selectors might have nominated, in secret of course, once all four seeds had vanished from the bottom half of the draw.

Gary Evans, from Worthing, the one remaining seed and already joint holder of the English strokeplay championship, is pitted over 36 holes against Ian Garbutt, of Wheatley, last year's boys champion and captain. Evans, aged 21, beat Lee Yeom, of Ely City, 3 and 1 in one semi-final, and Garbutt, aged only 18, beat Liam White, of Wollaton Park, 3 and 1 in the other.

Garbutt was in dazzling form either side of lunch. He won the last six holes of the morning against the luckless Mark Dove, from Broadway, five with birdies, and six of the first seven holes of the afternoon against poor White. Thereafter, White put up a show of resistance and broke his duck at the long 9th (560 yards), where he was near the green in two for a winning birdie. Garbutt won 10 to 6 to six, six up again, but surrendered the next two holes, driving in to the forest at the 11th and taking three putts at the next from a long way down the green.

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Indians decline to take bait

American football game that asks for neither quarter nor quarterback

Raiders plan Art exhibition

By ROBERT KIRLEY

THE Los Angeles Raiders and the New Orleans Saints will contest American Bowl '90, the fifth annual National Football League exhibition, at Wembley tomorrow, but neither club will have its ace quarterback.

This is not a cause for consternation. Who starts at quarterback does not make a great deal of difference in the American Bowl. The four previous games have featured most of the leading passers: McMahon, Everett, Elway, Marino, Montana, Cunningham and Kosar.

They were cheered heartily, only to be substituted quickly, usually in the second quarter. Never mind — the game is competitive and the atmosphere is thoroughly big time. Why get your key players banged up in the first pre-season game, anyway?

Steve Beuerlein, of Los Angeles, and Bobby Hebert, of New Orleans, did not make the trip to London because they are unhappy with their pay. Jay Schroeder will start for the Raiders and John Fourcade will lead the Saints. Both are good. Schroeder, formerly with the Washington Redskins, shared the job with Beuerlein last season and Fourcade started three games. Neither club advanced to the playoffs.

"I have the ability to lead this ball club," Fourcade said before practice at Crystal Palace this week. "We're here to play our hardest."

Art Shell, the LA coach, earned Hall of Fame recognition as a player for the Raiders. "This is a great opportunity for us and we must take advantage of it," he said. "The distractions could be a negative thing. It's my job to make it a positive thing."

Marcus Allen, the Los Angeles running back, said the Raiders will resuscitate their glory days. They won the Super Bowl in 1977, 1981 and 1984.

"Having Art for the whole season will make a big difference," Allen said. Shell took over in mid-season last year. "I played with him in his last season. He knows the game and he's a great motivator."

Bob Golic, a 12-year veteran nose tackle with the Raiders, said: "The competition is what it's all about. Each play you know whether



Living on borrowed time: Golic, nine years beyond his expected span with the Raiders, practising in Hyde Park

you won, lost or tied. You get to get up and have a chance to do better. Most players last about three years, so I'm living on borrowed time."

The multi-purpose running back, Dalton Hilliard, of the Saints, said: "I'm looking forward to the season. We have to establish consistency. Last year we didn't win games we should have in the fourth quarter."

Playing in the same division as the San Francisco 49ers, who have won the two most recent Super Bowls, and the Los Angeles Rams will not make things easier for the guys from the Big Easy.

AMERICAN BOWL RESULTS: 1989: Chicago Bears 17, Dallas Cowboys 6; 1988: LA Rams 28, Denver Broncos 27; 1987: Miami Dolphins 27, San Francisco 49ers 21; 1986: Philadelphia Eagles 17, Cleveland Browns 15.

No rest for European victors

By RICHARD WETHERELL

MANCHESTER Spartans hope to complete a momentous double when they play Northants Storm in the Coca-Cola Bowl at Crystal Palace today. Their main worry could be fatigue after their victorious trip to the Euro Bowl tournament. Their opponents will have benefited from two weeks' rest since their semi-final victory against Birmingham Bulls.

Spartans are the dominant side in British as well as European football. They were unbeaten during the regular season, the only blot on their record book being the forfeit to Glasgow Lions of their final game.

Despite the off-the-field troubles resulting from this last year's champions have marched

through the play-offs. They overcame Leeds Cougars 45-36 and Glasgow Lions 35-29. Spartans will rely on their quarter-back, Choates, and Bailey, the running back, for their offense, while Wooten and Bosworth should ensure a tight defense.

They will be busy against a Storm offense heavily based on the running game. Scoring 90 points in their two play-off games, Storm continue the form that made them the league's top scorers. Towards the end of the season the defense tightened up, but they conceded 30 points against Leicester Panthers and 41 to Birmingham Bulls.

The World League of American Football (WLAF) announced that the London

franchise will play their five home games at Wembley Stadium. The WLAF is a trans-continental league, starting in March, with the final on June 9.

There will be 12 teams in the league, eight in North America and four in Europe. The European teams are London, Barcelona, Frankfurt and Milan. The North American cities are New York, Montreal, Mexico City, Sacramento, San Antonio, Orlando and Birmingham. One other is to be announced soon.

Details were also announced of "operation discovery". This is an effort to sign world-class athletes who have not played American football before. They will be affiliated to the league and coached for the necessary skills.

Crash course in a sport that is larger than life

LAURA THOMPSON

One week ago today, the words American Football, conjured up only meaningless images of men shouting out sequences of numbers like bingo callers on speed while lumbering around like packs of grounded astrophysicists. But the American Bowl to be played tomorrow at Wembley between the LA Raiders and New Orleans Saints (labeled before me and I determined to acquire learning.

I cornered an erudite friend, a man of much sporting knowledge, at a party, and seated at a table, mellifluously drunk, surrounded by impressed bystanders, we talked our way through the ground rules of American Football, using knives to signify the 10 yard marks, bottle tops for players and a piece of pasta for a ball. At 4 o'clock in the morning, the conversation was still going on. "So that's what was that you just told me about? Oh, a flea flicker — yeah, right, got it."

The next morning, a certain amount of this conversation had fled my brain. So I got a book from the library which promised to explain it: its first sentence was: "The aim of American football is the same as any other game, that is to beat your opponents". So far, so comprehensible.

The next sentence read: "In the case of American football this is achieved by scoring more points than your opponents." (Still with you, squire). "These are obtained by four methods (under NFL rules): Touchdown/point after touchdown (PAT)/field goal/safety." From there on, it immediately got much worse: I felt as though I was reading a legal document, or Hegelian philosophy.

Obviously, it could not be as complicated as this "American Football Made Easy" type of book was making it seem; I know all the players went to university but surely only George Steiner could understand these rules and strategies — and, of course, he is really not large enough to play. I read the final sentence of the book: "Players will also wear a gunshield", then closed it

for ever, fear and hared in my heart.

The next day I was to go to Crystal Palace to see the Saints and the Raiders meet the press then go through their practice routine. Small English boys in American football kit, iconic photographers and journalists straight out of "Hold the Front Page" milled around the pitch expectantly; then, one team at a time, trailing an air of casual, self-possessed mystique, the players trotted out onto the pitch — an extraordinary number of them and an extraordinary assortment.

Some of them were really small, which amazed me, although maybe they were just comparatively small, because some of them (naming no numbers) were plain fat, while a lot of them were merely enormous, with arms like legs, legs like torsos and torsos like two toros.

Some of them were impossibly handsome, high school/college types, the kind that turn up at the beginning of American horror films as the boy-friends of the sneaky, sexy girls who get murdered in the early reels. A couple of them looked like Vikings. Some of them could have been members of extremely cool bands of stars of Spike Lee films, what with their shades, Grace Jones haircuts and agile, self-aware movements.

The diversity was surprising but what they all had in common was great charm and confidence, in that straightforward, unembarrassed way that Americans have. Also — in keeping with the theory posted last week, that one's name can actually determine what sport one will eventually play — a lot of them were satisfyingly and appropriately titled: call a child Newt Harrell, Howie Long or Napoleon McCallum, feed him on a cow per day and you will be provided for in your old age. American footballers earn a lot of money.

The meet-the-press session at Crystal Palace was

actually more like a huge, very relaxed garden party. The players signed autographs, posed for photographs, flirted with cheerleaders, occasionally got cornered by a purposeful journalist and his camera team; amiably answered the tangential (to be charitable) questions of someone like myself — because, realizing that I could not ask anything technical, I had opted for the personal approach.

What do you do in the evenings? I probed determinedly, certainly, a conservative 12 hours practice per day followed by a meal of raw steak and alfalfa sprouts washed down by a power protein drink followed by a night of intense celibacy.

"Oh, we see the sights, you know, Buckingham Palace, Westminster, do you know any good clubs?"

Are you allowed to drink? "Oh yes." Really? (squeak). "Oh yes. You know, you have to govern yourself with drink. It's all self-discipline." I was impressed by that; it seemed terribly un-English, somehow.

The practice session, too, was a display of self-regulation. It appeared chaotic at first but then, like Cecil B. de Mille crowd scene, purpose and organization were revealed.

As the training session (which usually lasts about two hours) revved itself up, so the incomprehensible strategies detailed in the library book were given physical elucidation: the finer points passed me by but it was not hard to get a powerful sense of the game's basic thrust. In some ways it is, of course, very similar to rugby and its physicality is at least as exciting.

As with rugby also, the cathartic rough-and-tumble on the pitch does not translate itself into crowd violence, in America — where they are just as passionate about their football as we are — going to watch a game is something that families do. No wonder the idea of soccer is proving so hard to sell over there.

SPORTS POLITICS

Ramsamy begins S Africa study

JOHANNESBURG, (Reuters) — Sam Ramsamy, the anti-apartheid campaigner, arrived in South Africa yesterday for talks with local organisations about the country's possible return to Olympic competition after an absence of three decades.

Ramsamy, the chairman of the South African Non-Racial Olympic Committee, said on his arrival from London that the aim of his 10-day visit was to monitor the degree of progress towards non-racial sport.

"I have been commissioned by various African sport bodies to meet with South African national controlling bodies of sport and listen to their views on South African sport and its future development," he said.

"The end of apartheid is the key to everything. Apartheid must go... that is the view of the whole world," Ramsamy, a key figure in keeping South Africa out of world sport as a protest against the segregation of races, said.

Ramsamy, who has lived in exile since leaving South Africa 18 years ago, said he would discuss the possibility of forming non-racial governing bodies for individual Olympic sports and an anti-apartheid Olympic board for sport in general.

Most South African sports are run by rival bodies, with a segregationist white federation seeking to end the sports boycott and an anti-apartheid Olympic board for sport in general.

THE Government has claimed that "very small numbers" of pupils aged 14 to 16 will be able to drop physical education on the new national curriculum.

The announcement on Tuesday by John MacGregor, the education secretary, has worried leading figures in physical education, teaching and sport that the curriculum would be unbalanced.

Instead, MacGregor said on television that many youngsters would be doing more physical education in school than they have up to now under the national curriculum.

He said on TV-AM on Thursday that if the government goes ahead with the proposals, "very small numbers of pupils" will actually be able to drop PE. The vast majority will have to do it.

Those individuals that may be able to stop physical education will be taking up options like a second modern language, Latin, Greek or economics.

MacGregor was debating the issue with Len Almond, the director of physical education at Loughborough University, who told *The Times* yesterday: "The government does have an interest in sport and exercise but there has been a genuine concern that there was too much on the programme."

ban until apartheid is dismantled.

Ramsamy will report to the Association of National Olympic Committees of Africa (ANOCA), which asked him to hold talks with all controlling bodies of sport in South Africa. His report will be a decisive factor in the return of South Africa to international sport.

The International Olympic Committee (IOC) believes the South African problem must be solved by Africans and Ramsamy's visit arises from requests by South African sports officials to the IOC to review the situation.

Commenting on speculation that South Africa could soon be readmitted to the Olympic fold and that Durban could host the Games in 2000, Ramsamy said: "I hope they are right, but all the pillars of apartheid will have to go first and I hope that will be in the next couple of months. I cannot talk of any city hosting the Olympics because South Africa is not part of the Olympic movement yet."

He said he and ANOCA believed the sports boycott had been successful in isolating South Africa, but felt they had yet to achieve their main objective, to force integration of the country's sporting bodies. Asked when the boycott was likely finally to be lifted, Ramsamy said: "It's up to South Africans themselves."

Almond, who is also the director of the health and physical education project at Loughborough, said that MacGregor's statement was very positive for the national working group on PE in schools, which was announced last month and guidelines for the subject. He said it was "good news for the health of the nation and good news for sport."

However, thousands of physical education teachers, parents and sports administrators will still be concerned that under the pressure of other subjects, it will play a less prominent role in many state schools than it did previously.

Many leading figures point out that the subject helps to make children well-rounded individuals and also widens the options of school leavers. Professor Margaret Talbot, the Carnegie Professor at Leeds Polytechnic and a member of the government's working group, has pointed out that by eliminating the one subject that is not primarily intellectual, the curriculum would not be well balanced.

GOODWILL GAMES

Two golds for Gao at diving

SEATTLE (Reuters) — Gao Min, of China, showed off her supremacy on the springboard at the Goodwill Games on Thursday with her second diving gold medal, despite recent injury and her country's scant regard for the one-meet event.

"I paid very little attention to the one-meet springboard because it is not very popular in China," the Olympic champion said. "What I did today I am very satisfied with."

Gao, who launched the competition with a gold medal in the three-metre springboard event on Tuesday, won her third diving gold in a row for China. Tan Liangde overcame influenza to win the men's three-metre event on Wednesday.

In the boxing ring, the Soviet Union and the United States ended the day with four wins apiece from their eight semi-final bouts. Among the 24 finalists, three Cubans, including two world champions, are also seeking gold.

The figure skating field included eight of the world's top 10 men, some presenting their new programmes, others sticking to last season's numbers for reasons of secrecy. There was much slipping and sliding. Viktor Petrenko, of the Soviet Union, who won the silver medal at the Halifax world last March, was one who played safe in the short. He finished above Kurt Browning, the reigning champion, and Chris Bowman, of the United States.

Browning, from Canada, needed hand support after a triple axel while Bowman carried a triple. "My programme is still in the experimental stage. I'm here just to try and be an American ambassador."

Jill Trenary, the world champion, who had been expected to retire after Halifax, led an American sweep in the women's short programme, with Nancy Kerrigan and Kristi Yamaguchi placed behind her.

As expected, the Soviet dominance in ice dance continued at Seattle, the world champions, Marina Klimova and Sergei Ponomarenko, and their team colleagues, Maya Usova and Aleksandr Zhulin, leading after the first compulsory dance. The pairs original saw Yekaterina Gordeyeva and Sergei Grinkov, Natalya Mishkutynok and Artur Dmitriev and Yelena Becheva and Denis Petrov, all Soviet, taking the lead in that order.

SPORT FOR THE DISABLED

Namibian starters collect medals

By JANE WYATT

NAMIBIA, newly independent, and Yemen, newly united, have made their debuts, with contrasting results, at the world Stoke Mandeville wheelchair basketball event for refusing to play Israel.

The international Stoke Mandeville Games Federation hopes that its £1 million Sport for the World appeal, launched this week, will be able to help just such developing countries as Namibia and Yemen to improve sporting opportunities for disabled athletes and to encourage them to compete at international level.

With one more day left of competition, Australia are heading for the medals table followed by the United States, Spain and Britain. The British squad, with 30 medals so far this year, is a long way short of last year's total of 64. The team manager, Roger Ellis, attributes this to a deliberate policy of fielding a young and inexperienced squad as preparation for the next Paralympics.

The momentous events in the Middle East have, of course, cast a gloom over the Kuwaiti bid. Its members are stunned by the Iraqi invasion of their country, but are to remain in Britain to finish competing in the games.

Further evidence that the impact of international politics can be felt in wheelchair sport came with Libya's disqualification from the basketball event for refusing to play Israel.

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SHOOTING

Canadians face might of British

THE Great Britain rifle team, which opens its Canadian tour in Vancouver this weekend, has two double Queen's Prize winners and two young marksmen who have surprised the Canadians before (Our Rifle Shooting Correspondent writes).

Jeremy Langley, aged 22, won the Canadian overall championship two years ago on his first trip with the British team.

Glyn Barnett, aged 19, who was in the Great Britain cadet team last year, almost did the same thing then, finishing second.

John Bloomfield, who won the Queen's Prize last week for a second time and Andrew Tucker, the other double winner, have won leading Canadian awards several times.

Langley (West of Scotland), Barnett (West of Scotland), Bloomfield (North of Scotland), Tucker (North of Scotland), and Glyn Barnett (North of Scotland) are the five British shooters who will be competing in the Vancouver event.

The British team will be competing in the Vancouver event, which opens its Canadian tour in Vancouver this weekend, has two double Queen's Prize winners and two young marksmen who have surprised the Canadians before (Our Rifle Shooting Correspondent writes).

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FISHING

Anglers told to be more gentlemanly

By CONRAD VOSS BARK

THE Salmon and Trout Association (SATA) has updated advice on how anglers should behave which was first given in *The Treatise of Fysshing* in 1496 and has been updated many scores of times by angling writers during the last 500 years with little notable effect.

The Game Angling Code, a small pamphlet produced by SATA, in consultation with 17 sporting organisations, is the latest version of how anglers should behave according to the social mores of the time. In some cases the code is an improvement on the 1496 version, in other cases less so.

For example, the new code says that anglers should be discouraged from selling their fish, whereas the *Treatise* comes out more strongly by saying that anglers must not use their sport "for covetousness, merely for the increasing or saving of their money".

The *Treatise*, in saying that, gets down to the basic problem

that was so apparent in the 15th century: the killing and sale of fish for profit. The SATA approach is more general, more tactful, does not mention the word greed, and comes down in essence to the expression of pious hopes that anglers and fishery owners should behave like gentlemen.

The code is exemplary. No one can quarrel with precepts such as "moderation, courtesy and consideration for others are the marks of a sporting angler". Such strident phrases, however, do give the impression, possibly unfairly, that the authors during their deliberations, to paraphrase Disraeli, became inebriated with their high moralism.

The Game Angling Code is available from the Salmon and Trout Association, Fishmongers Hall, London Bridge, London EC4R 9EL or from the association's stand at today's Game Fair in Margam Park, South Wales.

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Fine opportunity for Moon Cactus

By MANDARIN (MICHAEL PHILLIPS)

MOON Cactus has an excellent chance of winning the Vodafone Nassau Stakes at Goodwood today, having been the stable companion of the French Oaks winner, she is expected to make the most of it.

When they both contested the French Oaks at Chantilly in June, Moon Cactus was beaten 2½ lengths by the Princess Elizabeth Stakes at Epsom and the Lingfield Oaks trial.

However, there is a firm line involving Game Plan and Knight's Baroness that lends credence to the view that Moon Cactus was not seen at her best in France. Earlier in the season, she had won the Lupe Stakes over today's

course and distance by giving Game Plan a comfortable beating.

Game Plan later finished second to Salsabil in the Oaks before winning the Pretty Polly Stakes in Ireland. At Epsom, she finished a length in front of the subsequent Irish Oaks winner Knight's Baroness, who had herself run a neck in May, albeit when receiving weight.

Yesterday, George Robinson, our Newmarket Correspondent, added his weight to the view that Moon Cactus is better than she appeared in France, by reporting that she has gone consistently better than her stable companion in their recent workouts together.

So, Moon Cactus looks poised to pick up the winning thread on a course where she was also successful as a two-

year-old even though stern opposition can be expected from those talented older fillies Alcornoque and Starlet.

Alcornoque had been placed in similar races which were also contested by colts at Sandown and Ayr this season, while Starlet made the useful three-year-old Theoretical Chatter look very ordinary indeed at Kempton last time.

As Starlet has been tested in foal to Sharrod, this could well be her swansong as far as racing is concerned. I judge on the way that the burst clear of her rivals in the straight at Kempton, Steve Causton will not be able to afford to give Starlet too much rope.

When Mameluna won the corresponding race last year, the opposition was not as stiff as it is now. For Kartajuna this represents a hard comeback

THIRSK

Selections

By Mandarin

2.15 Vintage Only. 2.50 French Senior. 3.25 For Real. 3.55 Topasannah. 4.25 Golden Treasury. 4.55 Millionaire's Row. 5.25 La Marquise.

By Our Newmarket Correspondent

2.50 French Senior. 3.55 Sapphirine. 4.25 Golden Treasury. 4.55 Millionaire's Row. 5.25 La Marquise.

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3.55 EUROPRINT PORTFOLIO STAKES (3-Y-O: £3,106: 1m) (8)

1 6422 LARS FORNEN (F) R Whelan 9-0. A Cuthbert 4
2 1005 EXPRESS ACCOUNT 11 (B.D.P.) R Williams 9-0
3 6201 TOPASANNAH 14 (D.F.) R Hills 6-11. D. Hinchey 7
4 2000 PUPPY 14 (F.O.S.) R Hills 6-11. D. Hinchey 7
5 3171 SAPPY 14 (F.O.S.) R Hills 6-11. D. Hinchey 7
6 6200 HIGH WATER 12 (F.O.S.) R Hills 6-11. D. Hinchey 7
7 6201 EUROBLAKE 12 (F.O.S.) R Hills 6-11. D. Hinchey 7
8 6200 PRESIDENT COCKS 12 (F.O.S.) R Hills 6-11. D. Hinchey 7
9-4 Sapphirine. 11-4 Topasannah. 7-2 La Marquise. 5-1 Euroblake. 10-1 High Water. Express Account. 5-1 others.

4.25 YORKSHIRE TELEVISION HANDICAP (£3,940: 1m 4f) (8)

1 2072 NICHOLAS MARK 7 (D.F.) R Whelan 9-0. A Cuthbert 4
2 4331 GOLDEN TREASURY 17 (D.F.) R Hills 6-11. D. Hinchey 7
3 305 FAMOUS BEAUTY 26 (D.F.) R Hills 6-11. D. Hinchey 7
4-11 Golden Treasury. 11-4 Nicholas Mark. 12-1 Famous Beauty.
4.55 BEDALE GRADUATION STAKES (3-Y-O: £2,761: 1m 4f) (2)

5.25 DIRECTORS TROPHY (Nursery Handicap: 2-Y-O: £3,132: 7f) (9)

1 6201 ASHURUS 15 (D.F.) R Whelan 9-0. A Cuthbert 4
2 4331 GOLDEN TREASURY 17 (D.F.) R Hills 6-11. D. Hinchey 7
3 305 FAMOUS BEAUTY 26 (D.F.) R Hills 6-11. D. Hinchey 7
4 6201 EUROBLAKE 12 (F.O.S.) R Hills 6-11. D. Hinchey 7
5 6200 PRESIDENT COCKS 12 (F.O.S.) R Hills 6-11. D. Hinchey 7
6 6201 EUROBLAKE 12 (F.O.S.) R Hills 6-11. D. Hinchey 7
7 6201 EUROBLAKE 12 (F.O.S.) R Hills 6-11. D. Hinchey 7
8 6201 EUROBLAKE 12 (F.O.S.) R Hills 6-11. D. Hinchey 7
9 6201 EUROBLAKE 12 (F.O.S.) R Hills 6-11. D. Hinchey 7

6.55 BEAMISH NURSERY HANDICAP (2-Y-O: £2,738: 5f) (7)

1 1422 CARPILLAD 22 (D.F.) R Whelan 9-0. A Cuthbert 4
2 2072 NICHOLAS MARK 7 (D.F.) R Whelan 9-0. A Cuthbert 4
3 4331 GOLDEN TREASURY 17 (D.F.) R Hills 6-11. D. Hinchey 7
4 305 FAMOUS BEAUTY 26 (D.F.) R Hills 6-11. D. Hinchey 7
5 6201 EUROBLAKE 12 (F.O.S.) R Hills 6-11. D. Hinchey 7
6 6200 PRESIDENT COCKS 12 (F.O.S.) R Hills 6-11. D. Hinchey 7
7 6201 EUROBLAKE 12 (F.O.S.) R Hills 6-11. D. Hinchey 7

7.20 COURAGE TAKE HOME TRADE HANDICAP (3-Y-O: £4,115: 1m 3f 160yds) (3)

1 21 ABASAR 24 (D.F.) R Whelan 9-0. A Cuthbert 4
2 4331 GOLDEN TREASURY 17 (D.F.) R Hills 6-11. D. Hinchey 7
3 305 FAMOUS BEAUTY 26 (D.F.) R Hills 6-11. D. Hinchey 7
4 6201 EUROBLAKE 12 (F.O.S.) R Hills 6-11. D. Hinchey 7
5 6200 PRESIDENT COCKS 12 (F.O.S.) R Hills 6-11. D. Hinchey 7
6 6201 EUROBLAKE 12 (F.O.S.) R Hills 6-11. D. Hinchey 7
7 6201 EUROBLAKE 12 (F.O.S.) R Hills 6-11. D. Hinchey 7

7.50 MILLER LITE HANDICAP (£2,616: 5f) (15)

1 400 GUNBOAT 48 (D.F.) R Whelan 9-0. A Cuthbert 4
2 2072 NICHOLAS MARK 7 (D.F.) R Whelan 9-0. A Cuthbert 4
3 4331 GOLDEN TREASURY 17 (D.F.) R Hills 6-11. D. Hinchey 7
4 305 FAMOUS BEAUTY 26 (D.F.) R Hills 6-11. D. Hinchey 7
5 6201 EUROBLAKE 12 (F.O.S.) R Hills 6-11. D. Hinchey 7
6 6200 PRESIDENT COCKS 12 (F.O.S.) R Hills 6-11. D. Hinchey 7
7 6201 EUROBLAKE 12 (F.O.S.) R Hills 6-11. D. Hinchey 7

8.20 JOHN SMITH MAIDEN STAKES (3-Y-O: £2,696: 1m 2f 22yds) (11)

1 22 BARRYMORE 35 (D.F.) R Whelan 9-0. A Cuthbert 4
2 2072 NICHOLAS MARK 7 (D.F.) R Whelan 9-0. A Cuthbert 4
3 4331 GOLDEN TREASURY 17 (D.F.) R Hills 6-11. D. Hinchey 7
4 305 FAMOUS BEAUTY 26 (D.F.) R Hills 6-11. D. Hinchey 7
5 6201 EUROBLAKE 12 (F.O.S.) R Hills 6-11. D. Hinchey 7
6 6200 PRESIDENT COCKS 12 (F.O.S.) R Hills 6-11. D. Hinchey 7
7 6201 EUROBLAKE 12 (F.O.S.) R Hills 6-11. D. Hinchey 7

8.45 HERON NEWARK HANDICAP CHASE (£2,684: 2m) (8)

1 414 TAPPY JAMES 64F (D.F.) R Whelan 9-0. A Cuthbert 4
2 2072 NICHOLAS MARK 7 (D.F.) R Whelan 9-0. A Cuthbert 4
3 4331 GOLDEN TREASURY 17 (D.F.) R Hills 6-11. D. Hinchey 7
4 305 FAMOUS BEAUTY 26 (D.F.) R Hills 6-11. D. Hinchey 7
5 6201 EUROBLAKE 12 (F.O.S.) R Hills 6-11. D. Hinchey 7
6 6200 PRESIDENT COCKS 12 (F.O.S.) R Hills 6-11. D. Hinchey 7
7 6201 EUROBLAKE 12 (F.O.S.) R Hills 6-11. D. Hinchey 7

8.55 CLUGSTON HANDICAP HURDLE (£1,900: 2m) (5)

1 122 HAPPEY MAP 70 (F.O.S.) R Whelan 9-0. A Cuthbert 4
2 2072 NICHOLAS MARK 7 (D.F.) R Whelan 9-0. A Cuthbert 4
3 4331 GOLDEN TREASURY 17 (D.F.) R Hills 6-11. D. Hinchey 7
4 305 FAMOUS BEAUTY 26 (D.F.) R Hills 6-11. D. Hinchey 7
5 6201 EUROBLAKE 12 (F.O.S.) R Hills 6-11. D. Hinchey 7

9.15 HERON NEWARK HANDICAP CHASE (£2,684: 2m) (8)

1 414 TAPPY JAMES 64F (D.F.) R Whelan 9-0. A Cuthbert 4
2 2072 NICHOLAS MARK 7 (D.F.) R Whelan 9-0. A Cuthbert 4
3 4331 GOLDEN TREASURY 17 (D.F.) R Hills 6-11. D. Hinchey 7
4 305 FAMOUS BEAUTY 26 (D.F.) R Hills 6-11. D. Hinchey 7
5 6201 EUROBLAKE 12 (F.O.S.) R Hills 6-11. D. Hinchey 7

GOODWOOD

Selections

By Mandarin

2.00 Majlood. 2.30 Parlool. 3.10 MOON CACTUS (map). 3.45 Almaza. 4.15 Be Fresh. 4.45 Halston Prince. 5.20 Gadabout.

By Our Newmarket Correspondent

2.00 MAJLOOD (map). 2.30 True Dividend. 3.10 Moon Cactus. 3.45 Sir Bancroft. 4.15 Be Fresh. 4.45 Thakib. 5.20 Jamin.

By Michael Seely

2.30 TRUE DIVIDEND (map). 3.10 Moon Cactus. The Times Private Handicapper's top rating: 3.10 STARLET.

Guide to our in-line racecard

109 (12) 6-432 GOOD TIMES 74 (D.F.) R Whelan 9-0. A Cuthbert 4
2 2072 NICHOLAS MARK 7 (D.F.) R Whelan 9-0. A Cuthbert 4
3 4331 GOLDEN TREASURY 17 (D.F.) R Hills 6-11. D. Hinchey 7
4 305 FAMOUS BEAUTY 26 (D.F.) R Hills 6-11. D. Hinchey 7
5 6201 EUROBLAKE 12 (F.O.S.) R Hills 6-11. D. Hinchey 7
6 6200 PRESIDENT COCKS 12 (F.O.S.) R Hills 6-11. D. Hinchey 7
7 6201 EUROBLAKE 12 (F.O.S.) R Hills 6-11. D. Hinchey 7

2.00 VODAPAGE MAIDEN STAKES (2-Y-O: £5,420: 6f) (8 runners)

101 (4) AIR TIME (Quarter Racing) P Mitchell 9-0. A Cuthbert 4
2 2072 NICHOLAS MARK 7 (D.F.) R Whelan 9-0. A Cuthbert 4
3 4331 GOLDEN TREASURY 17 (D.F.) R Hills 6-11. D. Hinchey 7
4 305 FAMOUS BEAUTY 26 (D.F.) R Hills 6-11. D. Hinchey 7
5 6201 EUROBLAKE 12 (F.O.S.) R Hills 6-11. D. Hinchey 7
6 6200 PRESIDENT COCKS 12 (F.O.S.) R Hills 6-11. D. Hinchey 7
7 6201 EUROBLAKE 12 (F.O.S.) R Hills 6-11. D. Hinchey 7

2.30 RACAL CHESTERFIELD CUP (Handicap: £22,515: 1m 2f) (7 runners)

201 (2) 10-0480 MONASTERY 21 (D.F.) R Whelan 9-0. A Cuthbert 4
2 2072 NICHOLAS MARK 7 (D.F.) R Whelan 9-0. A Cuthbert 4
3 4331 GOLDEN TREASURY 17 (D.F.) R Hills 6-11. D. Hinchey 7
4 305 FAMOUS BEAUTY 26 (D.F.) R Hills 6-11. D. Hinchey 7
5 6201 EUROBLAKE 12 (F.O.S.) R Hills 6-11. D. Hinchey 7
6 6200 PRESIDENT COCKS 12 (F.O.S.) R Hills 6-11. D. Hinchey 7
7 6201 EUROBLAKE 12 (F.O.S.) R Hills 6-11. D. Hinchey 7

FORM FOCUS

MONASTERY 21 (D.F.) R Whelan 9-0. A Cuthbert 4
2072 NICHOLAS MARK 7 (D.F.) R Whelan 9-0. A Cuthbert 4
4331 GOLDEN TREASURY 17 (D.F.) R Hills 6-11. D. Hinchey 7
305 FAMOUS BEAUTY 26 (D.F.) R Hills 6-11. D. Hinchey 7
6201 EUROBLAKE 12 (F.O.S.) R Hills 6-11. D. Hinchey 7
6200 PRESIDENT COCKS 12 (F.O.S.) R Hills 6-11. D. Hinchey 7
6201 EUROBLAKE 12 (F.O.S.) R Hills 6-11. D. Hinchey 7

2.45 FOREST GROUP CLAIMING STAKES (3-Y-O: £4,775: 7f) (21 runners)

1 109 40000 SHOUT FOR 35 (D.F.) R Whelan 9-0. A Cuthbert 4
2 2072 NICHOLAS MARK 7 (D.F.) R Whelan 9-0. A Cuthbert 4
3 4331 GOLDEN TREASURY 17 (D.F.) R Hills 6-11. D. Hinchey 7
4 305 FAMOUS BEAUTY 26 (D.F.) R Hills 6-11. D. Hinchey 7
5 6201 EUROBLAKE 12 (F.O.S.) R Hills 6-11. D. Hinchey 7
6 6200 PRESIDENT COCKS 12 (F.O.S.) R Hills 6-11. D. Hinchey 7
7 6201 EUROBLAKE 12 (F.O.S.) R Hills 6-11. D. Hinchey 7

3.20 RED MOUNTAIN COFFEE CUP (Amateurs: £3,720: 1m 4f) (10 runners)

1 00000 SILK DYNASTY 10 (D.F.) R Whelan 9-0. A Cuthbert 4
2 2072 NICHOLAS MARK 7 (D.F.) R Whelan 9-0. A Cuthbert 4
3 4331 GOLDEN TREASURY 17 (D.F.) R Hills 6-11. D. Hinchey 7
4 305 FAMOUS BEAUTY 26 (D.F.) R Hills 6-11. D. Hinchey 7
5 6201 EUROBLAKE 12 (F.O.S.) R Hills 6-11. D. Hinchey 7
6 6200 PRESIDENT COCKS 12 (F.O.S.) R Hills 6-11. D. Hinchey 7
7 6201 EUROBLAKE 12 (F.O.S.) R Hills 6-11. D. Hinchey 7

FORM FOCUS

SILK DYNASTY 10 (D.F.) R Whelan 9-0. A Cuthbert 4
2072 NICHOLAS MARK 7 (D.F.) R Whelan 9-0. A Cuthbert 4
4331 GOLDEN TREASURY 17 (D.F.) R Hills 6-11. D. Hinchey 7
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6200 PRESIDENT COCKS 12 (F.O.S.) R Hills 6-11. D. Hinchey 7
6201 EUROBLAKE 12 (F.O.S.) R Hills 6-11. D. Hinchey 7

3.10 VODAPONE NASSAU STAKES (Group 1: fillies: £54,070: 1m 2f) (6 runners)

301 (7) 610-382 ALCOHOL 21 (D.F.) R Whelan 9-0. A Cuthbert 4
2 2072 NICHOLAS MARK 7 (D.F.) R Whelan 9-0. A Cuthbert 4
3 4331 GOLDEN TREASURY 17 (D.F.) R Hills 6-11. D. Hinchey 7
4 305 FAMOUS BEAUTY 26 (D.F.) R Hills 6-11. D. Hinchey 7
5 6201 EUROBLAKE 12 (F.O.S.) R Hills 6-11. D. Hinchey 7
6 6200 PRESIDENT COCKS 12 (F.O.S.) R Hills 6-11. D. Hinchey 7

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2072 NICHOLAS MARK 7 (D.F.) R Whelan 9-0. A Cuthbert 4
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6200 PRESIDENT COCKS 12 (F.O.S.) R Hills 6-11. D. Hinchey 7
6201 EUROBLAKE 12 (F.O.S.) R Hills 6-11. D. Hinchey 7

3.45 VODATA NURSERY HANDICAP (2-Y-O: £5,386: 7f) (10 runners)

401 (2) 10-0480 MONASTERY 21 (D.F.) R Whelan 9-0. A Cuthbert 4
2 2072 NICHOLAS MARK 7 (D.F.) R Whelan 9-0. A Cuthbert 4
3 4331 GOLDEN TREASURY 17 (D.F.) R Hills 6-11. D. Hinchey 7
4 305 FAMOUS BEAUTY 26 (D.F.) R Hills 6-11. D. Hinchey 7
5 6201 EUROBLAKE 12 (F.O.S.) R Hills 6-11. D. Hinchey 7
6 6200 PRESIDENT COCKS 12 (F.O.S.) R Hills 6-11. D. Hinchey 7
7 6201 EUROBLAKE 12 (F.O.S.) R Hills 6-11. D. Hinchey 7

4.15 TURF CLUB CLAIMING STAKES (£5,056: 6f) (7 runners)

501 (4) 610-382 ALCOHOL 21 (D.F.) R Whelan 9-0. A Cuthbert 4
2 2072 NICHOLAS MARK 7 (D.F.) R Whelan 9-0. A Cuthbert 4
3 4331 GOLDEN TREASURY 17 (D.F.) R Hills 6-11. D. Hinchey 7
4 305 FAMOUS BEAUTY 26 (D.F.) R Hills 6-11. D. Hinchey 7
5 6201 EUROBLAKE 12 (F.O.S.) R Hills 6-11. D. Hinchey 7
6 6200 PRESIDENT COCKS 12 (F.O.S.) R Hills 6-11. D. Hinchey 7
7 6201 EUROBLAKE 12 (F.O.S.) R Hills 6-11. D. Hinchey 7

4.45 SURPRISE STAKES (3-Y-O: £5,552: 1m) (8 runners)

601 (2) 1-200 RAJ WAKI 80 (D.F.) R Whelan 9-0. A Cuthbert 4
2 2072 NICHOLAS MARK 7 (D.F.) R Whelan 9-0. A Cuthbert 4
3 4331 GOLDEN TREASURY 17 (D.F.) R Hills 6-11. D. Hinchey 7
4 305 FAMOUS BEAUTY 26 (D.F.) R Hills 6-11. D. Hinchey 7
5 6201 EUROBLAKE 12 (F.O.S.) R Hills 6-11. D. Hinchey 7
6 6200 PRESIDENT COCKS 12 (F.O.S.) R Hills 6-11. D. Hinchey 7
7 6201 EUROBLAKE 12 (F.O.S.) R Hills 6-11. D. Hinchey 7

5.20 TRUNDLE HANDICAP (£6,368: 1m 4f) (8 runners)

1 00-2820 GULF PALACE 20 (D.F.) R Whelan 9-0. A Cuthbert 4
2 2072 NICHOLAS MARK 7 (D.F.) R Whelan 9-0. A Cuthbert 4
3 4331 GOLDEN TREASURY 17 (D.F.) R Hills 6-11. D. Hinchey 7
4 305 FAMOUS BEAUTY 26 (D.F.) R Hills 6-11. D. Hinchey 7
5 6201 EUROBLAKE 12 (F.O.S.) R Hills 6-11. D. Hinchey 7
6 6200 PRESIDENT COCKS 12 (F.O.S.) R Hills 6-11. D. Hinchey 7
7 6201 EUROBLAKE 12 (F.O.S.) R Hills 6-11. D. Hinchey 7

5.50 MAIL ON SUNDAY SERIES HANDICAP (3-Y-O: £5,617: 1m) (13 runners)

1 121 INVITATION WALTZ 16 (F.O.) R Whelan 9-0. A Cuthbert 4
2 2072 NICHOLAS MARK 7 (D.F.) R Whelan 9-0. A Cuthbert 4
3 4331 GOLDEN TREASURY 17 (D.F.) R Hills 6-11. D. Hinchey 7
4 305 FAMOUS BEAUTY 26 (D.F.) R Hills 6-11. D. Hinchey 7
5 6201 EUROBLAKE 12 (F.O.S.) R Hills 6-11. D. Hinchey 7
6 6200 PRESIDENT COCKS 12 (F.O.S.) R Hills 6-11. D. Hinchey 7
7 6201 EUROBLAKE 12 (F.O.S.) R Hills 6-11. D. Hinchey 7

6.20 COLMAN'S OF NORWICH NURSERY HANDICAP (2-Y-O: £18,925: 6f) (14 runners)

1 0111 BUCK OF 35 (D.F.) R Whelan 9-0. A Cuthbert 4
2 2072 NICHOLAS MARK 7 (D.F.) R Whelan 9-0. A Cuthbert 4
3 4331 GOLDEN TREASURY 17 (D.F.) R Hills 6-11. D. Hinchey 7
4 305 FAMOUS BEAUTY 26 (D.F.) R Hills 6-11. D. Hinchey 7
5 6201 EUROBLAKE 12 (F.O.S.) R Hills 6-11. D. Hinchey 7
6 6200 PRESIDENT COCKS 12 (F.O.S.) R Hills 6-11. D. Hinchey 7
7 6201 EUROBLAKE 12 (F.O.S.) R Hills 6-11. D. Hinchey 7

WINDSOR

Selections

By Mandarin

6.0 Gardeners Boy. 6.25 Twilight Fantasy. 6.55 Knockabout. 7.20 Once Upon A Time. 7.50 Cronk's Courage. 8.20 Full Orchestra.

By Our Newmarket Correspondent

6.0 Green's Trilogy. 6.25 Handsome Leader. 6.55 Carfield Lad. 7.20 Absar. 8.20 Barrymore.

6.00 GARDENERS BOY (2-Y-O: £5,386: 7f) (10 runners)

1 10-0480 MONASTERY 21 (D.F.) R Whelan 9-0. A Cuthbert 4
2 2072 NICHOLAS MARK 7 (D.F.) R Whelan 9-0. A Cuthbert 4
3 4331 GOLDEN TREASURY 17 (D.F.) R Hills 6-11. D. Hinchey 7
4 305 FAMOUS BEAUTY 26 (D.F.) R Hills 6-11. D. Hinchey 7
5 6201 EUROBLAKE 12 (F.O.S.) R Hills 6-11. D. Hinchey 7
6 6200 PRESIDENT COCKS 12 (F.O.S.) R Hills 6-11. D. Hinchey 7
7 6201 EUROBLAKE 12 (F.O.S.) R Hills 6-11. D. Hinchey 7

6.25 TWILIGHT FANTASY (2-Y-O: £5,386: 7f) (10 runners)

1 10-0480 MONASTERY 21 (D.F.) R Whelan 9-0. A Cuthbert 4
2 2072 NICHOLAS MARK 7 (D.F.) R Whelan 9-0. A Cuthbert 4
3 4331 GOLDEN TREASURY 17 (D.F.) R Hills 6-11. D. Hinchey 7
4 305 FAMOUS BEAUTY 26 (D.F.) R Hills 6-11. D. Hinchey 7
5 6201 EUROBLAKE 12 (F.O.S.) R Hills 6-11. D. Hinchey 7
6 6200 PRESIDENT COCKS 12 (F.O.S.) R Hills 6-11. D. Hinchey 7
7 6201 EUROBLAKE 12 (F.O.S.) R Hills 6-11. D. Hinchey 7

6.55 KNOCKABOUT (2-Y-O: £5,386: 7f) (10 runners)

1 10-0480 MONASTERY 21 (D.F.) R Whelan 9-0. A Cuthbert 4
2 2072 NICHOLAS MARK 7 (D.F.) R Whelan 9-0. A Cuthbert 4
3 4331 GOLDEN TREASURY 17 (D.F.) R Hills 6-11. D. Hinchey 7
4 305 FAMOUS BEAUTY 26 (D.F.) R Hills 6-11. D. Hinchey 7
5 6201 EUROBLAKE 12 (F.O.S.) R Hills 6-11. D. Hinchey 7
6 6200 PRESIDENT COCKS 12 (F.O.S.) R Hills 6-11. D. Hinchey 7
7 6201 EUROBLAKE 12 (F.O.S.) R Hills 6-11. D. Hinchey 7

7.20 ONCE UPON A TIME (2-Y-O: £5,386: 7f) (10 runners)

1 10-0480 MONASTERY 21 (D.F.) R Whelan 9-0. A Cuthbert 4
2 2072 NICHOLAS MARK 7 (D.F.) R Whelan 9-0. A Cuthbert 4
3 4331 GOLDEN TREASURY 17 (D.F.) R Hills 6-11. D. Hinchey 7
4 305 FAMOUS BEAUTY 26 (D.F.) R Hills 6-11. D. Hinchey 7
5 6201 EUROBLAKE 12 (F.O.S.) R Hills 6-11. D. Hinchey 7
6 6200 PRESIDENT COCKS 12 (F.O.S.) R Hills 6-11. D. Hinchey 7
7 6201 EUROBLAKE 12 (F.O.S.) R Hills 6-11. D. Hinchey 7

7.50 CRONK'S COURAGE (2-Y-O: £5,386: 7f) (10 runners)

1 10-0480 MONASTERY 21 (D.F.) R Whelan 9-0. A Cuthbert 4
2 2072 NICHOLAS MARK 7 (D.F.) R Whelan 9-0. A Cuthbert 4
3 4331 GOLDEN TREASURY 17 (D.F.) R Hills 6-11. D. Hinchey 7
4 305 FAMOUS BEAUTY 26 (D.F.) R Hills 6-11. D. Hinchey 7
5 6201 EUROBLAKE 12 (F.O.S.) R Hills 6-11. D. Hinchey 7
6 6200 PRESIDENT COCKS 12 (F.O.S.) R Hills 6-11. D. Hinchey 7
7 6201 EUROBLAKE 12 (F.O.S.) R Hills 6-11. D. Hinchey 7

8.20 FULL ORCHESTRA (2-Y-O: £5,386: 7f) (10 runners)

1 10-0480 MONASTERY 21 (D.F.) R Whelan 9-0. A Cuthbert 4
2 2072 NICHOLAS MARK 7 (D.F.) R Whelan 9-0. A Cuthbert 4
3 4331 GOLDEN TREASURY 17 (D.F.) R Hills 6-11. D. Hinchey 7
4 305 FAMOUS BEAUTY 26 (D.F.) R Hills 6-11. D. Hinchey 7
5 6201 EUROBLAKE 12 (F.O.S.) R Hills 6-11. D. Hinchey 7
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1 10-0480 MONASTERY 21 (D.F.) R Whelan 9-0. A Cuthbert 4
2 2072 NICHOLAS MARK 7 (D.F.) R Whelan 9-0. A Cuthbert 4
3 4331 GOLDEN TREASURY 17 (D.F.) R Hills 6-11. D. Hinchey 7
4 305 FAMOUS BEAUTY 26 (D.F.) R Hills 6-11. D. Hinchey 7
5 6201 EUROBLAKE 12 (F.O.S.) R Hills 6-11. D. H

Fall and rise of the Vera Mary

For one yacht, the beginning of Cowes Week marks the end of a sentimental journey

With a permanent mooring in the social calendar between Glorious Goodwood and the start to the shooting season, Cowes Week, the oldest and grandest regatta in the world, gets under way today. Spruced up with bunting and banners, this historic Isle of Wight port remains much as it was when Queen Victoria gave the town and its festival the royal stamp of approval.

Kings, queens and their children have been attending Cowes Week ever since and the event, now sponsored by Land Rover, has thrived, with more than a thousand yachts swelling the already crowded marinas.

For one yacht, the Vera Mary, this year's event marks a nostalgic return. Built in Lymington, Hampshire, in 1932 by the Berthon boatyard, the 72ft schooner was a gift from George V to Sir Philip Hunkle, the skipper of the then royal racing yacht Britannia.

Now the 26-ton yacht has been fully restored by the America's Cup and Olympic yachtsman, Chris Law. "I first came across her in the brokerage columns. She was lying in Elba, but I couldn't afford the asking price," he says.

Bitterly disappointed, Mr Law, aged 35, lost the sale to a northerner who agreed to pay the asking price on the yacht's delivery back to British waters. "It wasn't until I mentioned her again to a broker that I found she never completed the voyage home. Caught in a mistral, the bulwarks were broken, the dinghy was washed overboard, the skipper broke his ankle and she was taken in a sorry state to Palma."

Mr Law caught the first available plane to Majorca and scoured the docks until he found the yacht. "It was 1am before we eventually tracked her down, moored between two huge motor yachts. I struck a deal almost immediately," he says.

The Vera Mary proved ideal for restoration. Sold after Sir Philip's death just before the second world war, she had been taken to the south of France. While many other yachts were left to deteriorate, this schooner's enterprising skipper sailed her on smuggling runs to South America, using the profits to maintain her in seaworthy condition.

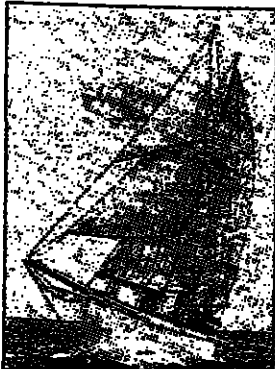
In the post-war years, a bigger engine was installed and the yacht was re-rigged, but she has been maintained so well that, according to Mr Law, 80 per cent of the boat remains original. Throughout the winter months a team of boatbuilders has stripped down the hull inside and out and, with the help of contemporary photographs taken by Beken of Cowes and the original drawings from Berthon's archives, completely refurbished her.

"It took an idiot like me to take on a project like this. I couldn't afford it and have sunk every brass farthing into her," Mr Law says. His determination impressed Peter Briggs, the Australian classic car collector and Admiral's Cup skipper, who gave Mr Law the money to complete his dream.

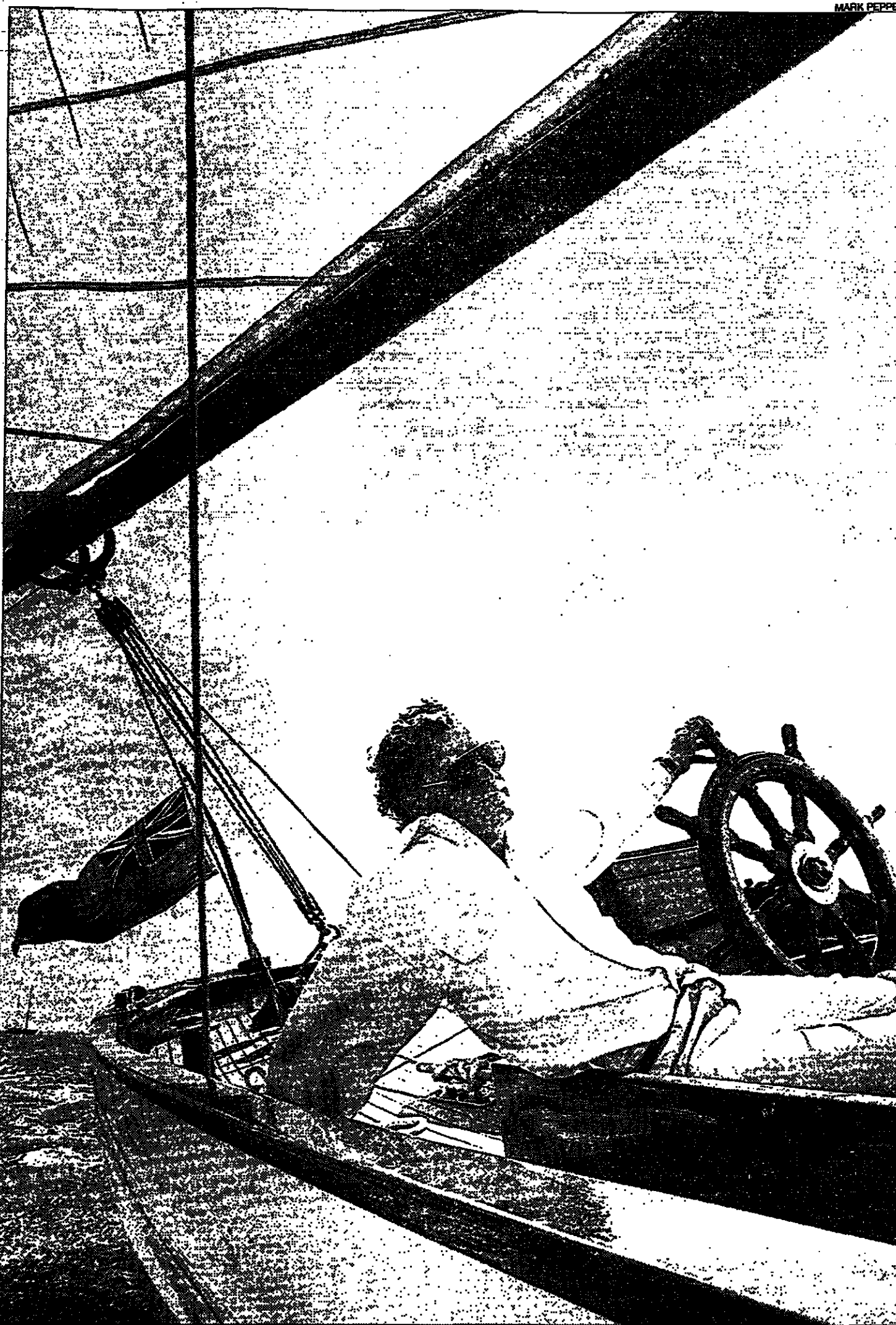
Mr Law, who is retained by Peter de Savary as a prospective skipper for his second tilt at the America's Cup, will be using Vera Mary this week to entertain friends and corporate clients, in between racing a class 1 yacht.

"After a three-year lay-off from competitive sailing, the schooner project has given me a fresh enthusiasm for racing," says Mr Law, a former Finn class world champion who represented Britain in the 1984 Olympic Games. "Now, I'm looking at getting back into the Olympics."

He is also looking for fellow investors to share the joy of owning a classic yacht. "I'm more the custodian of a piece of history than the owner. She will be around for very much longer than me, and it is important that she remains in British hands," he says.



Restored: the Vera Mary



Seagoing heritage: Chris Law and the yacht he restored, "it took an idiot like me to take on a project like this. I couldn't afford it"

The Scots are on course

Grand Prix gives an opportunity to show international class

SCOTLAND's other intoxicating product is the beauty of the Clyde estuary (Keith Wheatley writes). A year from now it will be home to the first-ever event of the International Formula One Class Yachting Grand Prix series. Identical 52ft racing yachts, crewed by professional sailors and star helmsman, will travel a world circuit beginning on the Clyde and ending in Australia six months later.

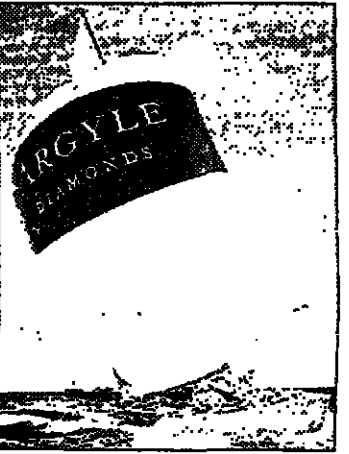
The prize money of approximately £550,000 is already beginning to attract interest from top skippers planning to assemble "works" teams.

Earlier this week, the first of the new class of yachts was taken to Gourock for trials. The boat is designed by Britain's Tony Castro and America's Bruce Nelson, a member of Dennis Connor's design group for the 1986/7 America's Cup. Trials have already shown her to be exceptionally fast downwind.

The Scottish Development Agency is a partner in the project. "This will give us an opportunity to let the world know that we are a world class sailing centre with international facilities," said Tom Band, chief executive of the Scottish Tourist Board.

The Grand Prix organisers plan to take the yacht to Cowes Week and Mike McIntyre, Star class gold medalist at Seoul, and Harold Cudmore are among those sailors looking at the possibilities of the Grand Prix circuit.

"We calculate that a skipper needs to find half-a-million pounds of sponsorship for a full season's campaign," said Janice Batchelor of Challenge Group, who will operate the event in Britain. "Half of that is the cost of the yacht, the rest goes in travel and crew costs."



Formula One in action

From boy racers to a family weekend

Having been an exuberant and successful dinghy sailor, Phil Morrison is now entering the caution of middle life. "Nice wide side-decks," he commented as he climbed aboard the new Sigma 35 for a test ride.

"On some boats of this sort you're in peril of your life if you go up to the foredeck," says the Devon-based designer and boatbuilder.

The Sigma is designed to appeal to the club-racer who wants to compete in a CHS division. Simon Limb, of Marine Projects, the company that builds Sigmas, says: "Both the Sigma 33 and the 38 are one-design boats, rather orientated to offshore racing. This new boat is perhaps somewhat more flexible in the uses you can put it to. Family cruising as well as Saturday afternoon racing."

Mr Morrison's first reaction was pleasure at the soft, wide-radius curves of the coach-roof. Its style is low and flowing, far more Ferrari than Ford. Bill Dixon is responsible for deck and interior, and David Thomas has drawn the rig, hull and keel, as he has done for earlier Sigmas.

"I don't like the very hard

NEW YACHT SEATEST

lines of some GRP production boats that still look as if they were made of mahogany and teak," Mr Morrison says. "I didn't expect a wheel on a boat this size that is designed for racing. But being an ex-dinghy man I'm probably a lot more tiller-orientated."

Out on Plymouth Sound in a warm 10-knot breeze, his views on the steering became distinctly complimentary. "It's so positive and the tracking is excellent. There's very little fall-off through a tack."

Sigma equip the new boat with North sails, two genas (135 per cent and 100 per cent), mainsail and tri-radial spinnaker. Extra sails for the super-keen racer will be available from North on a production rather than one-off basis, providing a considerable saving.

"Our basic philosophy is that you can put it in the water and go club-racing right out of the box," Mr Limb explained.

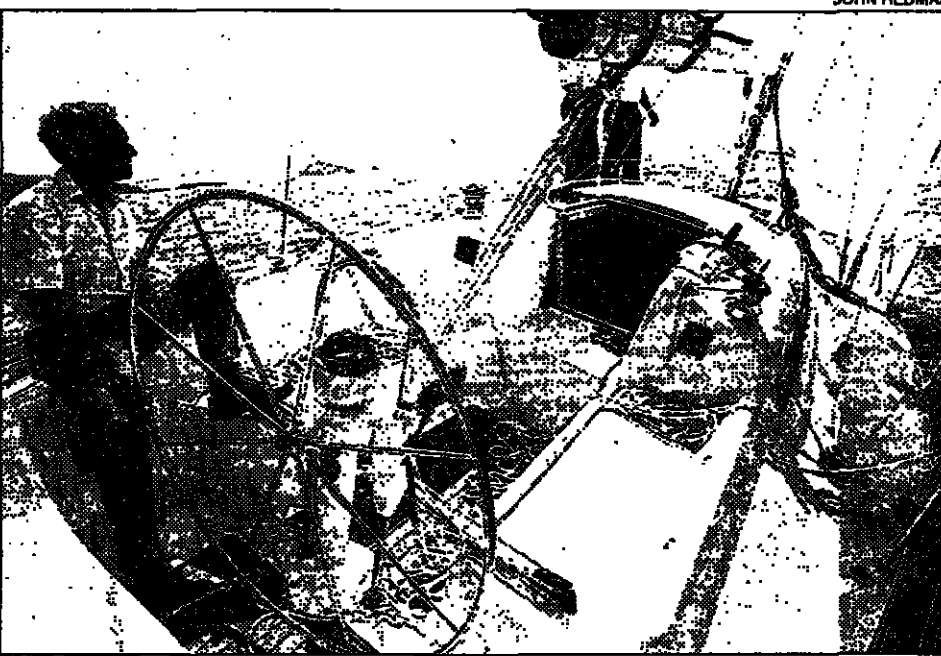
Meanwhile, Mr Morrison was trying, unsuccessfully, to induce a broach as we

creamed along on a two-sail reach. "It's very well behaved," he shouted, almost disappointed at the boat's sure-footedness. "You'd have to be a bit of a cowboy to lose control of this one."

Below decks, the Sigma 35 is airy and uncluttered, helped by the lack of a floor-to-deckhead pillar in the galley area. Accommodation is for six, although four would be more comfortable.

The company hopes the Sigma 35 will break into the export market. One-designs are notoriously difficult to promote and support away from the producer's home country. A successful CHS and IMS racer like the 35 should be able to challenge Beneteau and J/Boats yachts on their home ground. Mr Limb hopes that 1991 production will be around 40 boats, half of them for export. "A boat like a J/Boat Selection is definitely a hairier racing machine, but don't forget you've got the hassle of rounding up eight or nine crew every weekend," Mr Morrison says.

Probably the Sigma's closest rival in the club fleets will be the Beneteau 355S. "It's lighter and would be quicker than us downwind," Mr Limb



On trial: the new Sigma 35, with Phil Morrison at the helm

says. "But we should lose them in a breeze."

In the interests of simplicity and rig safety, Sigma has decided against running backstays. But the mast comes fitted with tangs so that they can be fitted if a dedicated "tweaker" so wishes, a cus-

tom choice of which Mr Morrison approves.

His final view of the Sigma 35 was that it was exactly the kind of well-made toy that affluent grown-ups should have, and not so demanding that only a muscular racing expert could sail it. "This is

scaled-down America's Cup with all the dip-pole gybes and so forth," he says. "You can imagine that you're Dennis Connor."

KEITH WHEATLEY

● The Sigma 35, in ready-to-race state, costs £53,250 plus VAT. Delivery from early 1991.

Crusader lives to race again

WHAT does one do with America's Cup yachts once their racing days are over?

Owners of the famous pre-war J-Class yachts, such as Sir Thomas Sopwith, stripped them of their lead and left them to rust away in mud berths on the Hamble river until a future generation came along to resurrect them.

Smaller 12-metre yachts do not yet share the same classic status. Alan Bond's Australia II, the wing-keeled wonder that broke the longest sporting run in history, may have pride of place in a museum of Cup memorabilia at Fremantle, but with few exceptions, the remainder have been left, forgotten, to gather dust and rainwater in sheds around the world.

White Crusader, Britain's challenger in the 1986/7 Cup series, might have suffered a similar ignominious fate, had Richard Matthews not had the imagination to see other possibilities when confronted with the boat in a part-exchange deal against a new 68ft Oyster sailing cruiser, now nearing completion for Graham Walker at Peter de Savary's yard in Falmouth. Instead of having her smelted down for beer cans, the east coast yachtsman converted the 65ft yacht for his own use.

Now fitted with an engine, lifelines and the bare essentials below, Crusader is the largest competitor to race at Cowes this year.

"Not everyone has the chance to sail on an America's Cup yacht. I just wanted to have some fun," says Mr Matthews, who has already won line honours in two east coast races and hopes to do the same this week.

■ TIMED to coincide with Cowes Week, Imray Laurie Nore and Wilson, the chart publisher, has produced a coloured cruising guide to the tricky waters surrounding the Isle of Wight. Written by Derek Bowskill, *The Solent* (£19.95) will prove an invaluable companion to rock-hopping newcomers attempting to cheat the tides, as well as to cruising couples whose prime interest is to beat the river bustle and explore the charms of Newtown River, Wootton Creek, Bembridge

and other quiet anchorages. ■ Tom McClean's madcap crossing of the Atlantic in a bottle continues. After setting out from New York on July 10, reports this week suggest that he has drifted past the halfway mark. "I'll be happy to be home," he radioed. Despite the four-poster bed that fills his cylindrical chamber, he complained: "The ride has been none too comfy, adding with characteristic optimism: 'But I hope to be in Falmouth by August 15.'"

■ The Sigma 35, in ready-to-race state, costs £53,250 plus VAT. Delivery from early 1991.

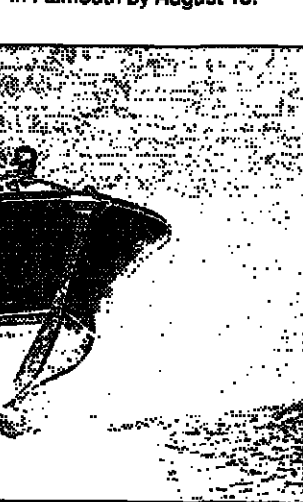
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Powerboat style: the Riva Aquarama Special

■ YES, this is the £220,000 Riva Aquarama Special that should have been seen speeding across this page last week. The powerboat shown was not exactly an imposter: she was the latest Riva 60, costing £1.5 million (to be featured in a later issue). To the first 25 readers who pointed out the slip, we are sending a copy of the latest Riva catalogue, itself a collector's item.

Nicole Swengley survived storms and saw dolphins during the Two-Handed Transatlantic Race. She wants to do it again

Once is just not enough

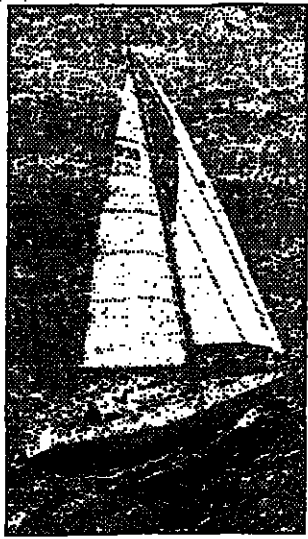
Crossing the finishing line at Newport, Rhode Island, and completing the Two-Handed Transatlantic Race about 28 days, 16 hours and 12 minutes after leaving Plymouth this summer is a moment I will never forget. Yet this classic four-yearly race, organised by the Royal Western Yacht Club, is under threat of extinction because of lack of sponsorship.

Ironically, the event's possible demise comes at a time when advances in navigation technology make the race more accessible to a growing number of experienced amateurs. For, unlike other yacht races, the Two-Handed Transatlantic is an event in

which international sailing superstars in their 60-footers and amateur competitors in much smaller craft are equally eligible for entry.

Among the rivals of my colleague Nigel Rowe and myself were a financial consultant, accountant, fellow journalist, actor, chartered surveyor and a farmer and his wife; all non-professional sailors with a sense of adventure.

Apart from the sailing, it is the camaraderie and friendly rivalry that draw many to this particular event. Yet although more women are getting afloat these days, the numbers of those attracted by the transatlantic races, both singlehanded and two-handed, remain remarkably low. Of



Friendly rivalry: Nicole Swengley aboard Piper Rising

74 competitors who set off this time, only seven were women. Perhaps one reason for this is the lack of home comforts aboard. The daily shower or bath becomes an occasional strip-wash on deck; the flush



lavatory is replaced by a builder's bucket. Sleeping in short snatches, three hours on and three off throughout the night, may not appeal to some, while others might object to the lack of fresh food.

Living in a capsule smaller than the average bathroom means total lack of privacy. A long passage is demanding and relentless. If you argue you cannot walk away.

Cooking during a gale proved nearly impossible and sleep out of the question. Moving around inside the boat, sometimes at an angle of 45 degrees or more, meant lurching from one hand-hold to another like a zoo-caged chimpanzee. We would be carried to the top of 20ft waves only to be tipped over their crests to crash into steep-sided ravines. Sometimes the waves would break over the boat, rushing tons of water across the deck.

However, for every day that the weather scowled, there were several more when it smiled on us. Days when the sun shone from dawn to dusk and the breeze drew us swiftly across a softly undulating sea. Days when dolphins joined us for breakfast. Days when

kneading a fresh loaf of bread in the cockpit was more of a pleasure than a chore.

It was for times like these that we lived and the best was the last day of the race, ending our four-week passage on the highest of notes. We wished we could have re-provisioned the boat and sailed off again.

Mixed weather and mixed fortunes meant we were one of only 26 to finish. Along the way 11 boats withdrew from problems ranging from gear failure or dismasting to suffering such severe damage and leaks that one boat was abandoned with the crew taken off by helicopter. Others limped back to Europe or up to Canada.

Since our return the questions most frequently asked have been: Are you still speaking to each other? Was it worth it? Did you enjoy it? Did either of you get scared? Did you argue? Would you do it again?

To all of the above, yes.

Tootal bid alert as Coats sales permit offer



Alliance: free to bid again

By COLIN CAMPBELL

TOOTAL Group is once again on bid alert now that Coats Viyella has conformed with instructions from the Department of Trade and Industry and disposed of its British thread business and a 20 per cent stake in Gutermann, the German thread manufacturer.

The divestments, recommended by the Monopolies and Mergers Commission, automatically restore full voting rights attached to Coats Viyella's 29.9 per cent holding in Tootal, and give Coats Viyella freedom to propose a fresh takeover/merger if it should so wish.

Sir David Alliance, Coats Viyella's chairman and chief executive, would not be drawn on whether his group was getting ready to mount a fresh bid.

Sir David still believes that the commercial and industrial logic of a merged Coats Viyella and Tootal remains, but says that he is not

prepared to pay a "silly price" for Tootal.

Coats Viyella has also extricated itself from having to reduce its 29.9 per cent stake in Tootal to 9.9 per cent — which it would have been obliged to do had it not agreed to the MMC recommendations.

The cat-and-mouse game between Coats Viyella and Tootal continues. The two groups have been in a love-hate state since their initially agreed merger was referred for an MMC reference in June of last year, after which, in December, they called off all formal talks.

In May of last year, the two groups had agreed merger terms on the basis of one Coats share and £4 in cash for every Tootal share, valuing all of Tootal at £395 million, and equivalent to 138.4p. There was a cash alternative of 133p a Tootal share.

By late November, however, it was indicated in investment circles that if Coats Viyella did proceed with a renewed offer for Tootal, it would be

at a price less than that originally indicated.

Neither side has ever formally commented about that development, but on December 20 Tootal formally said that it had withdrawn from discussions regarding a renewed offer from Coats Viyella.

Tootal added yesterday that, since that date, there has been no formal discussions between the two sides.

There have, however, been informal talks between individuals — but in the higher ranks of both companies, the battle lines have long since been drawn.

Yesterday, Sir David said: "We will not pay a silly price."

Geoffrey Maddrell, Tootal's chief executive, yesterday said: "If anybody wants Tootal, then they are going to have to pay for it. Nobody is going to take Tootal on the cheap."

Meanwhile, Coats Viyella's 29.9 per cent Tootal holding is valued in its own books at 65p a share.

79½p, up 2½p. Coats Viyella shares closed at 120p, down 2p.

Mr Maddrell said that although his group had entered last year's talks with Tootal in good faith and with a degree of confidence, "as time has passed, the differences have become wider".

He said: "Our managers, many of whom originally asked 'Well, how it is going to work? Who is going to run the show?', are now saying 'We told you so'."

"Meanwhile, we are all getting on with running our business in a climate which is difficult for the entire textile industry."

Although both groups have international exposure, sterling's strength is not helping home operations.

Interim reports from both of the groups are due soon. Tootal's is due out on October 1, and Coats Viyella's on September 13.

The date of a new Coats bid for Tootal is not as easy to determine. Sir David is to go on holiday next week.

BUSINESS ROUNDUP

Record white knight bid for Easterbrook lapses

RECORD Holdings' £13.2 million white knight takeover bid for the privately owned cutting tools company Easterbrook Allcard has lapsed, leaving the Sheffield-based power tool maker with a 25.8 per cent stake in its former target. The announcement means control of Easterbrook passes into the hands of James Wilkes, the engineering company, which last month won a court hearing over a disputed 10 per cent stake in the target. This allowed Wilkes to claim more than 50 per cent acceptances.

Record has also announced a 13.3 per cent increase in interim pre-tax profits to £2.1 million for the six months to 30 June. Turnover was down marginally at £18.8 million. Michael Mallen, chairman, said he did not expect to see any improvement in demand while high interest rates persist. The interim dividend increased by 15 per cent to 1.15p.

SG Warburg in Swiss deal

SG WARBURG, the merchant bank, is consolidating its position in Switzerland by buying the other half of SG Warburg Sotidit, its capital market joint venture, for £33 million. It is also selling its half share of Bank SG Warburg Sotidit, an investment manager in Zurich, to Mercury Asset Management, of which Warburg owns 75 per cent, for £22 million.

Williams has 3% of Rolfe

WILLIAMS Holdings' pension plan has emerged as a 3 per cent shareholder in Rolfe & Nolan Computer Services, a computer software group. The announcement, made under the new disclosure rules, says Williams Holdings owns 80,000 shares. Michael Warburg, Rolfe & Nolan's chief executive, said Williams Holdings had been a shareholder for some time.

AMS in takeover talks

AMS Industries, the troubled studio-equipment manufacturer, has announced that it is in talks that may lead to its being taken over. A statement from the company said that, if successful, the proposed takeover would "bring some benefit of synergy to both parties".

The announcement comes during a period of sharp decline in demand for the Lancashire-based company's digital audio hard disc products. Turnover in the six months to May 31 fell 21 per cent to £2.81 million. As a result, interim pre-tax losses increased nearly fourfold on last year to £375,000. There is no interim dividend.

Lincoln back in the red

LINCOLN House, the USM furniture group, has fallen back into losses after last year reporting its first profit for five years. In the six months to June the company made a pre-tax loss of £853,000, compared to a first-half profit of £165,000 the year before. Again there is no dividend. Group turnover fell from £10.3 million to £7.8 million.

Charlton sale complete

CONRAD Continental, the leather clothing and fashion accessories company, has completed the acquisition of Charlton Enterprises. Bobby Charlton's soccer and sports schools business. Mr Charlton, the former England and Manchester United footballer, has been appointed to Conrad's board. He has an initial five-year contract and will be paid £50,000 per year.

Windsor chief resigns

PHILIP Reid, who joined Windsor, the Lloyd's insurance broker, in January, has resigned as chief executive, in circumstances described by the company as "amicable".

Mr Reid joined Windsor in what was seen as a key step in the group's diversification plans. Last December, Windsor took a 75 per cent interest in Commercial Holdings, a Sheffield-based financial services company that intended to establish a franchise network to broker commercial loans. However, Commercial went into liquidation at the beginning of July after "substantial losses". This caused a £900,000 write-down in Windsor's investment in Commercial.

HK trade centre sold to BCIL

From LULU YU IN HONG KONG

HONG KONG Land, the colony's biggest landlord, is selling the World Trade Centre, a 44-storey commercial building, for HK\$1.72 billion (£119.25 million) in a bid to trim non-core assets.

The buyer is Bond Corp International (BCIL), the former Bond Corp offshoot taken over by Thomson Pacific, which is controlled by Stanley Ho, the casino tycoon.

The deal is the first acquisition of a Hong Kong property by BCIL since the takeover. "The board of BCIL believes the acquisition represents a unique investment opportunity to acquire a prestigious building in a prime commercial district in Hong Kong," said Jackson Chang, a BCIL director.

Alisdair Morrison, Hong Kong Land's property managing director, said: "This sale of a non-core central asset gives the company greater freedom to pursue other investment opportunities."

The company, whose portfolio consists of some of the most expensive properties in Hong Kong, has been trimming its residential and non-core assets since 1986, in a restructuring that turned it into one of the most profitable listed firms in the colony.

The World Trade Centre has a club and cinema.

BA joins Logica in software venture

By PHILIP PANGALOS

BRITISH Airways and Logica, the computer software group, have agreed to establish a joint venture that will provide software services to the air transport industry worldwide.

Speeding Logica, which will be 51 per cent owned by British Airways and 49 per cent by Logica, plans to start operating on September 1.

It is expected to grow from about 30 people in the first six months to more than 150 people over the next three years. Speeding Logica will operate according to Logica's methods.

BA has already sold software and services to over 130 other airlines and commercial companies, and will provide Speeding Logica with a minimum level of software development, business and rights to sell certain existing British Airways' systems.

The new company will develop systems for and provide staff resources to, BA as well as developing, selling and supporting software systems for the air transport industry worldwide.

It will have exclusive marketing rights for the systems it develops, and will build up a strong third party customer base.

Initially, Bedford Associates, BA's American subsidiary which specialises in transaction processing facility (TPF) systems, will remain outside the new company. However, in 18 to 24 months the possibility of bringing it closer together with Speeding Logica will be examined.

David Mann, Logica's managing director, said: "The joint venture should enable us to capitalise on a formidable combined capability much more forcefully than either of us could have achieved alone."

Mr Mann estimates that turnover could reach £10 million in the next few years. He said the joint venture should make a small contribution to this year's profits, although more substantial benefits will come later.

Mr Mann added: "We see the airline industry worldwide as an exciting sector. They are all spending a lot more money on information systems."

British Airways shares rose 3½p to 189p, while Logica firmed by 3p to 205p.

British Midland challenge for BA

By HARVEY ELLIOTT AIR CORRESPONDENT

THE increasingly bitter battle of words between British Midland and British Airways over the cost of operating inland domestic air services intensified yesterday, when Michael Bishop, BMA chairman, challenged BA to prove that it was not losing money on the routes.

"We know from British Airways' published accounts that in 1989-90 they achieved a turnover of £476 million on UK routes and £1,275 million on European routes. Yet they managed a combined UK and European profit of just £17 million, and claim they are unable to break down the UK element of this," said Mr Bishop.

BA fares on European routes were, on a pro rata basis, at least 30 per cent higher than on UK routes, making it clear where the profit came from, he added. Mr Bishop has appealed to the Civil Aviation Authority to order BA to reduce Scottish shuttle services and a full hearing is scheduled for October.

"We believe the claim by British Airways that they are making money on UK trunk routes could be misleading and indicates that they are able to break down profitability on these routes."

"We challenge them to disprove our belief that they are incurring losses."

Commenting on its shuttle services, British Airways said: "The overall market is up, our market share is up and both passenger numbers and yields are healthy."

"We are making money, but as a matter of policy we never break down any individual route as it is commercially sensitive."

British Midland admits that its own profits on the routes are "marginal" and accuses BA of flooding the Heathrow-Glasgow service with excess capacity, leading to lower load factors for both airlines.

The two airlines would have to sustain larger losses or raise fares if they were to break even, the BMA spokesman added.

G&B buys part of Coloroll

By OUR CITY STAFF

THE receivers at Coloroll have sold part of the home furnishings group's wallpaper business to Graham & Brown, the privately owned wallpaper manufacturer, for an undisclosed sum. The sale is the fourth major disposal at the group in a fortnight.

Graham & Brown has bought about half Coloroll's wall coverings business, with an annual turnover of around £28 million.

G&B has acquired Coloroll's Blackburn factory and the jobs of the 137 employees there have been secured. G&B has also bought some of the plant and machinery from Coloroll's Gainsborough factory where the receivers made 200 employees redundant yesterday.

The acquisition is the first non-management buyout of a major Coloroll subsidiary and is expected to double G&B's business, taking turnover to around £30 million a year after some of Coloroll's businesses have been discontinued. David Brown, G&B joint managing director, said there are some export businesses that are not profitable.

Bill Roberts, of Ernst & Young, the receiver, said he is in talks with interested parties for all the remaining Coloroll subsidiaries, which include the glassware business at Chesterfield, the remainder of the wall covering business, and Edinburgh Crystal.

To date, over £45 million has been raised from the sale of subsidiaries. Coloroll went into receivership in June owing more than £300 million.

Barclays to sell Mercantile after 31% interim profit fall

By NEIL BENNETT, BANKING CORRESPONDENT

BARCLAYS Bank is selling its Mercantile Credit finance house and is searching for a financial services or overseas acquisition, after suffering a 31 per cent slump in profits in the first half of the year. Mercantile Credit is expected to fetch about £200 million.

Profits before Third World debt write-offs fell £262 million to £591 million, at the bottom end of City forecasts, because of a threefold increase in other bad-debt provisions to £458 million.

Sir John Quinton, chairman, said: "We feel our results are reasonable but they are less than satisfactory in relation to our internal objectives."

Barclays is selling Mercantile Credit because it competes with branch lending and earns lower returns than the main bank. Mercantile Group's profits halved to £17 million between January and June because of increased bad debts and pressure on its interest margins.

The subsidiary has outstanding loans of £1.5 billion and £150 million in net assets and is expected to raise more than £200 million in a closed auction. The disposal will leave Barclays' reserves strong enough to afford a £500 million acquisition.

Sir John said this could be a financial services company in Britain, whose sales force could sell savings products to Barclays' 6 million customers.

The bank's financial services division increased profits by 17 per cent to £98 million, due to a rise in life assurance and pension sales.

Barclays is looking to extend its European network. It was narrowly beaten by National Westminster in the bidding for L'Europeenne de Banque in France.

Bad-debt provisions in Britain reached £290 million, more than £1.6 million a day. Of this £97 million was for British & Commonwealth, the largest single bank provision ever made against a British company. Many bad debts were caused by small businesses formed since 1988, said Sir John. "But it was still right



Feeling the heat: Sir John Quinton, Barclays chairman, yesterday

Grim numbers game in East Germany

By WOLFGANG MÜNCHAU, EUROPEAN BUSINESS CORRESPONDENT

EAST Germany's hopes of adopting a free-market system are suffering another hitch because many of its companies will not be able to install proper accounting systems by end-October as planned.

The Treuhandanstalt, East Germany's privatisation agency, said that there would be "considerable difficulties" before East German companies could enjoy this final blessing of capitalism.

The admission highlights yet another miscalculation by the authorities of both East

and West Germany, which appear to have underestimated the administrative consequences and costs of German monetary union.

The delays expected in establishing accounts are partly due to the low priority attached to the problem by the East German government. A law to establish company audits has yet to be approved by the Volkskammer, now in recess. The situation will last another five weeks.

West German auditors are daunted by the task of establishing opening Deutschemark

balance sheets for East Germany's 8,000 Volkseigene Betriebe within a period of only eight weeks. There are only 6,000 auditors in West Germany, and the largest practice, KPMG Deutsche Treuhand-Gesellschaft, part of the British Peat Marwick McLintock, has had to deploy regional staff in areas as far off as the Black Forest to keep up with preparatory work.

They face investigating East German companies that used to have a somewhat different attitude towards accounts. There were concepts of profit,

assets and liabilities. East German managers confined themselves to providing statistics of sales, raw material inputs and costs. The Treuhandanstalt says that most East German managers did not know the concept of "reserves" even a month after capitalism's arrival in the country.

"How do you value a Trabant car?" asked Erik Sonnemann, a Berlin-based KPMG auditor. An East German company would probably have paid some 17,000 Ostmarks, but the car, considered in West Germany a piece

of rust even when new, will fetch almost nothing today.

Auditors, unable to work on the historic-cost basis, need to establish the so-called reconstruction value of a company, the amount necessary to build an identical firm.

Worse still, the example of the Trabant car highlights the possibility that West German auditors may simply arrive at the conclusion that East German companies are worth little, if anything. In that case, West German auditors would become East Germany's corporate undertakers.

Shareholders lose out in new deal

By GILLIAN BOWDITCH

THE assets of Sock Shop International, the niche retailer which was founded by Sophie Mirman and her husband Richard Ross and which at one time was valued at more than £70 million on the USM, have been sold for £3.25 million to a new management team backed by Murray Johnstone, the Scottish financial group. The new company will be called Sock Shop Holdings.

Shareholders and creditors will receive nothing in the deal. After the assets have been sold off, BDO Binder Hamlyn, the Sock Shop administrators, are expected to put the company into liquidation.

The new management team is led by Juan Olaso, who becomes managing director. He was formerly managing director of Omega UK, the watch manufacturer. Barclay Douglas, a director of Murray Johnstone Developments, will become finance director. A chairman will be appointed shortly. As well as Murray Johnstone, two businessmen

who helped arrange the deal, Paul McGlade and William Fitch, will have a stake in the business. Mr Fitch will become a non-executive director of Sock Shop.

In addition to the purchase price, Murray Johnstone has invested £3.75 million for working capital. The company will have no bank borrowings and initially Murray Johnstone will have a controlling stake. Barclays Bank is expected to write off around £15 million of Sock Shop's debt.

The new management team has acquired 50 British shops from the administrators and has plans to re-open 35 of the British shops which were closed by the administrators in May. The 11 French shops have also been purchased.

Mr Olaso believes Sock Shop, which made a loss of £3.9 million in the six months to last August, may be in profit on a month-to-month basis within 90 days. He says the British market can support up to 120 Sock Shops and there are plans for eventual expansion in

Europe. The new team has no plans to re-enter the US market where Sock Shop originally incurred significant losses.

No further redundancies are expected among the existing 200 Sock Shop staff, and the re-opening of the 35 British shops, which were closed in May, will provide a further 80 jobs.

Miss Mirman, who has plans to go back into retailing, said last night: "Having been determined to remain with Sock Shop during the difficult period under administration, Richard and I are pleased that the future of the business is secured. We are obviously disappointed that the final chapter hasn't brought an entirely happy ending and we hope that the dedication, honesty and commitment we have always endeavoured to provide to our products, staff and customers will continue under the new owners."

Peter DuBuisson, senior insolvency partner at BDO Binder Hamlyn, said the main purpose of the administration had been to find investors for the company.



Moving on: Richard Ross and Sophie Mirman

Bear raid by market-makers pushes brewery shares lower

INTEREST RATES ROUND-UP

	Nominal rate	Compounded at tax rate of		Min./max Investment £	Notice	Contact
		25%	40%			
BANKS						
Ordinary Dep A/c Typical	5.00	5.01	4.08	none/none	7 day	—
Fixed Term Deposits:						
Barclays	11.81	11.81	8.65	25,000-50,000	6 mth	071-626 1567
	10.28	11.38	9.10	25,000-50,000	7 mth	071-626 1657
	10.48	10.43	8.94	2,500-10 max	1 mth	Local Branch
Lloyds	10.82	10.82	8.74	2,500-10 max	6 mth	Local Branch
	10.48	10.48	8.30	10,000-10 max	6 mth	071-250 2985
Midland	10.38	10.38	8.30	10,000-10 max	6 mth	071-250 2905
	10.38	10.38	8.30	10,000-24,000	1 mth	071-726 1000
NatWest	10.50	10.50	8.40	10,000-24,000	6 mth	071-726 1000
	10.50	10.50	8.40	10,000-24,000	6 mth	071-726 1000
HIGH INTEREST CHEQUE ACCOUNTS						
Bank of Scotland HMC	10.45	10.37	8.78	2,500:	none	031-442 7777
Barclays	9.50	9.84	7.97	2,500:	none	0804 252681
Prime City Cashmere	9.50	9.84	7.97	1,000:	none	031 696 2076
Ulster	6.00	6.20	4.58	500:	none	071 626 6543
Creditwise	9.25	9.25	7.40	500:	none	071 626 6543
Lloyds FICA	7.00	7.20	5.78	500:	none	071-325 3336
Midland FICA	9.50	9.84	7.87	2,000:	none	—
NatWest	9.00	9.31	7.45	500:	none	071-374 3334
Special Reserve	9.00	9.31	7.45	500:	none	071-374 3334
Royal Bank of Scotland A/c	9.75	10.11	8.09	2,500	none	031-656 8575
TSB (England & Wales)	9.00	9.00	7.20	2,000:	none	071-600 8000
BUILDING SOCIETIES						
Ordinary Share	A/c	7.25	7.25	5.80	1 min	none
Best buy - lowest costs						

Britannia	9.50	9.50	7.52	250 min	none
Hertford & Prov	10.50	10.50	8.80	500 min	none
Thames	11.00	11.00	9.03	5,000 min	50 day
Alliance & Linc	11.75	11.75	9.40	10,000 min	90 day
Birmingham Mid	12.25	12.25	9.80	10,000 min	1 year
Best buy - all costs					
Cheltenham & Gl	12.25	12.25	9.80	5,500 min	none
C&A Guardian	11.75	12.25	9.80	3,000 min	30 day
St Pancras	12.25	12.25	9.78	3,000 min	60 day
Westminster	12.50	12.10	10.00	10,000 min	30 day
Windsor	12.50	12.50	10.05	2,000 min	5 mins
Cash/Cheque Accounts:					
Health:					
Cash Cash	3.75	3.75	3.00	1 min	rates rise
Alliance & L	6.90	6.90	5.52	500 min	with larger
Notdownside					
Anglia Fax	6.00	6.00	4.90	500 min	balances
<i>Compiled by Claire de Vries Macgregor - call 071 464 5755 for further details</i>					
NATIONAL SAVINGS					
Ordinary A/c	5.00	3.75	3.00	5-10,000	8 day
Investment A/c	12.75	9.58	7.85	5-25,000	1 mth, 041-645-4555

Personal Bond*	12.50	10.13	8.10	2,000-25,000	3 mths	0625 95191
Sash Issued Corp†	9.50	9.50	9.50		3 mths	041-540-4525
Varsity Life	9.50	9.50	9.50	20-200/mth	14 day	091-3894900
General						
Extension Rate‡	5.01	5.01	5.01			
Capital Bond	13.00	9.75	7.80	100-100,000	5 yrs	041-649-4555

GUARANTEED INCOME BONDS

Aacres	12.03	12.03	10.43	20,000 min	1 yr	Flours from Chase co
Regency Life	11.10	11.10	8.25	10,000 min	2 yrs	" " "
Regency Life	10.18	10.00	6.66	10,000 min	3 yrs	" " Vets call
Liberty Life	10.50	10.50	9.01	25,000 min	4 yrs	071 404 5765
NRI Samuel	10.50	10.50	8.92	1,000 min	5 yrs	for details

RPI (June 89-90)	+9.8%	Holiday rates	\$ buys
Bank Base Rate	15.0%	Spanish Pesetas:	177.75
Personal Loan	24.5%	French Francs:	8.75
Credit Card	19.5-31%	Greek Drachmas:	287.25
		Italian Lira:	2131.00

* 0.5% for balances below £25K, 0.75% if interest rate low, extant income for autoholders at £100K or above.
† 12 month holding up to £100K or interest rate low, extant income for autoholders at £100K or above.
‡ This line - lowest available paid gross higher rates for longer term, 12 mo longer on 12 mo.

Compiled by KAREN BUCKLEY

FIRST TIME BUYERS

Lender	Interest Rate %	Loan Size	Max %	Notes
BUILDING SOCIETIES				
Bedford Crown	14.40	to £100K	95	After 1% cut for 1st year
0234 56112				
Mortgage & Provinc.	14.40	negotiable	95	After 1% cut for 1st year
0274 72044				
Woochrich	14.25	negotiable	95	After 1% cut for 1st year
081 236 5000				
BANKS				
TSB	12.90	£20K+	95	Rate fixed to 31.7.95
071 600 6000				
OTHER (INSURANCE COMPANY)				
Framework	14.45	£15,500-250K	96	After 1% cut for 1st 6 months
0271 48181				

Blackspur receiver faces tangled web of leases and deals

By a CORRESPONDENT

CONFUSION and frustration surround the demise of the Blackspur group, the printing equipment supplier that specialised in flexible leasing contracts, which were favoured by Atlantic Computers, the British & Commonwealth subsidiary now in administrative receivership. Relations between Blackspur's receiver, Arthur Andersen, and the directors of the company are reported to be cool.

"It is a massive exercise to find out who has got what equipment," says Tony Brierley, the administrator. "We are still pulling together information," he adds.

Mr Brierley is involved in a legal wrangle over the validity of Blackspur's lease on its Albert Road headquarters in Manchester.

It appears that Blackspur's pension fund bought the Manchester premises around the time Blackspur was reorganised in late 1988. The lease agreement, however, is said to date from this year.

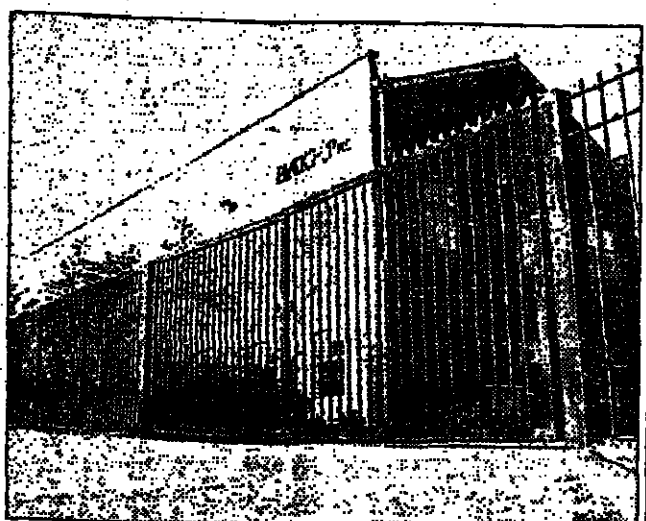
The receivers were hoping to realise some value for the lease. But if it proves to be invalid, Blackspur will be forced by its own pension fund to move out of its offices.

Until a few years ago Blackspur was simply a better-than-average second-hand printing machinery dealer. It was restructured to form Blackspur Group plc. The aim was to pave the way for an eventual flotation in a bid to mirror Atlantic's spectacular progress ten years previously.

In late-1987 the two founders, Steve Kellar and John Glancy, were approached by Vernon Davies, co-founder of Atlantic Computers, and Nick Thomas, previously Atlantic's UK sales director. This was shortly before B & C's takeover of Atlantic.

Mr Davies and Mr Thomas took a 50 per cent stake in Blackspur plc and Blackspur Graphics for £2.7 million. They also acquired Blackspur Leasing for £1. By this time, Mr Davies had resigned from the Atlantic board. He later became chairman of Blackspur.

At Atlantic, Mr Davies and his co-founder, John



Blackspur's headquarters: legal tussle over lease

Foulston, had invented the flexible lease, a lease that was in effect two contracts. The first consisted of a binding high-interest finance contract between the customer and the bank, with Atlantic reserving the right to buy back the equipment at a nominal value. This provided Atlantic with cash up-front.

The second was a management contract, which allowed the customer to swap, upgrade or walk away from the lease at pre-set dates. Should the customer want to walk away from the lease, Atlantic undertook to pay the last year's instalments to the bank.

The flaw in the whole scheme was that more and more flexleases had to be written so that the extra front-end cash generated could be used to cover the back-end debts of earlier deals.

Blackspur's leases were modelled on the same principles. However, many of its customers, small commercial printers, were badly hit by the downturn in the economy earlier this year. This led to high rates of company failure and subsequent defaults on lease payments, forcing Blackspur to step in to honour commitments to the banks funding the deals and finally pushing it into receivership last month.

Merchant banks, which funded many of the leases, are now busy trying to untangle the complex deals. But many printers, discovering that the management contract is now worthless, are refusing to sign lease agreements with the

National Grid terms worry bankers

By JONATHAN PRYNN

BRITISH clearing banks are banking at the terms being demanded by National Grid for the credit facility it must put in place before the electricity privatisation in December.

The mandate to arrange the facility, which is expected to be for about £750 million, has not yet been awarded. Five banks, including three clearing banks, Barclays, National Westminster and TSB, are in the running. National Grid is arguing that its status as a monopoly buyer of electrical power from the generating companies makes it a better credit risk than the 12 regional distribution companies.

The distributors are expected to announce margins on their facilities of about 17 to 20 basis points over London inter-bank offered rate (Libor), and fees of about 7.5 to 8 basis points. National Grid is pushing for even finer terms.

The aggressive 15 basis point margin and 7 basis point fee structure that National Grid is looking for would be a bitter pill for the clearers to swallow. One described such a price structure as "cloud cuckoo land".

As well as cutting profit margins, the clearers say that the deal would carry little of the high-margin follow-up business that banks rely on when they participate in a large, finely priced corporate loan facility.

This is in contrast to the distributors, a number of which will be looking for lucrative project financing packages to fund construction of their own power generators, after privatisation. Because of this, the clearers are claiming that a deal priced as finely as National Grid is demanding would present problems at the syndication stage.

Another clearing bank said that syndication at the prices being talked about would be "pretty dicey".

However, Manufacturers Hanover and Credit Suisse First Boston, the other two banks involved, are taking a more sanguine view. A banker at Manufacturers predicted that there would be follow-up business in the form of capital markets refinancings as well as some project finance business, such as off-balance-sheet financing for new transmission plants.

Private client broking must brush up its act to survive



KENNETH FLEET

Traditional private client stock-broking is dying. Before the stock exchange was reformed, in 1986, private client brokers lived well because they were accessible to their clients, helped them to choose shares to buy and sell, and transacted the business for commissions that though cartelised were not felt to be excessive. Clients expected and were given a personal service that may not have been sophisticated but it satisfied their needs and their notions of value for money.

No longer is that the case, though arguably personal service is the only way for private client broking to survive. Brokers say they cannot afford it out of commissions. Before Big Bang, they claim, private clients were subsidised out of commission income from institutional investors. They no longer have time to talk with clients on the telephone, let alone face to face in the office or over lunch. Discretionary management of clients' funds, for which fees may be charged, is the only feasible alternative to individual advice.

With financial planning now at least as important as family planning, clients may expect too much. They look for guidance on taxation, insurance and pensions as well as shares to buy. Such "extras" may be fee-earning for the broker but they need to be of professional quality to be worth the money. At the other end of the spectrum clients may want no more than an economical "execution only" service that competing banks and specialist firms like Sharelink and Fidelity are better equipped to offer. Not surprisingly several private client brokers are in difficulties of one kind or other.

The latest news from the front is psychologically even more disturbing. National Investment Holdings, the parent company of the NI Group of brokers, is up for sale. NI Group brought together seven provincial broking firms in the belief that size, clout and modern centralised services would enable them to compete more effectively on their own ground. It has not yet worked. The NI Group organisation, systems and links, designed by Robin Woodhead, the chief executive, are admirable of their kind; only the necessary volume of business is lacking to sustain the cost and provide National Investment Holdings' institutional shareholders with the prospect of a decent return.

However discouraging this twist in NI Group's fortunes may be, it is too early to write off the concept of a brokers' collective to preserve and develop private client business. The other similar group, Allied Provincial Services, does not have the sophisticated systems of NI Group but it has been more successful in cultivating business. There is an obvious difference

in approach and emphasis between them. It might make sense to put NI Group and Allied Provincial Services together, but Mr Woodhead and Bernard Solomon of Allied Provincial Services are unlikely to see eye to eye. Two banks, Royal Bank of Scotland and the TSB, have looked at National Investment Holdings but the buyer is expected to be CCM (Capel-Cure Myers asset management group).

I cannot see private client broking going back to a cottage industry made up of up small partnerships. But if it is to survive the competition, especially of the banks, it has to decide what services it wishes to offer, structure commissions and fees properly and do some effective marketing.

Private clients were badly burnt in the 1987 crash and they do not return quickly to the scene of the fire. They have been given a raw deal since Big Bang in 1986. Major broking firms have shown virtually no interest in them; they have been passed from firm to firm; the International Stock Exchange, as an institution, seems not to care; and costs of dealing have been stacked up against them.

And it is not ironic that despite the Financial Services Act, the Securities and Investments Board, the statutory regulatory organisations and a major rule book, it has taken the collapse of British & Commonwealth to draw attention to the risks to private clients of a broking firm (in this case Stock Beech) controlled by a financial services group that also has an in-house bank?

Panic out of order

Although investors and dealers have been in a slightly more cautious mood of late, any inclination to sell equities has been restrained by the market's relatively inexpensive rating and fund managers' fears of getting their timing wrong for the second time this year. It was as if selling shares had gone out of fashion. But it can come back, and did on Thursday in response to Iraq's annexation of Kuwait.

No one should underestimate the chances of Iraq's embarking on further military adventures or sparking off a major conflagration. What is fact is distinct from speculation is a rise in the oil price to \$23 which will be sustained. The balance of power within the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries has swung toward the hawks

with a vengeance. We may be looking at \$25 a barrel, which would be a third higher than the 1989 average. For comfort we could compare this with a quadrupling of the price in 1973-74 and a doubling in 1979-80.

Looking at the oil price parochially, the early and visible impact is on the price of petrol and the retail price index. Double-digit inflation is not what John Major needs. It will delay the first fall in interest rates and may put back the date pencilled in for joining the exchange-rate mechanism of the European Monetary System — two important factors in the City's political and market calculations.

There is also a possibility that higher oil prices will push the economy into recession. The latest Confederation of British Industry survey of industrial trends and figures for retail sales, housing starts, car sales and unemployment suggest that high interest rates are having their (delayed) effect in slowing the economy down. Oil at \$25 a barrel could accelerate this process but that would not be the end of the world.

In sum, though the bias of the equity market is probably still slightly downward, it will keep its nerve and not panic unless Iraq strikes again.

Friendly Farley

As Sir Kit McMahon is discovering at the Midland it is not easy to run a bank and always remain popular with staff, customers and shareholders. But there are exceptions. "Rob" Farley for one, who retired at the end of next month as deputy chief executive of the Royal Bank of Scotland (Group).

Rob (Henry Edward) must be one of the few remaining active links with the National Bank that he joined in 1947 and became, in time, manager of the main City office. His first merger was in the formation of Williams & Glyn's where he was responsible for the northern region. His connections with Manchester remain strong. Next to Scotland — Edinburgh — where he was managing director of the Royal Bank prior to the merger with Williams & Glyn's. He did much to smooth the way to that particular marriage. In the new bank he was a director and chief general manager before reaching his present position in October 1986.

He is the sort of banker most of us recognise and approve of: helpful, human, humorous with a thorough understanding of the banking concerns of real people. He played a formative and formidable part in taking the bank into home loans in competition with building societies.

Usefully for a banker, Rob is interested in all forms of rough sport. He will be missed in Lombard Street but seen more often, I suspect, on the golf course.

UNLISTED SECURITIES

1990	1989	1988	1987	1986	1985	1984	1983	1982	1981	1980	1979	1978	1977	1976	1975	1974	1973	1972	1971	1970	1969	1968	1967	1966	1965	1964	1963	1962	1961	1960	1959	1958	1957	1956	1955	1954	1953	1952	1951	1950	1949	1948	1947	1946	1945	1944	1943	1942	1941	1940	1939	1938	1937	1936	1935	1934	1933	1932	1931	1930	1929	1928	1927	1926	1925	1924	1923	1922	1921	1920	1919	1918	1917	1916	1915	1914	1913	1912	1911	1910	1909	1908	1907	1906	1905	1904	1903	1902	1901	1900	1899	1898	1897	1896	1895	1894	1893	1892	1891	1890	1889	1888	1887	1886	1885	1884	1883	1882	1881	1880	1879	1878	1877	1876	1875	1874	1873	1872	1871	1870	1869	1868	1867	1866	1865	1864	1863	1862	1861	1860	1859	1858	1857	1856	1855	1854	1853	1852	1851	1850	1849	1848	1847	1846	1845	1844	1843	1842	1841	1840	1839	1838	1837	1836	1835	1834	1833	1832	1831	1830	1829	1828	1827	1826	1825	1824	1823	1822	1821	1820	1819	1818	1817	1816	1815	1814	1813	1812	1811	1810	1809	1808	1807	1806	1805	1804	1803	1802	1801	1800	1799	1798	1797	1796	1795	1794	1793	1792	1791	1790	1789	1788	1787	1786	1785	1784	1783	1782	1781	1780	1779	1778	1777	1776	1775	1774	1773	1772	1771	1770	1769	1768	1767	1766	1765	1764	1763	1762	1761	1760	1759	1758	1757	1756	1755	1754	1753	1752	1751	1750	1749	1748	1747	1746	1745	1744	1743	1742	1741	1740	1739	1738	1737	1736	1735	1734	1733	1732	1731	1730	1729	1728	1727	1726	1725	1724	1723	1722	1721	1720	1719	1718	1717	1716	1715	1714	1713	1712	1711	1710	1709	1708	1707	1706	1705	1704	1703	1702	1701	1700	1699	1698	1697	1696	1695	1694	1693	1692	1691	1690	1689	1688	1687	1686	1685	1684	1683	1682	1681	1680	1679	1678	1677	1676	1675	1674	1673	1672	1671	1670	1669	1668	1667	1666	1665	1664	1663	1662	1661	1660	1659	1658	1657	1656	1655	1654	1653	1652	1651	1650	1649	1648	1647	1646	1645	1644	1643	1642	1641	1640	1639	1638	1637	1636	1635	1634	1633	1632	1631	1630	1629	1628	1627	1626	1625	1624	1623	1622	1621	1620	1619	1618	1617	1616	1615	1614	1613	1612	1611	1610	1609	1608	1607	1606	1605	1604	1603	1602	1601	1600	1599	1598	1597	1596	1595	1594	1593	1592	1591	1590	1589	1588	1587	1586	1585	1584	1583	1582	1581	1580	1579	1578	1577	1576	1575	1574	1573	1572	1571	1570	1569	1568	1567	1566	1565	1564	1563	1562	1561	1560	1559	1558	1557	1556	1555	1554	1553	1552	1551	1550	1549	1548	1547	1546	1545	1544	1543	1542	1541	1540	1539	1538	1537	1536	1535	1534	1533	1532	1531	1530	1529	1528	1527	1526	1525	1524	1523	1522	1521	1520	1519	1518	1517	1516	1515	1514	1513	1512	1511	1510	1509	1508	1507	1506	1505	1504	1503	1502	1501	1500	1499	1498	1497	1496	1495	1494	1493	1492	1491	1490	1489	1488	1487	1486	1485	1484	1483	1482	1481	1480	1479	1478	1477	1476	1475	1474	1473	1472	1471	1470	1469	1468	1467	1466	1465	1464	1463	1462	1461	1460	1459	1458	1457	1456	1455	1454	1453	1452	1451	1450	1449	1448	1447	1446	1445	1444	1443	1442	1441	1440	1439	1438	1437	1436	1435	1434	1433	1432	1431	1430	1429	1428	1427	1426	1425	1424	1423	1422	1421	1420	1419	1418	1417	1416	1415	1414	1413	1412	1411	1410	1409	1408	1407	1406	1405	1404	1403	1402	1401	1400	1399	1398	1397	1396	1395	1394	1393	1392	1391	1390	1389	1388	1387	1386	1385	1384	1383	1382	1381	1380	1379	1378	1377	1376	1375	1374	1373	1372	1371	1370	1369	1368	1367	1366	1365	1364	1363	1362	1361	1360	1359	1358	1357	1356	1355	1354	1353	1352	1351	1350	1349	1348	1347	1346	1345	1344	1343	1342	1341	1340	1339	1338	1337	1336	1335	1334	1333	1332	1331	1330	1329	1328	1327	1326	1325	1324	1323	1322	1321	1320	1319	1318	1317	1316	1315	1314	1313	1312	1311	1310	1309	1308	1307	1306	1305	1304	1303	1302	1301	1300	1299	1298	1297	1296	1295	1294	1293	1292	1291	1290	1289	1288	1287	1286	1285	1284	1283	1282	1281	1280	1279	1278	1277	1276	1275	1274	1273	1272	1271	1270	1269	1268	1267	1266	1265	1264	1263	1262	1261	1260	1259	1258	1257	1256	1255	1254	1253	1252	1251	1250	1249	1248	1247	1246	1245	1244	1243	1242	1241	1240	1239	1238	1237	1236	1235	1234	1233	1232	1231	1230	1229	1228	1227	1226	1225	1224	1223	1222	1221	1220	1219	1218	1217	1216	1215	1214	1213	1212	1211	1210	1209	1208	1207	1206	1205	1204	1203	1202	1201	1200	1199	1198	1197	1196	1195	1194	1193	1192	1191	1190	1189	1188	1187	1186	1185	1184	1183	1182	1181	1180	1179	1178	1177	1176	1175	1174	1173	1172	1171	1170	1169	1168	1167	1166	1165	1164	1163	1162	1161	1160	1159	1158	1157	1156	1155	1154	1153	1152	1151	1150	1149	1148	1147	1146	1145	1144	1143	1142	1141	1140	1139	1138	1137	1136	1135
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Asia S&S Asian	6.00	11573	1023	8	82.0	24	872.3	899	123
Asian S&S	6.50	53.36	1031	3	82.0	24	872.3	899	123
Formosa Asia	6.77	1114	1033	12	81.2	9	872.3	899	123
Hong Kong	6.27	4853	96.9	39	188.7	27	872.3	899	123
Japan S&S	6.73	75.32	96.9	39	188.7	27	872.3	899	123
Philippines	6.27	4853	96.9	39	188.7	27	872.3	899	123
Portugal	6.27	4853	96.9	39	188.7	27	872.3	899	123
Spain	6.27	4853	96.9	39	188.7	27	872.3	899	123
Switzerland	6.27	4853	96.9	39	188.7	27	872.3	899	123
United Kingdom	6.27	4853	96.9	39	188.7	27	872.3	899	123
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France	6.27	4853	96.9	39	188.7	27	872.3	899	123
Germany	6.27	4853	96.9	39	188.7	27	872.3	899	123
Italy	6.27	4853	96.9	39	188.7	27	872.3	899	123
Netherlands	6.27	4853	96.9	39	188.7	27	872.3	899	123
Sweden	6.27	4853	96.9	39	188.7	27	872.3	899	123
Denmark	6.27	4853	96.9	39	188.7	27	872.3	899	123
Belgium	6.27	4853	96.9	39	188.7	27	872.3	899	123
Austria	6.27	4853	96.9	39	188.7	27	872.3	899	123
Portugal	6.27	4853	96.9	39	188.7	27	872.3	899	123
Spain	6.27	4853	96.9	39	188.7	27	872.3	899	123
Switzerland	6.27	4853	96.9	39	188.7	27	872.3	899	123
United Kingdom	6.27	4853	96.9	39	188.7	27	872.3	899	123
United States	6.27	4853	96.9	39	188.7	27	872.3	899	123
France	6.27	4853	96.9	39	188.7	27	872.3	899	123
Germany	6.27	4853	96.9	39	188.7	27	872.3	899	123
Italy	6.27	4853	96.9	39	188.7	27	872.3	899	123
Netherlands	6.27	4853	96.9	39	188.7	27	872.3	899	123
Sweden	6.27	4853	96.9	39	188.7	27	872.3	899	123
Denmark	6.27	4853	96.9	39	188.7	27	872.3	899	123
Belgium	6.27	4853	96.9	39	188.7	27	872.3	899	123
Austria	6.27	4853	96.9	39	188.7	27	872.3	899	123
Portugal	6.27	4853	96.9	39	188.7	27	872.3	899	123
Spain	6.27	4853	96.9	39	188.7	27	872.3	899	123
Switzerland	6.27	4853	96.9	39	188.7	27	872.3	899	123
United Kingdom	6.27	4853	96.9	39	188.7	27	872.3	899	123
United States	6.27	4853	96.9	39	188.7	27	872.3	899	123
France	6.27	4853	96.9	39	188.7	27	872.3	899	123
Germany	6.27	4853	96.9	39	188.7	27	872.3	899	123
Italy	6.27	4853	96.9	39	188.7	27	872.3	899	123
Netherlands	6.27	4853	96.9	39	188.7	27	872.3	899	123
Sweden	6.27	4853	96.9	39	188.7	27	872.3	899	123
Denmark	6.27	4853	96.9	39	188.7	27	872.3	899	123
Belgium	6.27	4853	96.9	39	188.7	27	872.3	899	123
Austria	6.27	4853	96.9	39	188.7	27	872.3	899	123
Portugal	6.27	4853	96.9	39	188.7	27	872.3	899	123
Spain	6.27	4853	96.9	39	188.7	27	872.3	899	123
Switzerland	6.27	4853	96.9	39	188.7	27	872.3	899	123
United Kingdom	6.27	4853	96.9	39	188.7	27	872.3	899	123
United States	6.27	4853	96.9	39	188.7	27	872.3	899	123
France	6.27	4853	96.9						

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Portfolio PLATINUM

From your Portfolio Platinum card check your eight share price movements on this page only. Add these prices to your running total for the week and check this against the weekly dividend figure on this page. If it matches this figure, you have price money earned. If you win, follow the claim procedure on the back of your card. You must always have your card available when claiming. Game rules appear on the back of your card.

No.	Company	Group	Gain or Loss
1	Delyn Packaging	Paper, Print, Adv.	
2	Clifford Foods 'A'	Food	
3	STC (sa)	Electronics	
4	Kell Energy	Oil/Gas	
5	Scholar Corp	Electronics	
6	Nat West (sa)	Banks, Deposit	
7	Brown Stanley	Banks, Deposit	
8	Barclays	Banks, Deposit	
9	King & Shann	Leisure	
10	Thorn & Shann	Leisure	
11	Shell (sa)	Oil/Gas	
12	Appleton Hidge	Food	
13	Clark Nichols	Property	
14	Zetec Corp	Leisure	
15	Baker Harris	Property	
16	Forman	Property	
17	Derwent Hidge	Property	
18	Manila	Industrials E-K	
19	Pharmacia	Industrials E-K	
20	Brown (N)	Industrials E-K	
21	Somero	Industrials E-K	
22	Co Western Res	Oil/Gas	
23	Sovercon	Oil/Gas	
24	Rochdale	Property	
25	Halton	Industrials E-K	
26	Power Corp	Property	
27	Pico	Electronics	
28	Vickers	Industrials E-K	
29	Fitch-RS	Paper, Print, Adv.	
30	Greycost	Property	
31	Charter Cons	Industrials A-D	
32	Davy	Industrials A-D	
33	Park Foods	Food	
34	Sidway	Industrials E-K	
35	Wentley	Industrials E-K	
36	Dixons (sa)	Industrials E-K	
37	NSM	Industrials E-K	
38	TT (sa)	Industrials E-K	
39	Gr Portland	Property	
40	Lester	Textiles	
41	Howden	Industrials E-K	
42	Havlock Europe	Industrials E-K	
43	Brixton	Property	
44	Good Pet	Oil/Gas	

Please take into account any minus signs

Weekly Dividend						
Please make a note of your daily totals for the weekly dividend of £8,000 in today's newspaper.						
MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT	TOTAL

Three winners shared the £2,000 Portfolio Platinum prize yesterday. Mr James Johnson, of Stratford on Avon, Warwickshire, Mr Peter Hasler, of central London, and Mrs A. Preece, of Bournemouth, Dorset, each receive £666.66.

BRITISH FUNDS			
High	Low	Open	Close

SHORTS (Under Five Years)			
High	Low	Open	Close

FIVE TO FIFTEEN YEARS			
High	Low	Open	Close

OVER FIFTEEN YEARS			
High	Low	Open	Close

UNDATED			
High	Low	Open	Close

INDEX-LINKED			
High	Low	Open	Close

BANKS, DISCOUNT HP			
High	Low	Open	Close

ELECTRICALS			
High	Low	Open	Close

STOCK EXCHANGE PRICES Losses reduced at close

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings began July 23. Dealings ended yesterday. Settlement day August 13. Forward bargains are permitted on two previous business days.

Prices recorded are at market close. Changes are calculated on the previous day's close, but adjustments are made when a stock is ex-dividend. Where one price is quoted, it is a middle price. Changes, yields and price/earnings ratios are based on middle prices. (sa) denotes Alpha Stocks. (VOLUMES: PAGE 34).

1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E

BREWERIES						
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open			

BUILDING, ROADS						
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
130	20	19	19	19	0	10
134	24	21	21	21	0	12
135	24	21	21	21	0	12
136	24	21	21	21	0	12
137	24	21	21	21	0	12
138	24	21	21	21	0	12
139	24	21	21	21	0	12
140	24	21	21	21	0	12
141	24	21	21	21	0	12
142	24	21	21	21	0	12
143	24	21	21	21	0	12
144	24	21	21	21	0	12
145	24	21	21	21	0	12
146	24	21	21	21	0	12
147	24	21	21	21	0	12
148	24	21	21	21	0	12
149	24	21	21	21	0	12
150	24	21	21	21	0	12
151	24	21	21	21	0	12
152	24	21	21	21	0	12
153	24	21	21	21	0	12
154	24	21	21	21	0	12
155	24	21	21	21	0	12
156	24	21	21	21	0	12
157	24	21	21	21	0	12
158	24	21	21	21	0	12
159	24	21	21	21	0	12
160	24	21	21	21	0	12
161	24	21	21	21	0	12
162	24	21	21	21	0	12
163	24	21	21	21	0	12
164	24	21	21	21	0	12
165	24	21	21	21	0	12
166	24	21	21	21	0	12
167	24	21	21	21	0	12
168	24	21	21	21	0	12
169	24	21	21	21	0	12
170	24	21	21	21	0	12
171	24	21	21	21	0	12
172	24	21	21	21	0	12
173	24	21	21	21	0	12
174	24	21	21	21	0	12
175	24	21	21	21	0	12
176	24	21	21	21	0	12
177	24	21	21	21	0	12
178	24	21	21	21	0	12
179	24	21	21	21	0	12
180	24	21	21	21	0	12
181	24	21	21	21	0	12
182	24	21	21	21	0	12
183	24	21	21	21	0	12
184	24	21	21	21	0	12
185	24	21	21	21	0	12
186	24	21	21	21	0	12
187	24	21	21	21	0	12
188	24	21	21	21	0	12
189	24	21	21	21	0	12
190	24	21	21	21	0	12
191	24	21	21	21	0	12
192	24	21	21	21	0	12
193	24	21	21	21	0	12
194	24	21	21	21	0	12
195	24	21	21	21	0	12
196	24	21	21	21	0	12
197	24	21	21	21	0	12
198	24	21	21	21	0	12
199	24	21	21	21	0	12
200	24	21	21	21	0	12

FINANCE, LAND						
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open			

FINANCIAL TRUSTS						
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open</			

FOODS						
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
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1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
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1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close		

CHEMICALS, PLASTICS						
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
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1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
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1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
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1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
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1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
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1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
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1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open			

DRAPERY, STORES						
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
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1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
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1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
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1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
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1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open			

INDUSTRIALS A-D						
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open			

1990	High	Low	Company	Vol	Price	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
16	15	14	11 John. J. A.	10	12	11	12	0.24	27.16
15	14	13	12 Bank of America	10	47	46	47	2.17	10.12
14	13	12	13 Bank of America	10	161	159	161	1.24	10.12
13	12	11	14 Citicorp	10	11	10	11	9.09	10.12
12	11	10	15 Citicorp	10	11	10	11	9.09	10.12
11	10	9	16 Citicorp	10	11	10	11	9.09	10.12
10	9	8	17 Citicorp	10	11	10	11	9.09	10.12
9	8	7	18 Citicorp	10	11	10	11	9.09	10.12
8	7	6	19 Citicorp	10	11	10	11	9.09	10.12
7	6	5	20 Citicorp	10	11	10	11	9.09	10.12
6	5	4	21 Citicorp	10	11	10	11	9.09	10.12
5	4	3	22 Citicorp	10	11	10	11	9.09	10.12
4	3	2	23 Citicorp	10	11	10	11	9.09	10.12
3	2	1	24 Citicorp	10	11	10	11	9.09	10.12
2	1	0	25 Citicorp	10	11	10	11	9.09	10.12
1	0	0	26 Citicorp	10	11	10	11	9.09	10.12
0	0	0	27 Citicorp	10	11	10	11	9.09	10.12
0	0	0	28 Citicorp	10	11	10	11	9.09	10.12
0	0	0	29 Citicorp	10	11	10	11	9.09	10.12
0	0	0	30 Citicorp	10	11	10	11	9.09	10.12
0	0	0	31 Citicorp	10	11	10	11	9.09	10.12
0	0	0	32 Citicorp	10	11	10	11	9.09	10.12
0	0	0	33 Citicorp	10	11	10	11	9.09	10.12
0	0	0	34 Citicorp	10	11	10	11	9.09	10.12
0	0	0	35 Citicorp	10	11	10	11	9.09	10.12
0	0	0	36 Citicorp	10	11	10	11	9.09	10.12
0	0	0	37 Citicorp	10	11	10	11	9.09	10.12
0	0	0	38 Citicorp	10	11	10	11	9.09	10.12
0	0	0	39 Citicorp	10	11	10	11	9.09	10.12
0	0	0	40 Citicorp	10	11	10	11	9.09	10.12
0	0	0	41 Citicorp	10	11	10	11	9.09	10.12
0	0	0	42 Citicorp	10	11	10	11	9.09	10.12
0	0	0	43 Citicorp	10	11	10	11	9.09	10.12
0	0	0	44 Citicorp	10	11	10	11	9.09	10.12
0	0	0	45 Citicorp	10	11	10	11	9.09	10.12
0	0	0	46 Citicorp	10	11	10	11	9.09	10.12
0	0	0	47 Citicorp	10	11	10	11	9.09	10.12
0	0	0	48 Citicorp	10	11	10	11	9.09	10.12
0	0	0	49 Citicorp	10	11	10	11	9.09	10.12
0	0	0	50 Citicorp	10	11	10	11	9.09	10.12
0	0	0	51 Citicorp	10	11	10	11	9.09	10.12
0	0	0	52 Citicorp	10	11	10	11	9.09	10.12
0	0	0	53 Citicorp	10	11	10	11	9.09	10.12
0	0	0	54 Citicorp	10	11	10	11	9.09	10.12
0	0	0	55 Citicorp	10	11	10	11	9.09	10.12
0	0	0	56 Citicorp	10	11	10	11	9.09	10.12
0	0	0	57 Citicorp	10	11	10	11	9.09	10.12
0	0	0	58 Citicorp	10	11	10	11	9.09	10.12
0	0	0	59 Citicorp	10	11	10	11	9.09	10.12
0	0	0	60 Citicorp	10	11	10	11	9.09	10.12
0	0	0	61 Citicorp	10	11	10	11	9.09	10.12
0	0	0	62 Citicorp	10	11	10	11	9.09	10.12
0	0	0	63 Citicorp	10	11	10	11	9.09	10.12
0	0	0	64 Citicorp	10	11	10	11	9.09	10.12
0	0	0	65 Citicorp	10	11	10	11	9.09	10.12
0	0	0	66 Citicorp	10	11	10	11	9.09	10.12
0	0	0	67 Citicorp	10	11	10	11	9.09	10.12
0	0	0	68 Citicorp	10	11	10	11	9.09	10.12
0	0	0	69 Citicorp	10	11	10	11	9.09	10.12
0	0	0	70 Citicorp	10	11	10	11	9.09	10.12
0	0	0	71 Citicorp	10	11	10	11	9.09	10.12
0	0	0	72 Citicorp	10	11	10	11	9.09	10.12
0	0	0	73 Citicorp	10	11	10	11	9.09	10.12
0	0	0	74 Citicorp	10	11	10	11	9.09	10.12
0	0	0	75 Citicorp	10	11	10	11	9.09	10.12
0	0	0	76 Citicorp	10	11	10	11	9.09	10.12
0	0	0	77 Citicorp	10	11	10	11	9.09	10.12
0	0	0	78 Citicorp	10	11	10	11	9.09	10.12
0	0	0	79 Citicorp	10	11	10	11	9.09	10.12
0	0	0	80 Citicorp	10	11	10	11	9.09	10.12
0	0	0	81 Citicorp	10	11	10	11	9.09	10.12
0	0	0	82 Citicorp	10	11	10	11	9.09	10.12
0	0	0	83 Citicorp	10	11	10	11	9.09	10.12
0	0	0	84 Citicorp	10	11	10	11	9.09	10.12
0	0	0	85 Citicorp	10	11	10	11	9.09	10.12
0	0	0	86 Citicorp	10	11	10	11	9.09	10.12
0	0	0	87 Citicorp	10	11	10	11	9.09	10.12
0	0	0	88 Citicorp	10	11	10	11	9.09	10.12
0	0	0	89 Citicorp	10	11	10	11	9.09	10.12
0	0	0	90 Citicorp	10	11	10	11	9.09	10.12
0	0	0	91 Citicorp	10	11	10	11	9.09	10.12
0	0	0	92 Citicorp	10	11	10	11	9.09	10.12
0	0	0	93 Citicorp	10	11	10	11	9.09	10.12
0	0	0	94 Citicorp	10	11	10	11	9.09	10.12
0	0	0	95 Citicorp	10	11	10	11	9.09	10.12
0	0	0	96 Citicorp	10	11	10	11	9.09	10.12
0	0	0	97 Citicorp	10	11	10	11	9.09	10.12
0	0	0	98 Citicorp	10	11	10	11	9.09	10.12
0	0	0	99 Citicorp	10	11	10	11	9.09	10.12
0	0	0	100 Citicorp	10	11	10	11	9.09	10.12

E-K						
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
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1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
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1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open			

L-R						
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open			

S-Z						
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
21	21	21	21	21	0	21
22	22	22	22	22	0	22
23	23	23	23	23	0	23
24	24	24	24	24	0	24
25	25	25	25	25	0	25
26	26	26	26	26	0	26
27	27	27	27	27	0	27
28	28	28	28	28	0	28
29	29	29	29	29	0	29
30	30	30	30	30	0	30
31	31	31	31	31	0	31
32	32	32	32	32	0	32
33	33	33	33	33	0	33
34	34	34	34	34	0	34
35	35	35	35	35	0	35
36	36	36	36	36	0	36
37	37	37	37	37	0	37
38	38	38	38	38	0	38
39	39	39	39	39	0	39
40	40	40	40	40	0	40
41	41	41	41	41	0	41
42	42	42	42	42	0	42
43	43	43	43	43	0	43
44	44	44	44	44	0	44
45	45	45	45	45	0	45
46	46	46	46	46	0	46
47	47	47	47	47	0	47
48	48	48	48	48	0	48
49	49	49	49	49	0	49
50	50	50	50	50	0	50
51	51	51	51	51	0	51
52	52	52	52	52	0	52
53	53	53	53	53	0	53
54	54	54	54	54	0	54
55	55	55	55	55	0	55
56	56	56	56	56	0	56
57	57	57	57	57	0	57
58	58	58	58	58	0	58
59	59	59	59	59	0	59
60	60	60	60	60	0	60
61	61	61	61	61	0	61
62	62	62	62	62	0	62
63	63	63	63	63	0	63
64	64	64	64	64	0	64
65	65	65	65	65	0	65
66	66	66	66	66	0	66
67	67	67	67	67	0	67
68	68	68	68	68	0	68
69	69	69	69	69	0	69
70	70	70	70	70	0	70
71	71	71	71	71	0	71
72	72	72	72	72	0	72
73	73	73	73	73	0	73
74	74	74	74	74	0	74
75	75	75	75	75	0	75
76	76	76	76	76	0	76
77	77	77	77	77	0	77
78	78	78	78	78	0	78
79	79	79	79	79	0	79
80	80	80	80	80	0	80
81	81	81	81	81	0	81
82	82	82	82	82	0	82
83	83	83	83	83	0	83
84	84	84	84	84	0	84
85	85	85	85	85	0	85
86	86	86	86	86	0	86
87	87	87	87	87	0	87
88	88	88	88	88	0	88
89	89	89	89	89	0	89
90	90	90	90	90	0	90
91	91	91	91	91	0	91
92	92	92	92	92	0	92
93	93	93	93	93	0	93
94	94	94	94	94	0	94
95	95	95	95	95	0	95
96	96	96	96	96	0	96
97	97	97	97	97	0	97
98	98	98	98	98	0	98
99	99	99	99	99	0	99
100	100	100	100	100	0	100

HOTELS, CATERERS						
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High <td>Low</td> <td>Open</td> <td>Close</td> <td>% Chg</td> <td>P/E</td>	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E

INDUSTRIALS E-K						
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
710	10	10	10	10	0	10.0
711	10	10	10	10	0	10.0
712	10	10	10	10	0	10.0
713	10	10	10	10	0	10.0
714	10	10	10	10	0	10.0
715	10	10	10	10	0	10.0
716	10	10	10	10	0	10.0
717	10	10	10	10	0	10.0
718	10	10	10	10	0	10.0
719	10	10	10	10	0	10.0
720	10	10	10	10	0	10.0
721	10	10	10	10	0	10.0
722	10	10	10	10	0	10.0
723	10	10	10	10	0	10.0
724	10	10	10	10	0	10.0
725	10	10	10	10	0	10.0
726	10	10	10	10	0	10.0
727	10	10	10	10	0	10.0
728	10	10	10	10	0	10.0
729	10	10	10	10	0	10.0
730	10	10	10	10	0	10.0
731	10	10	10	10	0	10.0
732	10	10	10	10	0	10.0
733	10	10	10	10	0	10.0
734	10	10	10	10	0	10.0
735	10	10	10	10	0	10.0
736	10	10	10	10	0	10.0
737	10	10	10	10	0	10.0
738	10	10	10	10	0	10.0
739	10	10	10	10	0	10.0
740	10	10	10	10	0	10.0
741	10	10	10	10	0	10.0
742	10	10	10	10	0	10.0
743	10	10	10	10	0	10.0
744	10	10	10	10	0	10.0
745	10	10	10	10	0	10.0
746	10	10	10	10	0	10.0
747	10	10	10	10	0	10.0
748	10	10	10	10	0	10.0
749	10	10	10	10	0	10.0
750	10	10	10	10	0	10.0
751	10	10	10	10	0	10.0
752	10	10	10	10	0	10.0
753	10	10	10	10	0	10.0
754	10	10	10	10	0	10.0
755	10	10	10	10	0	10.0
756	10	10	10	10	0	10.0
757	10	10	10	10	0	10.0
758	10	10	10	10	0	10.0
759	10	10	10	10	0	10.0
760	10	10	10	10	0	10.0
761	10	10	10	10	0	10.0
762	10	10	10	10	0	10.0
763	10	10	10	10	0	10.0
764	10	10	10	10	0	10.0
765	10	10	10	10	0	10.0
766	10	10	10	10	0	10.0
767	10	10	10	10	0	10.0
768	10	10	10	10	0	10.0
769	10	10	10	10	0	10.0
770	10	10	10	10	0	10.0
771	10	10	10	10	0	10.0
772	10	10	10	10	0	10.0
773	10	10	10	10	0	10.0
774	10	10	10	10	0	10.0
775	10	10	10	10	0	10.0
776	10	10	10	10	0	10.0
777	10	10	10	10	0	10.0
778	10	10	10	10	0	10.0
779	10	10	10	10	0	10.0
780	10	10	10	10	0	10.0
781	10	10	10	10	0	10.0
782	10	10	10	10	0	10.0
783	10	10	10	10	0	10.0
784	10	10	10	10	0	10.0
785	10	10	10	10	0	10.0
786	10	10	10	10	0	10.0
787	10	10	10	10	0	10.0
788	10	10	10	10	0	10.0
789	10	10	10	10	0	10.0
790	10	10	10	10	0	10.0
791	10	10	10	10	0	10.0
792	10	10	10	10	0	10.0
793	10	10	10	10	0	10.0
794	10	10	10	10	0	10.0
795	10	10	10	10	0	10.0
796	10	10	10	10	0	10.0
797	10	10	10	10	0	10.0
798	10	10	10	10	0	10.0
799	10	10	10	10	0	10.0
800	10	10	10	10	0	10.0

HOTELS, CATERERS						
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
31	41	30	35	35	0	12.5
32	41	30	35	35	0	12.5
33	41	30	35	35	0	12.5
34	41	30	35	35	0	12.5
35	41	30	35	35	0	12.5
36	41	30	35	35	0	12.5
37	41	30	35	35	0	12.5
38	41	30	35	35	0	12.5
39	41	30	35	35	0	12.5
40	41	30	35	35	0	12.5
41	41	30	35	35	0	12.5
42	41	30	35	35	0	12.5
43	41	30	35	35	0	12.5
44	41	30	35	35	0	12.5
45	41	30	35	35	0	12.5
46	41	30	35	35	0	12.5
47	41	30	35	35	0	12.5
48	41	30	35	35	0	12.5
49	41	30	35	35	0	12.5
50	41	30	35	35	0	12.5
51	41	30	35	35	0	12.5
52	41	30	35	35	0	12.5
53	41	30	35	35	0	12.5
54	41	30	35	35	0	12.5
55	41	30	35	35	0	12.5
56	41	30	35	35	0	12.5
57	41	30	35	35	0	12.5
58	41	30	35	35	0	12.5
59	41	30	35	35	0	12.5
60	41	30	35	35	0	12.5
61	41	30	35	35	0	12.5
62	41	30	35	35	0	12.5
63	41	30	35	35	0	12.5
64	41	30	35	35	0	12.5
65	41	30	35	35	0	12.5
66	41	30	35	35	0	12.5
67	41	30	35	35	0	12.5
68	41	30	35	35	0	12.5
69	41	30	35	35	0	12.5
70	41	30	35	35	0	12.5
71	41	30	35	35	0	12.5
72	41	30	35	35	0	12.5
73	41	30	35	35	0	12.5
74	41	30	35	35	0	12.5
75	41	30	35	35	0	12.5
76	41	30	35	35	0	12.5
77	41	30	35	35	0	12.5
78	41	30	35	35	0	12.5
79	41	30	35	35	0	12.5
80	41	30	35	35	0	12.5
81	41	30	35	35	0	12.5
82	41	30	35	35	0	12.5
83	41	30	35	35	0	12.5
84	41	30	35	35	0	12.5
85	41	30	35	35	0	12.5
86	41	30	35	35	0	12.5
87	41	30	35	35	0	12.5
88	41	30	35	35	0	12.5
89	41	30	35	35	0	12.5
90	41	30	35	35	0	12.5
91	41	30	35	35	0	12.5
92	41	30	35	35	0	12.5
93	41	30	35	35	0	12.5
94	41	30	35	35	0	12.5
95	41	30	35	35	0	12.5
96	41	30	35	35	0	12.5
97	41	30	35	35	0	12.5
98	41	30	35	35	0	12.5
99	41	30	35	35	0	12.5
100	41	30	35	35	0	12.5

INDUSTRIALS E-K						
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
40 AGW	262	257	257	257	0	14.7
40 Alcoa	100	99	99	99	0	10.8
40 Amstar	113	113	113	113	0	8.3
40 Armstrong	90	90	90	90	0	8.8
40 Arvin	100	99	99	99	0	14.5
40 B&W	200	199	199	199	0	8.8
40 B&W	200	199	199	199	0	8.8
40 B&W	200	199	199	199	0	8.8
40 B&W	200	199	199	199	0	8.8
40 B&W	200	199	199	199	0	8.8
40 B&W	200	199	199	199	0	8.8
40 B&W	200	199	199	199	0	8.8
40 B&W	200	199	199	199	0	8.8
40 B&W	200	199	199	199	0	8.8
40 B&W	200	199	199	199	0	8.8
40 B&W	200	199	199	199	0	8.8
40 B&W	200	199	199	199	0	8.8
40 B&W	200	199	199	199	0	8.8
40 B&W	200	199	199	199	0	8.8
40 B&W	200	199	199	199	0	8.8
40 B&W	200	199	199	199	0	8.8
40 B&W	200	199	199	199	0	8.8
40 B&W	200	199	199	199	0	8.8
40 B&W	200	199	199	199	0	8.8
40 B&W	200	199	199	199	0	8.8
40 B&W	200	199	199	199	0	8.8
40 B&W	200	199	199	199	0	8.8
40 B&W	200	199	199	199	0	8.8
40 B&W	200	199	199	199	0	8.8
40 B&W	200	199	199	199	0	8.8
40 B&W	200	199	199	199	0	8.8
40 B&W	200	199	199	199	0	8.8
40 B&W	200	199	199	199	0	8.8
40 B&W	200	199	199	199	0	8.8
40 B&W	200	199	199	199	0	8.8
40 B&W	200	199	199	199	0	8.8
40 B&W	200	199	199	199	0	8.8
40 B&W	200	199	199	199	0	8.8
40 B&W	200	199	199	199	0	8.8
40 B&W	200	199	199	199	0	8.8
40 B&W	200	199	199	199	0	8.8
40 B&W	200	199	199	199	0	8.8
40 B&W	200	199	199	199	0	8.8
40 B&W	200	199	199	199	0	8.8
40 B&W	200	199	199	199	0	8.8
40 B&W	200	199	199	199	0	8.8
40 B&W	200	199	199	199	0	8.8
40 B&W	200	199	199	199	0	8.8
40 B&W	200	199	199	199	0	8.8
40 B&W	200	199	199	199	0	8.8
40 B&W	200	199	199	199	0	8.8
40 B&W	200	199	199	199	0	8.8
40 B&W	200	199	199	199	0	8.8
40 B&W	200	199	199	199	0	8.8
40 B&W	200	199	199	199	0	8.8
40 B&W	200	199	199	199	0	8.8
40 B&W	200	199	199	199	0	8.8
40 B&W	200	199	199	199	0	8.8
40 B&W	200	199	199	199	0	8.8
40 B&W	200	199	199	199	0	8.8
40 B&W	200	199	199	199	0	8.8
40 B&W	200	199	199	199	0	8.8
40 B&W	200	199	199	199	0	8.8
40 B&W	200	199	199	199	0	8.8
40 B&W	200	199	199	199	0	8.8
40 B&W	200	199	199	199	0	8.8
40 B&W	200	199	199	199	0	8.8
40 B&W	200	199	199	199	0	8.8
40 B&W	200	199	199	199	0	8.8
40 B&W	200	199	199	199	0	8.8
40 B&W	200	199	199	199	0	8.8
40 B&W	200	199	199	199	0	8.8
40 B&W	200	199	199	199	0	8.8
40 B&W	200	199	199	199	0	8.8
40 B&W	200	199	199	199	0	8.8
40 B&W	200	199	199	199	0	8.8
40 B&W	200	199	199	199	0	8.8
40 B&W	200	199	199	199	0	8.8
40 B&W	200	199	199	199	0	8.8
40 B&W	200	199	199	199	0	8.8
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40 B&W	200	199	199	199	0	8.8
40 B&W	200	199	199	199	0	8.8
40 B&W	200	199	199	199	0	8.8
40 B&W	200	19				

INDUSTRIALS E-K								
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E		
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E		
67	118	118	118	118	0	54	84	
68	72	72	72	72	0	50	265	77
69	100	100	100	100	0	54	84	
70	115	115	115	115	0	54	84	
71	115	115	115	115	0	54	84	
72	115	115	115	115	0	54	84	
73	115	115	115	115	0	54	84	
74	115	115	115	115	0	54	84	
75	115	115	115	115	0	54	84	
76	115	115	115	115	0	54	84	
77	115	115	115	115	0	54	84	
78	115	115	115	115	0	54	84	
79	115	115	115	115	0	54	84	
80	115	115	115	115	0	54	84	
81	115	115	115	115	0	54	84	
82	115	115	115	115	0	54	84	
83	115	115	115	115	0	54	84	
84	115	115	115	115	0	54	84	
85	115	115	115	115	0	54	84	
86	115	115	115	115	0	54	84	
87	115	115	115	115	0	54	84	
88	115	115	115	115	0	54	84	
89	115	115	115	115	0	54	84	
90	115	115	115	115	0	54	84	
91	115	115	115	115	0	54	84	
92	115	115	115	115	0	54	84	
93	115	115	115	115	0	54	84	
94	115	115	115	115	0	54	84	
95	115	115	115	115	0	54	84	
96	115	115	115	115	0	54	84	
97	115	115	115	115	0	54	84	
98	115	115	115	115	0	54	84	
99	115	115	115	115	0	54	84	
100	115	115	115	115	0	54	84	

1990	Price	Open	High	Low	P/E
Low Company	Set	Set	Set	Set	Set
31	163	166	193	-12 7/8	5.69
74	148	150	177	-	19.15
148	148	150	177	-	19.15
116	148	150	177	-	19.15
116	148	150	177	-	19.15
37	148	150	177	-	19.15
37	148	150	177	-	19.15
37	148	150	177	-	19.15
37	148	150	177	-	19.15
37	148	150	177	-	19.15
37	148	150	177	-	19.15
37	148	150	177	-	19.15
37	148	150	177	-	19.15
37	148	150	177	-	19.15
37	148	150	177	-	19.15
37	148	150	177	-	19.15
37	148	150	177	-	19.15
37	148	150	177	-	19.15
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37	148	150	177	-	19.15
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37	148	150	177	-	19.15
37	148	150	177	-	19.15
37	148	150	177	-	19.15
37	148	150	177	-	19.15
37	148	150	177	-	19.15
37	148	150	177	-	19.15
37	148	150	177	-	19.15
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37	148	150	177	-	19.15
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37	148	150	177	-	19.15
37	148	150	177	-	19.15
37	148	150	177	-	19.15
37	148	150	177	-	19.15
37	148	150	177	-	19.15
37	148	150	177	-	19.15
37	148	150</			

1997	Veritas & Mkt. A	211	211	211	211	54	25	63
1997	Veritas & Mkt. A	211	211	211	211	54	25	63
1997	Veritas & Mkt. A	211	211	211	211	54	25	63
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1997	Veritas & Mkt. A	211	211	211	211	54	25	63
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LEISURE						
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
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1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
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1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
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1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
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1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
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1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open			

MINING						
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
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1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
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1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
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1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
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1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close		

L-R						
220	Land	247	250	-4	129	5.95
43	Lender	29	-	-	27	39.9
10	Leidos	10	-	-	10	10
113	Leidos (Hedge)	113	-	-	113	113
113	Leidos	113	129	-16	129	129
113	Leidos	113	155	-42	155	155
220	Leidos Corp	215	240	-25	240	240
220	Leidos Corp	215	240	-25	240	240
220	Leidos Corp	215	240	-25	240	240
220	Leidos Corp	215	240	-25	240	240
220	Leidos Corp	215	240	-25	240	240
220	Leidos Corp	215	240	-25	240	240
220	Leidos Corp	215	240	-25	240	240
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220	Leidos Corp	215	240	-25	240	240
220	Leidos Corp	215	240	-25	240	240
220	Leidos Corp	215	240	-25	240	240
220	Leidos Corp	215	240	-25	240	240
220	Leidos Corp	215	240	-25	240	240
220	Leidos Corp	215	240	-25	240	240
220	Leidos Corp	215	240	-25	240	240
220	Leidos Corp	215	240	-25	2	

126	Marling	13.3	13.3	56	41	9.3	
127	Martins	1.3	1.3	51	51	859	-
128	Mathews	0.6	0.6	1	1	1	1
129	May	0.6	0.6	1	1	1	1
130	McDonald	0.6	0.6	1	1	1	1
131	McDonald, Rge	0.6	0.6	1	1	1	1
132	McGraw	0.6	0.6	1	1	1	1
133	McIntyre	0.6	0.6	1	1	1	1
134	Mead	0.6	0.6	1	1	1	1
135	Mead, Cals	0.6	0.6	1	1	1	1
136	Mead, Grcs	0.6	0.6	1	1	1	1
137	Mead, Nw	0.6	0.6	1	1	1	1
138	Mead, Ws	0.6	0.6	1	1	1	1
139	Mead, Ws	0.6	0.6	1	1	1	1
140	Mead, Ws	0.6	0.6	1	1	1	1
141	Mead, Ws	0.6	0.6	1	1	1	1
142	Mead, Ws	0.6	0.6	1	1	1	1
143	Mead, Ws	0.6	0.6	1	1	1	1
144	Mead, Ws	0.6	0.6	1	1	1	1
145	Mead, Ws	0.6	0.6	1	1	1	1
146	Mead, Ws	0.6	0.6	1	1	1	1
147	Mead, Ws	0.6	0.6	1	1	1	1
148	Mead, Ws	0.6	0.6	1	1	1	1
149	Mead, Ws	0.6	0.6	1	1	1	1
150	Mead, Ws	0.6	0.6	1	1	1	1
151	Mead, Ws	0.6	0.6	1	1	1	1
152	Mead, Ws	0.6	0.6	1	1	1	1
153	Mead, Ws	0.6	0.6	1	1	1	1
154	Mead, Ws	0.6	0.6	1	1	1	1
155	Mead, Ws	0.6	0.6	1	1	1	1
156	Mead, Ws	0.6	0.6	1	1	1	1
157	Mead, Ws	0.6	0.6	1	1	1	1
158	Mead, Ws	0.6	0.6	1	1	1	1
159	Mead, Ws	0.6	0.6	1	1	1	1
160	Mead, Ws	0.6	0.6	1	1	1	1
161	Mead, Ws	0.6	0.6	1	1	1	1
162	Mead, Ws	0.6	0.6	1	1	1	1
163	Mead, Ws	0.6	0.6	1	1	1	1
164	Mead, Ws	0.6	0.6	1	1	1	1
165	Mead, Ws	0.6	0.6	1	1	1	1
166	Mead, Ws	0.6	0.6	1	1	1	1
167	Mead, Ws	0.6	0.6	1	1	1	1
168	Mead, Ws	0.6	0.6	1	1	1	1
169	Mead, Ws	0.6	0.6	1	1	1	1
170	Mead, Ws	0.6	0.6	1	1	1	1
171	Mead, Ws	0.6	0.6	1	1	1	1
172	Mead, Ws	0.6	0.6	1	1	1	1
173	Mead, Ws	0.6	0.6	1	1	1	1
174	Mead, Ws	0.6	0.6	1	1	1	1
175	Mead, Ws	0.6	0.6	1	1	1	1
176	Mead, Ws	0.6	0.6	1	1	1	1
177	Mead, Ws	0.6	0.6	1	1	1	1
178	Mead, Ws	0.6	0.6	1	1	1	1
179	Mead, Ws	0.6	0.6	1	1	1	1
180	Mead, Ws	0.6	0.6	1	1	1	1
181	Mead, Ws	0.6	0.6	1	1	1	1
182	Mead, Ws	0.6	0.6	1	1	1	1
183	Mead, Ws	0.6	0.6	1	1	1	1
184	Mead, Ws	0.6	0.6	1	1	1	1
185	Mead, Ws	0.6	0.6	1	1	1	1
186	Mead, Ws	0.6	0.6	1	1	1	1
187	Mead, Ws	0.6	0.6	1	1	1	1
188	Mead, Ws	0.6	0.6	1	1	1	1
189	Mead, Ws	0.6	0.6	1	1	1	1
190	Mead, Ws	0.6	0.6	1	1	1	1
191	Mead, Ws	0.6	0.6	1	1	1	1
192	Mead, Ws	0.6	0.6	1	1	1	1
193	Mead, Ws	0.6	0.6	1	1	1	1
194	Mead, Ws	0.6	0.6	1	1	1	1
195	Mead, Ws	0.6	0.6	1	1	1	1
196	Mead, Ws	0.6	0.6	1	1	1	1
197	Mead, Ws	0.6	0.6	1	1	1	1
198	Mead, Ws	0.6	0.6	1	1	1	1
199	Mead, Ws	0.6	0.6	1	1	1	1
200	Mead, Ws	0.6	0.6	1	1	1	1

OILS, GAS						
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
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1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
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1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
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1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
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1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
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1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1						

OVERSEAS TRADERS						
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
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1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
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1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open			

PAPER, PRINT, ADVERTISING						
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
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1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low				

1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E

PROPERTY						
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High <td>Low</td> <td>Open</td> <td>Close</td> <td>% Chg</td> <td>P/E</td>	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E

LEISURE						
214	Apple TV	207	397	0	42	101
276	Brk & Wn. A.	187	117	0	8	73
374	Shoos & Newmans	430	480	1	36	121
380	Shoos & Newmans	430	480	1	36	121
400	Buckingham Ind	85	85	0	0	0
400	Buckingham Ind	85	85	0	0	0
412	Capital Rptg	183	183	0	34	129
412	Capital Rptg	183	183	0	34	129
412	Capital Rptg	183	183	0	34	129
412	Capital Rptg	183	183	0	34	129
412	Capital Rptg	183	183	0	34	129
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412	Capital Rptg	183	183	0	34	129
412	Capital Rptg	183	183	0	34	129
412	Capital Rptg	183	183	0		

TEXTILES						
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
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1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
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1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
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1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E

Portfolio
PLATINUM
(c) Times Newspapers Limited
WEEKLY DIVIDEND
£8,000
Claims required for +181 points
Claimants should ring 0254-53272

Company	Price Bid	Offer	Change d	Close p	Vol b	P/E
OVERSEAS TRADERS						
196 Anglo Pacific	570	590	-	587	39	80
197 Boustead	56	58	-	57	33	18
198 Dampiera	84	86	-	85	10	17
199 Fidelity (Malays)	107	110	-	109	5	168
200 Hongkong Tech	142	144	-	143	10	16
201 Lottus (Indo)	107	110	-	109	5	95
202 Overseas Tech	116	118	-	117	6	106
203 Uo A	308	318	-	316	37	10
204 Yee Yee	142	145	-	143	67	15
205 Yip	142	145	-	143	67	15
PAPER, PRINT, ADVERTISING						
191 EPI	136	140	+2	140	65	33
192 Fraser & Neave	11	12	-	11	3	4
193 Nippon Con	21	22	-	21	6	37

Barrow	120	43	15	18	12	95
Bell	120	43	15	18	12	95
Card (adj)	76	79	-2	81	01	96
DAI	100	105	-5	107	01	112
Deere (Lmtd)	100	105	-5	107	01	112
First Packaging	48	51	-3	53	05	100
First Tech	200	215	-15	220	07	100
Fls	65	67	-2	69	03	100
GenTech	85	91	-6	93	02	107
GenCorp	100	105	-5	107	01	112
Gen Sciences	175	180	-5	182	01	112
GenCorp	100	105	-5	107	01	112
Northrup	21	25	-4	26	04	100
Perkin	185	195	-10	200	05	100
Pharmacia	100	105	-5	107	01	112
Living Group	100	105	-5	107	01	112
Pharmacia	100	105	-5	107	01	112
Pharmacia	100	105	-5	107	01	112
Pharmacia	100	105	-5	107	01	112
Pharmacia	100	105	-5	107	01	112
Pharmacia	100	105	-5	107	01	112
Pharmacia	100	105	-5	107	01	112
Pharmacia	100	105	-5	107	01	112
Pharmacia	100	105	-5	107	01	112
Pharmacia	100	105	-5	107	01	112
Pharmacia	100	105	-5	107	01	112
Pharmacia	100	105	-5	107	01	112
Pharmacia	100	105	-5	107	01	112
Pharmacia	100	105	-5	107	01	112
Pharmacia	100	105	-5	107	01	112
Pharmacia	100	105	-5	107	01	112
Pharmacia	100	105	-5	107	01	112
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Pharmacia	100	105	-5	107	01	112
Pharmacia	100	105	-5	107	01	112
Pharmacia	100	105	-5	107	01	112
Pharmacia	100	105	-5	107	01	112
Pharmacia	100	105	-5	107	01	112

PROPERTY						
78	Almaden	55	58	1	44	51.84
79	Alma	80	80	0	51	51.167
80	Alma	54	59	0	50	50.152
81	Alma	54	59	0	50	50.152
82	Alma	54	59	0	50	50.152
83	Alma	54	59	0	50	50.152
84	Alma	54	59	0	50	50.152
85	Alma	54	59	0	50	50.152
86	Alma	54	59	0	50	50.152
87	Alma	54	59	0	50	50.152
88	Alma	54	59	0	50	50.152
89	Alma	54	59	0	50	50.152
90	Alma	54	59	0	50	50.152
91	Alma	54	59	0	50	50.152
92	Alma	54	59	0	50	50.152
93	Alma	54	59	0	50	50.152
94	Alma	54	59	0	50	50.152
95	Alma	54	59	0	50	50.152
96	Alma	54	59	0	50	50.152
97	Alma	54	59	0	50	50.152
98	Alma	54	59	0	50	50.152
99	Alma	54	59	0	50	50.152
100	Alma	54	59	0	50	50.152

PROPERTY						
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
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1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
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1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
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1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close		

SHOES, LEATHER						
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
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1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open			

TEXTILES						
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E

TOBACCO						
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
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1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
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1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open			

TRANSPORT						
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E
1990	High	Low	Open	Close	% Chg	P/E

TP Energy	177	130	130	68	53	91
TUI	107	75	75			
Trust & Bruce	105	75	75			
Trust Corp	213	133	133	40	32	125
Trustco	215	133	133	40	32	125
Trustco Bank	215	133	133	40	32	125
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Trustco Bank						

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Rupert Bruce outlines the merits of regular saving

Cash flow need behind launch at Laurentian

By BARBARA ELLIS

TIMES are hard for unit trust companies. Price listings show that many trusts are now quoted on a "bid" basis, meaning that their prices are based on the lower end of their permitted range and generally reflecting that more investors are selling than buying.

The trusts also face the prospect of their funds under management dwindling as insurance companies seek to minimise their tax bills by switching from unit trusts to direct holdings of shares.

Regular injections of cash become the unit managers' ideal in circumstances like these and Daniel Godfrey of Laurentian Unit Trust Management acknowledges that cash flow was a substantial part of his group's motivation in launching its Capital Transfer Account this week.

Laurentian's account takes a minimum investment of £1,000 into the group's cash trust, which has no initial charge, but an annual management fee of 0.4 per cent.

Each month, one-twelfth of the amount in the cash trust is transferred into one of the group's eight trusts, which range in size from the £5 million American Under-Valued Assets Trust to the £16 million European Under-Valued Assets Trust.

The £1,000 minimum is twice Laurentian's normal level for initial investments

and one-twelfth of that, or £83.33, is just over three times the £25 the group usually accepts in regular monthly investments.

Mr Godfrey explained that the higher levels had been set because of the extra work involved: "A minimum of £500 would have cost us money. Administratively we couldn't run it," he said.

However, Mr Godfrey concedes that there was nothing to stop investors putting just direct into the cash trust and feeding £25 a month into another trust, though they would have to remember to instruct the group each time.

He said, though, that the group would accept a series of post-dated instructions.

Investors who review past performance at Laurentian will find a mixed picture. The group's Growth Trust has shown a rise of 267 per cent over the past five years, ranking top in its sector.

But in the last year, its Japanese Under-Valued Assets Trust has dropped by 12.2 per cent and the Under-Valued Assets Trust by 2.4 per cent. Since January this year, the American Under-Valued Assets Trust has fallen by 15.4 per cent, ranking 116th out of 132 funds.

Laurentian's launch coincided with the withdrawal from the market of a similar scheme, the Capital Investment Account, which channelled money from a Cheltenham & Gloucester building society account into Mercury unit trusts. Launched in February 1988, the C&G/Mercury account had attracted 1,200 investors with less than £5 million.

The interest rate on the building society account was lately an uncompetitive 8.16 per cent, against the expected net yield on Laurentian's cash trust of 10.7 per cent.

A C&G spokeswoman said that the account had been very costly to administer and as part of its simple, focused approach, the society had decided to drop it. However, as the agreements ran for two years, some investors may hold the account until 1991.

Double result from SIB tipsheet swoop

By TONY HETHERINGTON

OFFICERS from the Metropolitan Police fraud squad investigating an alleged restaurant guide swindle have been questioning a man who was detained by Securities & Investments Board officials carrying out a separate enquiry into a rash of unauthorised investment tip-sheets.

SIB officials have been concerned for more than a year at the appearance of high-priced investment newsletters, firstly from an address in the West End of London and more recently from Livingston House, a small office building in Great Eastern Street, on the edge of the City. Livingston House

The Fleming method depends, of course, on knowing when to pull the handle



foolishness of most investors. While this savings plan is designed to take both one-off lump sum investments and regular savings, sales fluctuate widely to follow the latest fashions.

More than £2 million was invested during January, as investors moved in after a British stock market rally over Christmas and the New Year. Since then, sales have dropped to £1.5 million a month.

Mr Prowse said: "Time after time we are seeing people who are only buying because they see that equities have gone up. Their confidence gets shattered when they go down and they often sell." Accord-

ing to Mr Prowse, the advantages of regular savings are much greater in a volatile investment, like the Fleming Japanese trust than a stable one, like the group's High Income trust.

"The more volatile the stock market, the greater the advantages, because the greater is the damage from investing at a peak," he said.

Investment products are normally launched at a time when their managers consider apt for investment.

And just to show that even the professionals get it wrong, Fleming relunched its savings plan in August 1987. Stock markets around the

world crashed on Black Monday that October.

M&G has carried on marketing through booming and bottoming stock markets, while other groups step up and cut back on marketing accordingly. As a result, Mr Jennings has not witnessed investors buying market peaks and selling in troughs.

It also has lower charges than many unit trust groups. Five per cent of an investment is taken as an initial charge and a further one per cent is taken in annual management charges.

These charges apply to the unit trust manager's monthly savings scheme as well as its

personal equity plan (pep) savings scheme, which has all the advantages of the normal one, and also allows an investment of up to £3,000 a year free of all tax. The disadvantage is it can only be used to invest in six of M&G's 26 unit trusts.

Those with 50 per cent or more of the fund invested overseas cannot be sheltered by the pep tax umbrella.

Fleming's charges are even lower than M&G's. The investment trust manager takes 1 per cent when an investment is made and charges operating expenses to the trust.

Fleming also has a pep. It takes 1.5 per cent when an investment is made and charges an additional 1.75 per cent stockbroker commission. In its case, only four of the 12 investment trusts are eligible under the 50 per cent rule.

Mr Prowse regards the Fleming investment trusts savings scheme as an ideal vehicle for someone saving for a specific purpose. He thinks it a good way to save for retirement, or perhaps to buy a car for a child's 18th birthday.

But while regular saving removes the problem of when to invest, it leaves that of when to sell.

Mr Jennings said: "The one thing you have to keep your eye out for is to sell when the market is high. You should wait until the newspapers are saying it is high."

Skipton top in the big league

By RODNEY HOBSON

SKIPTON Building Society has leapt to the top of the building societies' investment rate table for large investors. It has created a new interest rate band of 12.75 per cent for deposits of more than £50,000 in its Sovereign Shares Account.

Interest paid in other bands is also raised to 11 per cent for £10,000-£49,999, 10.8 per cent for £5,000-£9,999 and 10.3 per cent for £500-£4,999.

It is also raising the interest rate on its Ninety Six Account, which requires 90 days' notice for withdrawals. Deposits of £50,000 earn 12.9 per cent, while those from £25,000 to £49,999 earn 12 per cent, and £500 to £24,999 11.55 per cent.

Skipton's claim that its top rate was half a per cent above its nearest building society rival for an account giving instant access was quickly countered by the Stroud and Swindon Building Society. Anxious to put controversy surrounding its merger with the former Sedwood society behind it, Stroud has a Celebration Account paying 12.5 per cent on £40,000 or over and 12.25 per cent up to £39,999. The minimum investment is £20,000 and the minimum withdrawal £5,000.

Figures collated by Sue Thomas at the *Moneyguide* newsletter, based at Ratcliffe, Suffolk, show that the Skipton and Stroud rates on instant-access accounts put it ahead of other big payers. Cheltenham & Gloucester offers 12.25 per cent with a minimum investment of only £2,500 and Chelsea's Classic carries 11.75 per cent.

Skipton is also on top of the table for accounts requiring two or three months' notice of withdrawal, according to *Moneyguide*. National Counties pays 12.75 per cent and St Pancras pays 11.9 per cent on a monthly basis, equivalent to 12.32 per cent on an annual basis.

Birmingham Midshires and Leeds & Holbeck run to 12.25 per cent.

Travellers

Sara M... high rate... leaving... with inacc...

PEOPLE... package... to put their... top of their... but taking... other... mistake... claim...

Commission... sales... income... can earn... per cent... policy... are... interested... selling... most suitable...

"The law... is a problem... let's go off to... have a lot of... and we don't... on insurance... Roy, director... of Travel Co... "Travel agents... last-minute... own policy... policies are... commission... premium... disincen... travel insurance... It is especially... check the small... lies sold by in...

CHURCHILL... marketing... Winterthur... its British... insurance... The 70,000... bought cover... began operations... first target for... incorporates... Martin Long... tor, said his comp... customers... and the "insult... with loss adjust... "We won't... sale...

Ch... action... By Rodney H... AFTER David R... cheque for £312 he... had been deducted... account. Although... involved, he object... to the fact... actions of the... caused him to suffe... through no fault of... Mr Rudd issued t... to a friend who li... The friend ende... cheque in favour of... bank, paying, he ar... understood. All cha... But the cheque c... to Britain via Barc... national, which cha... clearance. That che... passed to the Barc... where Mr Rudd ha... count and the chequ... £5 charge, were de... his account.

The problem is... that the foreign bank... payment. There are... odds, cash letter and... Cash letter mean... bundle of sterling che... returned to this co... together and are dis... among the relevant... banks at this end. N... imposed on the pe... issued the cheque.

Under collection... eign bank asks for... to be cleared indivi... to do so as if it... wrongly overcleara... will not know the... position of the pers... It is this method t... a charge.

In Mr Rudd's case... that the cheque wa... cashed abroad, but... all my bank knew... might have recei...

ABOUT 700,000... card customers... twelve, have closed... counts since Apr... Barclays announced... and a lower interest... out of ten cancella... by people who did... extended credit. B... Barclays says applic... its new MasterCard... topped 400,000 a... applications for t... averaging 20,000 a m...

This year's parti... first-year students... available from Mon... includes a cash gift of... interest-free overdraft... £300 provided it is... advance. Interest, co... per cent, will be... accounts in credit.

Interest is fixed at...

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UNIT-LINKED INSURANCE INVESTMENTS					UNIT-LINKED INSURANCE INVESTMENTS					UNIT-LINKED INSURANCE INVESTMENTS					UNIT-LINKED INSURANCE INVESTMENTS					
Ed	Off	Chng	Ytd		Ed	Off	Chng	Ytd		Ed	Off	Chng	Ytd		Ed	Off	Chng	Ytd		
ATRYA LIFE ASSURANCE																				
101, St John Street, London EC1V 4DE																				
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Equity Funds																				
Squirrel	13.98	14.72	+0.02																	
Global	13.92	14.66	+0.05																	
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WEEKEND MONEY

Travel agents put holidaymakers in danger of packing the wrong policy

Sara McConnell discovers that high rates of commission are leaving the last-minute traveller with inadequate insurance cover

PEOPLE going on last-minute package holidays are unlikely to put travel insurance at the top of their list of priorities, but taking out the first policy offered could prove a costly mistake should there be a claim.

Commission on insurance sales is an important source of income for travel agents. They can earn between 35 and 40 per cent commission on each policy and are often more interested in their fees than selling the holidaymaker the most suitable cover.

"The last-minute purchaser is a problem area. They think, let's zip off to Greece, we don't have a lot of spending money and we don't want to waste it on insurance," said Mark Roy, director of the Association of Travel Consumers.

"Travel agents try to sell last-minute travellers their own policy and often these policies are inadequate. High commission levels push the premium up and make it a disincentive to purchase travel insurance."

It is especially important to check the small print on policies sold by travel agents

rather than tour operators. Such policies are often more tightly worded, and the limits on specific items may be lower. The cover is lower because this allows the insurance companies to pay larger commissions to travel agents to encourage them to sell policies, without raising the cost of premiums.

But settling for lower cover can be costly, especially when claiming for lost luggage or medical care: the most common problem areas.

Peter Hayman, director of Hayman Jackson, a specialist travel broker, said the difference in cover varied dramatically.

"It is important to check the cover. Travel agents' policies are not dissimilar to tour operators' policies but they often have to cut corners."

"For example, one policy only provides £500 worth of baggage cover. This is only suitable for backpacking and you need at least £1,000 worth."

Holidaymakers claiming on any part of the policy will often have to pay higher excesses before they stand to



make any money out of their insurance. For example, Accident & General, the insurer endorsed by the Association of British Travel Agents (Abta), has an excess of £100 on its TravelGuard family medical cover world-wide, even if only one member of the family is taken ill. A more usual excess would be £35 per person.

Claims for expensive pieces of equipment like video cameras and jewellery will not

usually be treated sympathetically, as travel insurers think these should be covered by a home contents policy.

Travel agents are often paid more in return for selling a large number of policies for just one insurer. MKC and Extrasure, both travel insurers, operate this policy, and travel agents selling MKC's policies would earn about 42 per cent for selling a certain number of policies rather than

techniques that put the onus on the holidaymaker to opt out. Often the insurance premium is included in the amount of the deposit payable when people book their holidays. People who refuse the tour operator's insurance will still have to pay the full deposit and another premium on top for holiday insurance.

Tour operators like Thomson normally insist on seeing other insurance policies to check they provide adequate cover.

"Thomson is saying that agents cannot sell other insurance policies unless they have cover that is as good as their own, particularly on 24-hour emergency medical cover," said Val Bowley, director of Extrasure.

The wording of tour operators' policies can be more ambiguous, and again people should read the policy carefully. It is not safe to assume that an insurance company will always pay out even if cover is bought through a big-name tour operator.

According to the Association of Travel Consumers, one tour operator only provides £200,000 worth of medical cover for travel in America. A recent report in *Which?*, the Consumers' Association magazine, puts the minimum necessary cover at £1,000,000.

Travel insurance should not be an afterthought, and people should not sign on the first dotted line.

Churchill joins the battle for Britain's household cover

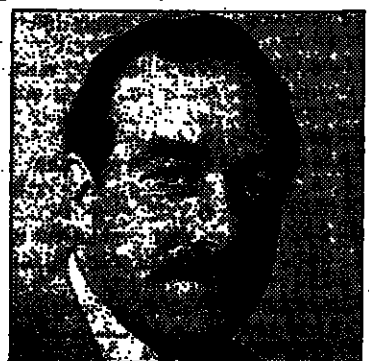
By BARBARA ELLIS

CHURCHILL Insurance, the direct marketing arm of Switzerland's Winterthur Insurance, is to extend its British operation to household insurance.

The 70,000 motorists who have bought cover from Churchill since it began operations last year will be the first target for the new service, which incorporates some unusual features.

Martin Long, the managing director, said his company will protect customers from "under-insurance" and the "insult to injury" wrangling with loss adjusters this could entail.

"We won't scale you down," said



Long: extending UK operations
Mr Long, explaining that if a householder is insured for £10,000

and claims for a loss of £1,000, the payout could be cut to £300 if a loss adjuster decides that the total cover should have been for £20,000.

He estimates that more than one in twenty claims are reduced in this way.

Churchill's solution will be to recommend a level of cover, based on such factors as the property's post code and number of rooms in a house.

Although the price will be based on that level, said Mr Long, all policies will in fact provide £30,000 worth of cover, so that nobody will be under-insured.

He considers that this is better

than simply telling customers that all policies are for £30,000, as he feels most people will react by saying that the contents of their houses are worth far less.

"Most people say their contents are valued between £10,000 and £20,000 — the vast majority of policies seem to be for £16,000," he said.

Churchill is to offer no-claims bonuses on its household policies, with discounts rising from 10 per cent to a maximum of 20 per cent over three years.

The company will accept evidence of a clean claims record from previous insurers as counting to-

wards its discounts. Competitive, rather than the cheapest in the market, according to Mr Long, Churchill is aiming to attract customers away from building societies.

As an incentive, it is offering to pay any swap-over fees charged by the societies when customers make the move.

These could amount to between £15 and £25.

Mr Long attacked the building societies for charging commissions on insurance ranging from 40p to 55p in the pound.

But he had to admit "as insurers, we keep the whole pound".

Cheque fee blamed on action of overseas bank

By RODNEY HOBSON

AFTER David Rudd issued a cheque for £312 he found £317 had been deducted from his account. Although only £5 was involved, he objects on principle to the fact that the actions of a foreign bank caused him to suffer a charge through no fault of his own.

Mr Rudd issued the cheque to a friend who lives abroad. The friend endorsed the cheque in favour of his foreign bank, paying, he and Mr Rudd understood, all charges.

But the cheque came back to Britain via Barclay's International, which charged £5 for clearance. That charge was passed to the Barclay's branch where Mr Rudd has his account and the cheque, plus the £5 charge, were debited from his account.

The problem lay in the way that the foreign bank asked for payment. There are two methods, cash letter and collection.

Cash letter means that a bundle of sterling cheques are returned to this country together and are disseminated among the relevant British banks at this end. No charge is imposed on the person who issued the cheque.

Under collection, the foreign bank asks for the cheque to be cleared individually. It is likely to do so if it has any worries over clearance, since it will not know the financial position of the person issuing it. It is this method that incurs a charge.

In Mr Rudd's case he knew that the cheque would be cashed abroad, but says: "For all my bank knew, my friend might have received my



Charged up: David Rudd paid extra for cheque clearance
cheque in this country but cashed it abroad to suit his convenience, without my knowledge but at my additional expense."

It is not worth starting litigation over £5, he says, and, in any case, he does not want to sour his relationship with Barclay's, with whom he has banked for 40 years.

Barclay's is by no means alone in adding a £5 charge for special clearance. Although bankers accept that it is un-

B&B offers premium price for endowments

BRADFORD & Bingley Building Society has launched a new service for endowment policyholders, who want to cash in their policies but are put off by low surrender values (writes Rodney Hobson).

The society expects to pay 10 to 30 per cent above surrender value by acting as intermediary for a specialist company that buys and sells policies. The exact sales value will vary from policy to policy.

To qualify for the Bradford & Bingley scheme, policies must have a surrender value of more than £1,000, have run for at least a quarter of their term and have less than 15 years to maturity.

The service has been set up because nearly half of all endowment policies are surrendered before maturity.

In recent years, selling policies by auction to buyers willing to keep up the payments in return for the proceeds has become more widespread.

Some policies have sold for double their surrender value. Mark Gerdes, head of savings at the B&B, said: "Surrendering a policy is often a last resort as most of the benefits of an endowment come at maturity."

"As people's financial circumstances change, the need for an endowment may diminish and they will want to realise as much as they can from it before maturity."

Details are available on a free helpline number: 0800 591115.

BRIEFINGS

■ ABOUT 700,000 Barclaycard customers, or one in twelve, have closed their accounts since April when Barclay's announced an £8 fee and a lower interest rate. Nine out of ten cancellations were by people who did not take extended credit. However, Barclay's says applications for its new MasterCard have topped 400,000 and new applications for Visa are averaging 20,000 a month.

■ This year's package for first-year students from National Westminster Bank, available from Monday, includes a cash gift of £30 and an interest-free overdraft of up to £300, provided it is agreed in advance. Interest, currently 6 per cent, will be paid on accounts in credit.

■ Interest is fixed at 12.9 per

cent for five years on a new endowment mortgage for first-time buyers with the TSB. The endowment policy does not have to be taken out through the bank. There is an arrangement fee of £150 and on July 31 1995, borrowers will have a choice of a further fixed term at the prevailing rate, or transferring to a variable rate.

■ The latest Tessa account, a Capital Growth Bond from the Britannia Building Society, has a guaranteed minimum return of £14,000 in five years on a one-off investment of £7,950 provided the standard rate of income tax remains at 25 per cent. The bond pays a fixed rate of 12.25 per cent gross.

■ New borrowers at the Birmingham Midshires Build-

ing Society have their mortgage rate reduced by 1.25 per cent for the first year. At present rates, borrowers pay 14.15 per cent instead of 15.4 per cent. The maximum loan is 90 per cent of valuation, but the offer is available for standard as well as endowment, personal equity plan and pension mortgages.

■ Walthamstow Building Society members have voted overwhelmingly in favour of merging with the Cheltenham & Gloucester. Walthamstow investors will earn a bonus of 0.75 per cent when the merger takes effect on October 31.

■ Diameter Stockbrokers of Guildford has a maximum dealing charge of £15 per transaction on its service for small, private shareholders. Clients are required to pay £10

plus VAT to open an account and can buy and sell over the telephone. The minimum charge is £7.

■ Leeds Permanent Building Society is considering introducing direct debits, after 41 per cent of mortgage payers surveyed said they would use this method of payment if it was available.

■ A school fees planning service enabling parents to invest to cover future education costs has been launched by BDO Binder Hamlyn, the chartered accountants.

■ Bank of Scotland's MasterCard and EuroCard holders now have access to its Autoteller network world-wide. They were previously restricted to 300 machines, mostly in Scotland.

Forget those tax returns at your peril

By ROY CANNON

THIS is the time of the year when income tax returns lie limp and unloved in bureaux and desks with unpaid bills and demands, awaiting the despatch of a moment when someone says: "I suppose I must deal with it."

In his last Budget speech Mr Lawson offered encouragement for the early advising of tax liability by simply arming the Inland Revenue with a yet bigger stick with which to chastise defaulters. Penalties for non-disclosure or late-disclosure of tax liability were substantially increased by the Finance Act 1989.

Following this, on July 31 1989, the Inland Revenue pointed out, via a press release, that tax returns had to be sent in within 30 days of the date of the tax return or if later, by October 31 following the end of the tax year in which a gain arose.

It also stated that failure to do this would mean that the Inland Revenue could charge Section 88 interest on the unpaid tax. Section 88 of the Taxes Management Act 1970 is headed "Interest on tax recovered to make good loss due to the taxpayer's fault".

The circumstances causing this charge to interest to arise would be where the tax return sent late would show (1) new sources of income; (2) continuing sources of income where inadequate estimated assessments had been made and not appealed against; (3) capital gains.

Many people think that it is up to the Inland Revenue to send them a tax return to fill out and that until a tax return is received they do not have to take any action. This is not so, under the Taxes Acts there is an obligation for the taxpayer to notify liability whether or not a tax return is received.

If you feel you have a tax liability you ought to write to the tax office which issues your coding if you are in employment, otherwise you should write to your local tax office, keep a copy of your letter.

Many people feel confident

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PROFIT FROM THE NEW EUROPE

EUROPE.

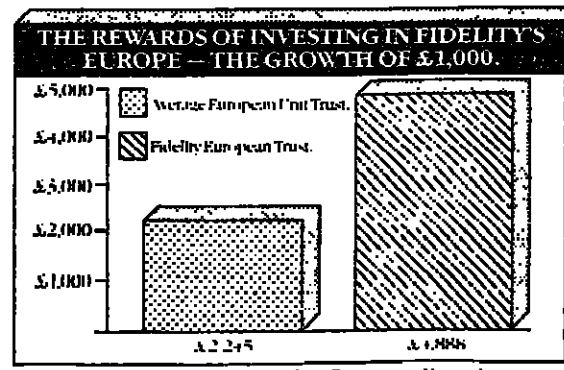
The success story continues.

The latter part of the '80s saw Europe move to the forefront of the world economic stage with the consequent spectacular growth in many of its stockmarkets.

The rapid changes in Eastern Europe, the 1992 harmonisation measures, German re-unification and progress towards monetary union mean that the European success story should continue into the '90s.

Fidelity, acknowledged experts in European investment, offer two ways to share in the future growth of Europe.

Fidelity European Trust – Turn to proven performance.



The Fidelity organisation has been investing in Europe for over 20 years, and our track record is, quite simply, outstanding.

Fidelity European Trust, for example, has ranked first in its sector *each year* since its launch in November 1985.

Now the biggest unit trust investing in Europe, it continues to seek out long-term rewards from undervalued stocks, rather than following short-term trends. It's a proven investment style that's brought investors significant rewards over the years.

And Fidelity investment professionals currently make over 1,200 company visits and contacts each year in Europe, enabling us to identify at first-hand, better investment opportunities often hidden to other groups.

* Offered fund, net income reinvested. The Trust ranks first in calendar years 1986, 1987, 1988 and 1989 as well as since its launch on 25.11.85 to 1.10.90.
** Offered fund, net income reinvested. 10.10.88 - 1.10.89 and 1.10.89 - 1.10.90.
Source: Mitrail

Fidelity 1992 European Opportunities – A newer, flexible alternative.

Fidelity offers real choice for European performance. Specifically designed to capitalise on the changing face of Europe, **Fidelity 1992 European Opportunities** has already produced impressive returns. £1,000 invested at launch in September 1988 would have grown by 71%. And the Trust has increased by 17.4% over the past year alone.

While Europe changes, our investment philosophy remains constant. We invest stock by stock, in any country or sector, with only one aim in mind – consistent long-term performance. It's an approach that has built our success in the past and will guide us in the future.

Past performance, however, is no guarantee of future returns. The value of units and the income from them can go down as well as up.

Act Now.

Invest in the proven performance power of Fidelity European Trust or take advantage of the excitement of Fidelity 1992 European Opportunities.

Either way you'll get the best of Fidelity. And that means the best of Europe.

For further information about Fidelity's Europe, talk to your Independent Financial Adviser, clip the coupon below or Callfree Fidelity on 0800 414191. We're open 9am to 9pm seven days a week, so call us today.

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Overnight Interest Rate: 15.076%

Minimum Investment: £5,000
Gross Interest payable monthly
Capital & Reserves: £45 million

Portfolio

For readers who may have missed a copy of *The Times* this week, we repeat below the week's Portfolio price changes (today's are on page 37).

Share	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thurs	Fri	Sat	Weekly Total
1	+4	+3	+5	+4	+2		
2	+4	+5	+4	+7	+1		
3	+6	+1	+4	+3	+2		
4	+4	+3	+6	+4	+1		
5	+6	+2	+3	+4	+1		
6	+4	+3	+3	+8	+2		
7	+3	+5	+4	+8	+5		
8	+5	+2	+8	+4	+2		
9	+6	+2	+4	+3	+1		
10	+2	+3	+4	+7	+5		
11	+3	+4	+5	+6	+5		
12	+7	+1	+2	+3	+1		
13	+2	+3	+3	+7	+5		
14	+5	+5	+3	+7	+3		
15	+6	+1	+6	+4	+1		
16	+5	+1	+2	+3	+1		
17	+4	+1	+5	+4	+1		
18	+7	+1	+3	+3	+1		
19	+4	+2	+2	+8	+1		
20	+6	+1	+5	+3	+1		
21	+5	+1	+3	+4	+1		
22	+5	+5	+2	+7	+2		
23	+5	+2	+3	+6	+4		
24	+3	+2	+3	+7	+2		
25	+5	+2	+5	+4	+2		
26	+5	+1	+4	+3	+1		
27	+3	+3	+3	+7	+2		
28	+4	+4	+4	+5	+3		
29	+6	+2	+7	+4	+1		
30	+4	+4	+4	+5	+2		
31	+7	+1	+2	+3	+1		
32	+5	+2	+3	+6	+3		
33	+2	+5	+4	+5	+5		
34	+4	+2	+5	+4	+1		
35	+5	+3	+6	+5	+1		
36	+3	+4	+5	+5	+5		
37	+3	+2	+2	+8	+2		
38	+2	+2	+3	+5	+4		
39	+4	+1	+2	+3	+2		
40	+3	+2	+3	+5	+1		
41	+5	+2	+5	+5	+1		
42	+6	+2	+3	+4	+2		
43	+4	+6	+5	+5	+6		
44	+4	+2	+3	+5	+2		

Long-term view of investment through peps fails to make allowance for hidden charges

From Mr J. W. Scott
Sir, In your Weekend Money article you say that River Plate's zero shares will provide a 50 per cent capital gain by 1996. In order to achieve the 12 per cent return you quoted, they would need to provide a 100 per cent gain in six years. This calculation assumes that there are no hidden costs.

Financial journalists like yourself frequently recom-

mend peeps, on the valid argument that over the long term equities outpace the building societies.

My own experience of peeps is that they turn their investments over about three times a year at a cost of about 1.35 per cent for buying and 1 per cent for selling (including stamp duty, commission and VAT).

When the company's 1 per cent management charge is

added, the pep needs to outpace a building society by 5 per cent a year to show a net profit. Thus, at current interest rates, the FT-SE 100 would need to rise to 6150 over the next five years.

I look forward to the day when newspaper articles tell the full story.

Yours faithfully,
J. W. SCOTT,
20 Beechwood Avenue,
Finchley.

Claims conflict on best rate of return

From Mr Alan Mills
Sir, I was interested in various articles on fraud and "operations" by non-registered financial services individuals in the weekend press, including *The Times*, and also in your article on the Walthamstow Building Society and its 90-day account, which might be termed "sailing close to the wind".

What I cannot understand is how the Bristol and West claims it is offering in the Saturday issue the best interest on Instant Access at 11.5 per cent on balances of £50,000, whereas your article indicates that the C&G London Share Account offers 12.25 per cent, which also claims instant access on as little as £2,500.

How best is best? It seems to me the regulators could usefully spend some of their time ensuring that all advertisements were correct and in no way misleading to the general public. The whole financial services world is a jungle and the regulators hardly appear to be entitled to call themselves such.

Yours sincerely,
ALAN MILLS,
Rusper House,
Dormans Park,
West Sussex.

Published replies marked with the triangular logo are by Bill Packer, tax partner at Touche Ross, the accountant, in association with *The Times*. No legal responsibility can be accepted for advice or statements in these columns and independent professional advice should be sought.

'No requirement' for mandatory debits

From Mr J.R. Anderson
Sir, Regarding direct debits, those who dislike the practice might be interested to know that Sun Alliance have made them mandatory for their Health First policyholders wishing to transfer to a policy eligible for health insurance tax relief.

But not only has this resulted in a hefty, annual 13.7 per cent loading on the premium for "increased administration", it is accompanied by the statement that it is necessary "to enable us to claim the appropriate tax refunds from the Inland Revenue and conform to their audit requirements".

Surprised by this latter

claim I took the matter up with my member of parliament. This produced from Peter Lilley, then Secretary to the Treasury, a clear assurance that "there is no requirement by the Inland Revenue, nor by the government, that premiums must be paid monthly, or that they must be paid by direct debit in order to be eligible for relief".

Even more surprisingly, the Office of Fair Trading stated that the matter was outside their remit.

Yours faithfully,
J.R. ANDERSON,
4 Vardon Drive,
Wimslow,
Cheshire,
July 21.

Suspicious customers have nothing to fear from modern methods of banking

From Mr Michael Pittfield
Sir, Some of your correspondents about direct debits are a suspicious lot! Companies using the system to illegally get their hands on customers' money - what rubbish. I have dozens of direct debit arrangements and find them greatly preferable to the standing order system which involved me in endless administration and still often went wrong.

As for control (Frank Grenfell July 21) I have complete control over my bank account through my monthly statement - if anything is amiss, which it rarely is, a quick phone call puts this right.

For one, am all for these modern methods. Your piece on First Direct Bank was excellent too, as is the service they provide. I "signed up" earlier this year transferring direct debits and all!

Yours sincerely,
MICHAEL PITTFIELD
Duffield Lane,
Stoke Poges,
Buckinghamshire.

If I do the latter, will I be taxed on capital gains and thus lose valuable cash?

I plan to do freelance work, should I register as self-employed?

Will I be eligible for any social security benefits?

Yours sincerely,
JOAN MORRISON,
2 Gillespie Street,
Edinburgh, EH1.

As you do not give us any details of freelance earnings or of your other financial circumstances while you are at university, it is difficult for us to advise you in detail.

However, the following comments may be helpful:

● Taking out a mortgage would enable you to preserve some of your capital in case of an emergency, but you do need to be sure that you can



Property options for mature student

From Ms Joan Morrison
Sir, I am planning to give up work this summer and return to university to study law as a mature graduate student. I will not be eligible for a grant or for any form of government benefit or trust income that I can discover.

Is it best to buy a small property outright or to have a small mortgage and retain some cash from the sale of my present house?

If I do the latter, will I be taxed on capital gains and thus lose valuable cash?

I plan to do freelance work, should I register as self-employed?

Will I be eligible for any social security benefits?

Yours sincerely,
JOAN MORRISON,
2 Gillespie Street,
Edinburgh, EH1.

As you do not give us any details of freelance earnings or of your other financial circumstances while you are at university, it is difficult for us to advise you in detail.

However, the following comments may be helpful:

● Taking out a mortgage would enable you to preserve some of your capital in case of an emergency, but you do need to be sure that you can

afford to service the mortgage payments out of your income. Also it may not be easy to raise a mortgage if your income is only quite low.

● Taking out a mortgage should not, in itself, affect your entitlement to exemption from capital gains tax on either your old residence or your new one as your principal private residence. However, other factors may be relevant.

● You will need to include your freelance earnings in your annual tax return although this will probably only require a very simple account. Formal registration, as such, is not required for income tax purposes, but when you finish your present employment you should advise the Inspector of Taxes, sending him the P45 from your last employer, as it may be possible to arrange some interim tax repayment for this year. However, if your expenses are likely to exceed £25,400 a year, you may need to consider registration for VAT purposes.

● Your eligibility to social security benefit will depend on your availability for work, on your income and on your level of savings. You should seek advice from your local DSS office or from your local Citizens Advice Bureau.

Cost of cashing cheques more like usury

From E.P. Lloyd
Sir, Margaret Dibben has written about the cost of cashing a personal cheque in another currency.

There is no need to travel outside the United Kingdom to incur outrageous cheque charges.

Since the split up of Midland Bank and Clydesdale Bank, no English bank has a countrywide network in Scotland, and vice versa. Consequently, if you are not prepared to use cash machines (and I am not) cash can only be obtained by paying charges

more related to usury than to banking.

During a recent stay in North Berwick, Lothian, I was offered the following options when trying to cash a NatWest cheque: Royal Bank, £3.00 for a £50 cheque; Bank of Scotland, 50p for £50, and £5.00 for £100; Clydesdale, £2.00 for £50.

I believe that the Scots incur similar charges in England and Wales, and vice versa. Yours faithfully,
E.P. LLOYD,
4 Cherry Street,
Bingham, Nottingham.

Illness a barrier to interest-free credit

From Ms H. Corkery
Sir, Like your correspondent Mrs Keith (July 21), I have found an annoying disadvantage in attempting hire purchase. Because illness prevents me from going to a store

and signing the contract there, I cannot avail myself of interest-free credit.

Yours faithfully,
H. CORKERY,
52 Harrison Close,
Reigate, Surrey.

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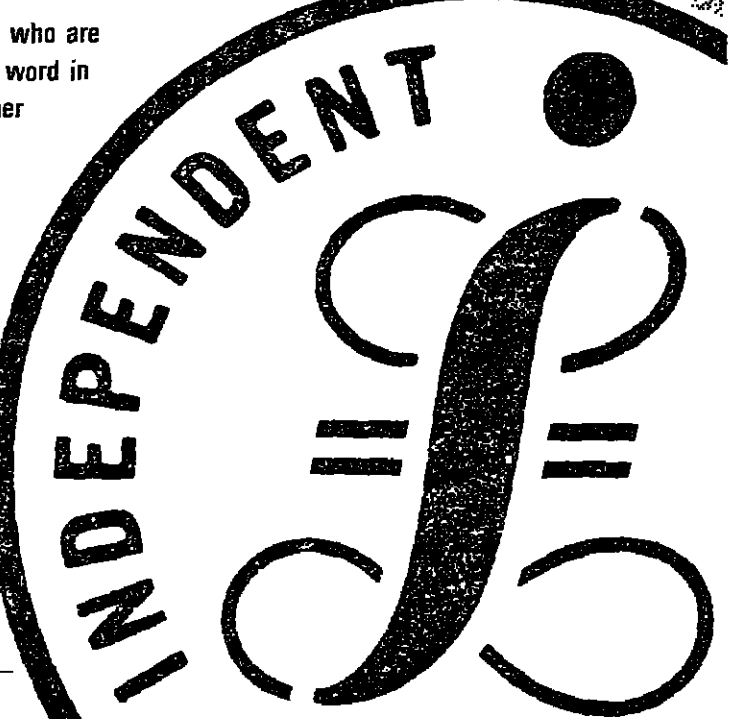
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WEEKEND MONEY

Antony Barnett with a cautionary tale for owners of large dogs

Watch out for man's best fiend

OWNERS of certain breeds of dogs could find themselves liable for large compensation claims if their dog attacks a third party or causes an accident, even though they have pet insurance.

Equine and Livestock, a leading animal insurer, has failed to state clearly in renewal notices that its policy now excludes certain breeds from its third party cover.

The notice merely points out that the "policy wording has been substantially updated and will be sent to you on your renewal, but a copy, in any event, is available prior to renewal, on request."

Jeff Bailey, a manager at Paul J Geoffrey Associates, an insurance broker, had Jason, his German shepherd, insured with Equine and Livestock for four years. When his renewal notice came through he signed it and sent off his payment.

When he read his policy he was surprised to discover half-way down page three that "Rottweiler, Doberman, Pit Bull, Staffordshire Bull Terrier, German shepherd, whether full or part breed" are excluded from third party cover.

He said: "It is very worrying. Many people do not bother to read policy documents or try and just can't understand them. I decided to practise what I preach and read through the small print. I couldn't believe that Jason had effectively been uninsured for two months."

"I took out the policy primarily for the third party cover. Although Jason is well mannered, like any dog he can strike out in fear or chase a cat and run into the road." Mr Bailey cancelled his policy and obtained a pro rata refund on



Best behaviour — now: Jeff Bailey with Jason the German shepherd in docile mood

the remaining terms of his policy, but received no apology.

Chris Griffin, Equine & Livestock's general manager, said: "There was publicity given to our decision at the time. Our renewal notice does bring to attention the fact that changes have been made and refers clients to the policy document." He added: "We made the decision to exclude certain breeds after analysing our claims. We found that over 58 per cent of our claims were from German shepherds."

"It has meant that we have been able to keep our pre-

miums down and improve our range of benefits. We can now cover dogs throughout their lifetime. We will refund fully from the inception date any premiums paid to those policyholders concerned."

Mr Griffin admitted there has been a "slow trickle" of cancellations, but he said there has been an increasing take-up of the policy for those owners who do not wish their premiums to rise through no fault of their own dog.

Although there is concern in the pet insurance industry over the recent spate of dog attacks, other pet insurers

such as Dog Breeders and Pet Plan do not operate third party breed exclusions. They refuse to insure the American pit bull at all on the grounds that it is not a breed recognised by the Kennel Club.

Douglas Simpson, the chairman of Pet Plan, said: "Taking out dog insurance is the sign of a responsible owner and we do not wish to penalise this."

Geoff Fox, the claims manager at Dog Breeders, conceded that there has been an increase in the number of personal injury claims for certain breeds, but put this down to "media hype". He

also disagrees with pointing the blame at specific breeds.

He said: "Of course, a bigger dog is likely to cause more damage purely because of its size. There may be more Alsatian attacks, but that is because they are such a popular breed. In my experience there is no evidence to back up claims that certain breeds are more likely to attack."

Mr Fox said some household policies do cover liability for domestic pets, but he warns dog owners to check carefully as compensation could turn out to be very costly. One case that he is dealing with at the moment is of a professional model who was bitten in the face.

She has been undergoing intensive plastic surgery and her face is permanently disfigured. She will never model again. The owner was deemed responsible and the claim is likely to be settled at £14,000.

But the most frequent third party claims are those where a dog runs in front of a moving vehicle.

If the vehicle happens to be an articulated lorry, and the driver swerves to miss the dog, then skids and crashes into a shop killing several people, it is understandable why there is concern that dog owners are not insured for third party liability.

One idea that has been mooted is that third party insurance for dogs should be compulsory for all owners, similar to motor insurance. However, the government's reluctance to introduce a dog registration scheme means that it is unlikely this will ever come to pass. It remains up to individual owners or their brokers to keep on guard.

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Glimmer of hope on housing front

The summer of 1988 was the turning point for the British housing market. The recession that followed was severe by post-war standards, but there are signs that the worst is over. The bottom will probably be seen later this year, and there will be a firm recovery in 1991.

As demand picks up, prices will start to rise again, but not until unsold stocks of houses are cleared, and certainly not at the inflated rates seen in 1987-88.

The recovery in the market is partly cyclical, and partly because we expect interest rates to be two or three percentage points lower by the end of next year. If interest rates do not fall, the recovery will be put off until 1992.

The current cycle in the housing market is fairly typical of the post-war period. Real house prices, the change in house prices in relation to the retail price index, have fallen by just as much in previous recessions. The market recovered strongly in the five years following the recession of 1974-75.

These boom/bust cycles in the housing market, although familiar, are not particularly helpful

either to our borrowers or to the British economy. If the authorities managed macro-economic, and especially interest rate policy, in a more stable manner, then sharp swings in the market could be avoided, to everyone's advantage.

Looking to the medium term, prospects for owner-occupied housing are good. Despite the widely predicted "demographic downturn" in the number of 15 to 25-year-olds, there will actually be higher numbers of those aged 30 to 35, a prime age group for owner-occupation.

Home-ownership currently stands at 67 per cent, and we expect it to reach 75 per cent by the year 2000. Our prediction is based on the clear and explicit preferences of householders, particularly young people.

Most borrowers are concerned with today's very high level of mortgage rates, and want to know when they might fall.

Over the next one to two years,



COMMENT

JIM BIRRELL
CHIEF EXECUTIVE, THE HALIFAX

prospects for interest rates are linked to inflation expectations, to the balance of payments, and to the strength of sterling, assumed to be within the European exchange-rate mechanism (ERM).

Low point

We would expect base rates to fall during 1991-92, possibly to a low point of 11 or 12 per cent by late 1991. This would suggest that mortgage rates might be in the 12 to 13 per cent range by the end of 1991. Prospects beyond 1991 depend upon the government's success in

holding retail inflation down to 5 per cent or below - necessary if sterling is to stay in the ERM without frequent realignments. Given success on this front - by no means certain - interest rates could edge down towards 10 per cent by the mid-1990s.

Prospects for building society savers, who outnumber borrowers by six to one, are good. Worldwide competition for investable funds will ensure rates paid to personal savers are attractive - probably more than 3 per cent above inflation.

British savers will be helped by the availability of gross rates for non-taxpayers and by the new tax-free, Tessa savings schemes

next year. And a major new trend will be the flow of money from inheritances. Many people in their forties and fifties, who never considered themselves wealthy, are inheriting large sums from parents' property. Savings institutions recognise this. The Halifax, for example, has just increased the interest rate it pays on balances over £30,000, because we see more and more of our members being able to invest such sums.

Looking to the future of the building society movement, the outlook is good. Societies still have the dominant share of mortgage lending - over 70 per cent - and are proving their ability to innovate, to improve the quality of lending, to control risks and, most importantly, to keep their costs down to levels which give them a key advantage over the banks.

Increased competition, the growing burdens of legislation and regulation, the capital

spending needed for information technology and distribution, and the need to widen the range of services, all point to continuing mergers in the industry.

Such mergers are still more likely than "takeovers" of societies by foreign banks. Not only would such takeovers be complex, time-consuming and costly, but they would also inject additional lending capacity into an already well-supplied market.

Mutual building societies operate efficiently and are very responsive to their members' needs. They experience the same competitive pressures as public companies, but are immune from acquisitive and destabilising stock market pressures.

To compete and thrive in the 1990s we will need to ensure that the law and the regulatory system creates a level playing field. The industry and its regulators are already giving thought to the changes that might be necessary by the mid-1990s. With the right improvements to the law, the concept of mutual building societies as home-owners' and savers' so well for 150 years can certainly survive into the next century.

MANY practical decisions affecting taxpayers stay off the public record, despite a mountain of tax legislation and a yearly finance bill to put the Budget into action. Even accountants can be left in the dark (writes Barbara Ellis).

Decisions by the appeal commissioners are the prime example. Results of appeals involving VAT are published, but the more numerous cases relating to income and capital gains taxes are not.

A finance bill proposal to start publishing all commissioners' decisions was dropped ten years ago, mainly on grounds of cost.

So news of what may be landmark judgments is left to filter gradually through to accountants, either in reports of private meetings between Inland Revenue officials and the Institute of Chartered Accountants or in letters to professional journals from people who have won complicated appeals.

"We are very much in the dark in quite large areas of tax," said Mavis Seymour, of Stoy Hayward. An accountant might read a case given favourable treatment, but could be unaware of two others on the same point given the opposite way.

Another largely unknown factor is the Inland Revenue's practical application of the tax law. Sometimes provisions can be completely overridden by what is known as an "extra-statutory concession".

"Concessions are designed

Hidden pitfalls created by the taxman's secret rulings

to cover minor anomalies at the margins of the tax code that it's not worth legislating about," said an Inland Revenue spokesman. "Taxpayers or practitioners might write to us or it might be a problem we pick up ourselves."

Judges have often expressed disapproval of this seemingly haphazard way of altering the law, by arrangement between ministers and the Revenue without reference to parliament. But their remarks have done nothing to stem the growth in concessions.

The latest Inland Revenue listings cover 212 extra-statutory concessions, 74 of them applying to individuals on matters of income tax and interest on tax. The wording of concessions tends to alter with each publication of the Revenue's booklets, sometimes bringing substantial changes to tax practice.

On the last occasion, accountants spotted a change in the treatment of employees re-

ceiving free or subsidised meals. Previously, the practice had been not to charge employees on the benefit of free or subsidised meals in a staff canteen if the meals were "on a reasonable scale" and if all staff had access.

But the latest version of the concession also allows an alternative: for the employer to give free or subsidised meal vouchers to staff for whom meals are not provided.

The Revenue notes that this particular concession derives from a parliamentary statement in 1949 and formalises a practice "already substantially in the public domain".

One of the most frequently-used concessions allows taxpayers to ignore temporary absences of up to a year in determining whether a property is their main residence for mortgage interest relief.

People sent abroad by their employers are allowed a temporary absence of up to four years and in the most recent

alteration to the concession Crown servants posted abroad can claim for the full duration of their posting.

But concessions are not applied as of right. "The concessions... are of general application, but it must be borne in mind that in a particular case there may be special circumstances which will require to be taken into account in considering the application of the concession," cautions the Revenue.

"A concession will not be given in any case where an attempt is made to use it for tax avoidance."

Ms Seymour said: "Avoidance is open to interpretation. You might have a case that seems very similar to a concession and the Revenue will say the motive for what you have done is tax."

Taxpayers would be unable to appeal against a decision to disallow a concession, as it does not involve a regulation or a point of law, she added.

An Inland Revenue spokesman said that tax offices were usually notified of concessions and should act on them, but that it would be "as well" for taxpayers to mention them. The snag is that not all concessions are published.

Accountants may often discover unpublished concessions by chance, when clients reveal special treatment granted by the Revenue to certain occupations. Many trade unions and professional associations have also negotiated unpublished special deals.

Suspended adviser clashed with clients and officials

By TONY HETHERINGTON

A FINANCIAL adviser who threatened an official attempting to carry out a spot check on his books and records has been suspended by Fimbra, the Financial Intermediaries, Managers and Brokers Regulatory Association.

And Alan Cleveley, from Derbyshire, has clashed with the authorities before, as well as his own clients, it was revealed after the suspension.

Mr Cleveley, who traded under his own name as a financial adviser in Mickleover, Derby, has been ordered to freeze his investment business, and all its assets and bank accounts.

The order came after he was visited by a Fimbra compliance officer.

Fiona Monro, Fimbra's director of communications, said: "Random checks may be made at any time, and the member must co-operate with the Fimbra officer and produce any necessary records."

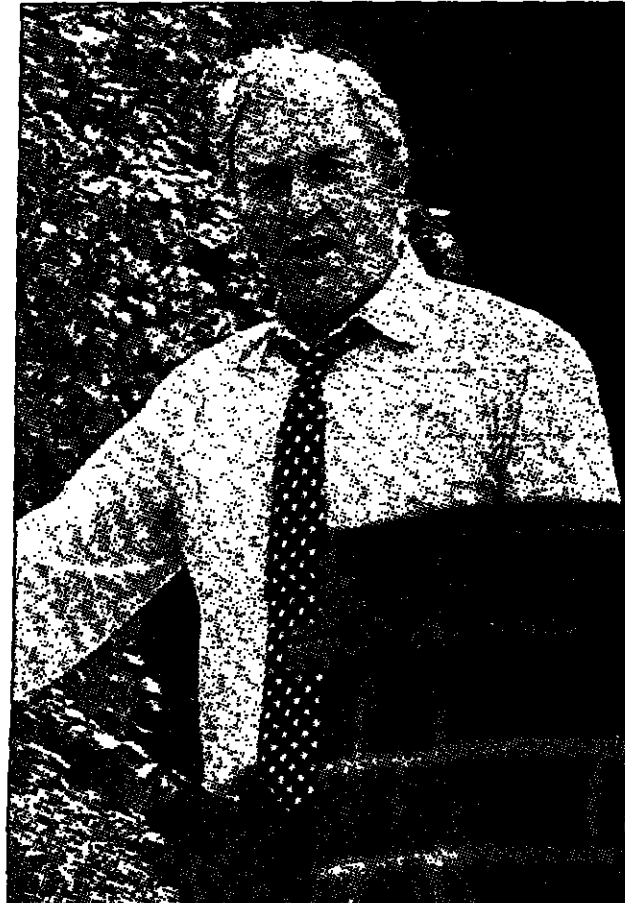
Mr Cleveley told the compliance officer that he did not intend to let him see any of his business records, and he forced him to leave the premises.

Fimbra's chief executive used his emergency powers to suspend Mr Cleveley from business the next day, and this week the suspension was extended indefinitely and made public.

Miss Monro said: "If somebody says we cannot look at their books, we take it very seriously."

The main consequence of suspending Mr Cleveley is that it puts all the life companies and similar businesses on notice that they should not have any dealings with him.

"Mr Cleveley joined Fimbra in September 1988. He was in our B2 category until last December, when he went down to A2. The main differences are that B2 mem-



Suspended: Alan Cleveley threatened an official

bers may handle clients' money and they can also manage broker bonds. Members in the A2 category may do neither of these things. They mainly sell life assurance, pension funds, and unit trusts."

Mr Cleveley has previously come into conflict with the authorities over the use of the title "insurance broker", a designation he has used on his headed notepaper, despite the fact that he is not registered with the Insurance Brokers Registration Council.

The council has warned Mr Cleveley that soliciting business by falsely claiming to be a broker is an offence. Alison

Carr, deputy registrar of the IBRC, said she had told Mr Cleveley that under a 1977 law only registered individuals or companies enrolled with the council are entitled to describe themselves as insurance brokers.

"If people persist, we have the power to prosecute them and they can be fined up to £2,000," she added.

Mr Cleveley is also currently embroiled in a legal battle with a client.

Ivor Daly, a pensioner from North Wales, invested through Mr Cleveley in Scottish Mutual unit trusts. Shortly after the investment was made, all Mr Daly's

money was switched to a different fund, and soon after that it was switched back again. The net result was a loss of about £2,700.

Mr Daly found that his signature and that of his wife appeared on documents held by Scottish Mutual.

In a letter published in *The Sunday Times*, he complained that the signatures were not genuine.

Mr Daly also made a complaint to Derbyshire police, who telephoned Mr Cleveley to invite him to call at a police station to discuss the matter. Mr Cleveley refused, and hung up.

He was arrested the same day and questioned, but no charges were brought.

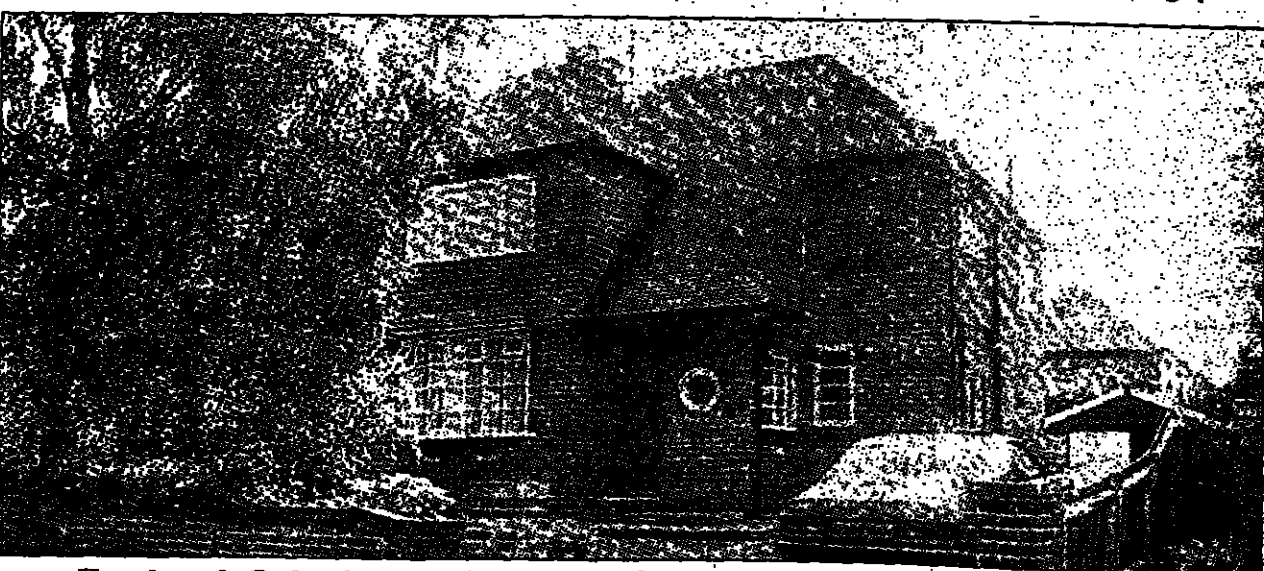
Mr Cleveley, who only four weeks ago was still describing himself in legal documents as an insurance broker, is now suing Mr Daly for libel, claiming that in letters to the police, the press, and Scottish Mutual it had been alleged that he was a forger.

In a defence filed with the High Court, Mr Daly and his solicitors say: "The plaintiff (Mr Cleveley) asked for discretionary powers to deal with the defendant's investments and the defendant expressly refused to grant him such powers."

They claim: "The plaintiff (Mr Cleveley) wrote 'I.K. Daly' and 'R. Daly'... in such a manner as to suggest that they were in fact the signatures of the defendant and his wife." Mr Daly is counter-suing Mr Cleveley for damages for breach of contract.

Asked this week whether he had now ceased to act as a financial intermediary, Mr Cleveley replied that the question was "impertinent".

Told that Fimbra had announced his suspension, Mr Cleveley said: "Good day to you, if Fimbra has told you that." He then hung up.



Home base: the Derbyshire house where Alan Cleveley traded under his own name as a financial adviser

'Too busy' to invest £10,000 cheque

By JON ASHWORTH

WHEN John Gillman-Smith decided to pay £10,000 towards his pension, he expected it to be paid in promptly. So it came as a shock to find that his money had not been invested a month after he posted his cheque.

Mr Gillman-Smith made the cheque out to Clerical Medical as an additional voluntary contribution (AVC) towards his pension. When he contacted his local office, he was told his cheque had not been cashed because the branch was "too busy".

"If it takes over a month to bank a cheque it doesn't give you much confidence in their ability to manage investments," said Mr Gillman-Smith, who felt he had suffered a double loss. Apart from the inconvenience of not having his money invested, he had lost more than £100 in interest.

Mr Gillman-Smith, who is in his early fifties, is no stranger to the world of investment. He makes regular contributions towards an NPI personal pension, and has begun making top-up payments

to boost the value of his pension as retirement draws nearer.

"I've held an investment bond with Clerical Medical since 1984 and have been happy with the performance. I withdrew the money from my Cheltenham & Gloucester London Share Account, which pays high interest, and agreed with my accountant to put 40 per cent of the AVC into a with-profits fund and invest the balance in unit-linked funds. The application form came through very quickly."

A cheque was posted by recorded delivery late in June, but nothing was heard for some weeks. Then a letter arrived from Clerical Medical, saying the contribution would be backdated to early July, even though the cheque had yet to be cashed.

Mr Gillman-Smith telephoned the manager of his local branch. "He said the cheque had been received but they were too busy to pay it in. My cheque can't be the only one. Hundreds of thousands of pounds must be involved."

Clerical Medical has since paid in the

cheque and said £50 would be added to the contribution to make up for the loss of interest. The company admitted it was taking longer than it would like to process new applications, but said Mr Gillman-Smith's case was far from common.

Julian Mounsey, individual pensions marketing manager, said it appeared that the cheque had been sent to the wrong office, and it had taken time to re-route it to the right branch.

Mr Mounsey said he was surprised that Mr Gillman-Smith had been told the branch was too busy to pay the cheque in. "That's not the wording we use. We know people do say some odd things in the heat of the moment, but we normally pay cheques in at once. I cashed earlier."

The arrival of personal pensions in 1988 created a huge backlog of orders for life companies, and many of them are still struggling to return to normal. Mr Mounsey said new policies are taking three to four weeks to process.

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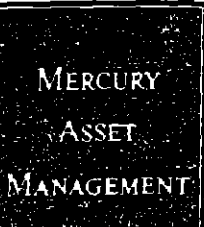
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WEEKEND MONEY

Beating Sainsbury — the greatest game of them all

By CAROL LEONARD

BUSINESS PROFILE

Sir Ian MacLaurin

SIR Ian MacLaurin, the chairman of Tesco, aged 53, was absent from his Chesham, Hertfordshire, head office for six weeks in February. He was having his hip joint replaced with a man-made substitute. Just like the Bionic Man, he can be rebuilt.

Once again free from the debilitating pain that had grown to plague him, he is now as near to a perfect human being as you are ever likely to find. As if by some extra-terrestrial design.

Tall, slender, handsome and permanently suntanned, he attends church at least once a fortnight and was once a choir boy. He has a golf handicap of nine. In his youth he played cricket and football. For three years he was a member of Kent's second XI — "And then the Herbs and the Minor Counties". He played football for Chelsea.

If the remuneration had been better he would, he says, have loved to have been a professional sportsman. But at the age of 22 he swapped sport for business and, perhaps predictably, given the benefits of hindsight, those same finely-honed competitive instincts have led him into the most challenging and serious sport of them all. The multi-billion pound, inter-board room battle between Tesco and arch-rival Sainsbury, to be top of the league in the food retailing industry.

When he speaks about management, he speaks only about "team-work". "Since I've been chairman, we've never taken a vote about anything," he boasts. "We just talk it all through, with lots of strong opinions being expressed, and in the end it becomes obvious which is the best way forward." He admits to being "burningly ambitious" but insists that his ambition is for "the company and the people in it".

In the five years since he became chairman he has transformed the company from its "pile 'em high and sell 'em cheap" days of the 1950s and 60s when its founder, the legendary Sir Jack Cohen, was at the helm.

MacLaurin points out that the carefully structured plan to change direction at Tesco had been in place since at least the early 1980s, but it was nevertheless his idea, in 1977, to stop giving away Green Shield stamps, a move that was to become a turning point in the company's fortunes. He was also the man behind the relentless drive to take Tesco up-market. And it is largely because of him that Tesco's shares have outperformed the retail sector in the stock market by 120 per cent during the past decade. He has had his reward too. He earned £500,000 last year.

"He hasn't put a foot wrong," said one City analyst. "The business is very strong indeed." MacLaurin agrees, "probably one of the finest retail businesses you'll find anywhere."

In the past six months he has become overly bullish about Tesco, his inbuilt caution blowing in the wind, and people have started to notice that too. When he talks about Sainsbury he tries to sound indifferent. "If we don't overtake them, then so be it." But clever sportsmen always underplay their hand. Golfers who know him are convinced that his handicap is less than nine. "He always plays to

win," confides one colleague. The two firms are now neck and neck in terms of their share of the British grocery market. Each has 15 per cent. But when it comes to profitability, Sainsbury still has the edge. It can claim margins of 7 per cent. Tesco's are closer to 6.4 per cent. The gap is narrowing but it is nevertheless this statistical comparison which exercises MacLaurin's mind more than anything else.

"We are very competitive, but we don't let it affect our personal relationships. We have a mutual respect." He meets Lord Sainsbury often at functions. But they never invite each other to dinner.

"We have a totally different culture at Tesco. We are very much a team and I think of myself as the captain. The majority of the main board were selected by me some years ago, as the high fliers in the company, and now they

"Since I've been chairman, we've never taken a vote about anything, we just talk it all through, with lots of strong opinions being expressed, and in the end it becomes obvious which is the best way forward."

are there. We are all professional business people. Sainsbury is very much a family company still. We're as different as chalk and cheese."

MacLaurin has already gone down in the history books as Cohen's first ever management trainee. Since taking over as chairman from his predecessor, Sir Leslie Porter — husband of the Westminster Council leader who, in turn, is Cohen's daughter — he can also lay claim to being both the first non-family member and first gentle to reach the top.

It was a chance meeting with Cohen in the "Grand Hotel" at Eastbourne 32 years ago that led MacLaurin into this unlikely career. A ten-day cricket tour in the south coast town coincided with Cohen's annual holiday there. "We used to dress for dinner every night, and Jack was quite taken by these young chaps in dinner jackets. He came and introduced himself, bought us drinks and gave us all his card. He said to us all, 'If any of you fellows ever want a job come and see me.'" MacLaurin, already employed as a trainee engineer, was the only one to take Cohen at his word.

"I had a most bizarre interview with him. He said, 'I'm sure you want a job, and I said, 'I didn't, I was just interested to know about his business. He asked what I was earning — £900 a year — and he said that if I joined him he would also pay me £900 a year but, after six months, if he liked me, he would put me on £1,000 a year and give me a company car. I took it. It was the car that sealed it, I was driving around in an old van at the time."

But his decision was not taken without familial opposition. The son of a Scottish civil servant, and brought up

in Blackheath, he was, he says, closer to his Welsh mother — "She was more like me, very cool and placid." And she was horrified when he accepted the offer. "They had sent me to Malvern College, Worcester-shire, spent a lot of money on my education and she was aghast that I should want to join a company like that."

That Tesco stigma now all but buried, both of MacLaurin's daughters, Fiona and Gillian, work for the firm, although his son Neil has followed in his sporting footsteps, playing cricket for Middlesex, and now works in sports promotion instead.

MacLaurin's first job at Tesco was leading lorries in the warehouse. "I then managed stores, groups of stores, I bought meat, fruit and vegetables in Covent Garden. I went through the whole of the business in four or five years."

On his relationship with Cohen, he admits they "fought like cat and dog", but adds, "I always felt close to him, we respected each other enormously — I probably shouldn't say this but I think I was perhaps the son he never had."

But for a protégé, he can see Cohen's feet of clay with sur-

prising clarity. "He was instrumental in breaking retail price maintenance, he was extremely high-profile and a magnificent retailer, but his administrative capabilities were not great."

And MacLaurin admits that if Tesco had not changed in 1977, "it could very easily have gone under. We were really rocking very, very badly in the mid-70s and we had to make a fundamental change to survive."

He describes himself as a retailer too. "I have a gut feel about retailing, but I'm much more disciplined than Jack was. He was able to take decisions and if they didn't work it really didn't matter. But you're not playing around with a few thousand pounds anymore."

The days when Tesco lived "by the seat of its pants" are long gone. "I don't think there's anybody in our business who is as well researched as we are now. Or who goes to the lengths that we do to make sure that the quality of the product that we are giving the customer is as it is." Not even Marks and Spencer.

MacLaurin describes his management style as relaxed. "There's no side to people here, we are all on Christian name terms, my office door is always open." Every Tuesday and Friday, almost without fail, he tours Tesco's stores. "I go round with our executives and I talk to the customers and the managers. That's where the action is." On Saturdays he goes out alone, and pushes a trolley round one of the three Tesco stores near his Hertfordshire home.

"I buy all the things that you should never buy, cream cakes and other terrible things." He laughs. "I drive my wife to

distraction. And I love buying our wines, it's great fun. I queue up. I see how the customers pay, how the check-out girls behave and then I'll talk to the manager."

"He is the managers' manager," said another City analyst. "He leads from the front. Employees in the lower echelons really appreciate him going round the stores, asking what he can do to help. I can't see Lord Sainsbury walking the boards like that."

Try as one might, it is seemingly impossible to find a single chink in MacLaurin's armour-like strategy. He is even dismissive of talk of power struggles during his absence from the office. Away for six weeks this year for his hip operation and a similar length of time last year when his wife Anna was struck down temporarily by both a heart attack and cancer, speculation about successors was rife. But according to MacLaurin, it is all perfectly under control.

Barring unforeseen circumstances, he will retire at 60 and his successor will be David Malpas, currently Tesco's managing director. Even the choice of Malpas's successor has been whittled down to a shortlist of two.

The City is certainly pleased with Tesco's performance, on all fronts, and happy also with his choice of management team. "MacLaurin is a very hard man and not always as nice as he appears. He certainly doesn't suffer fools gladly," a retail expert concluded. "He has transformed Tesco, taking it up-market both in terms of its supply chain and the store portfolio."

But when it comes to assessing the man himself, away from his trolley and desk, his City followers are not quite so sure. "He is not the sort of man you would sit down with and have a couple of beers and a good laugh," said one retail specialist, even though MacLaurin would probably disagree. Most who know him describe him as extraordinarily single-minded. "To transform Tesco in six or seven years has taken an act of will of quite frightening proportions," said another.

He likened him to a father obsessive about his son's success. Once the son has established himself, the father is filled with an enormous sense of pride and achievement. But then there is nothing else left. "Yet in MacLaurin's case the analogy is not that simple. For in a way, he is like the son himself, who is only now — with his duty all but done — able to mature as a man in his own right."

He talks with almost childish delight of his non-executive directorships. Brought on to the board of Guinness in 1986 to help steer it through its troubles, he is clearly touchingly flattered. And last month he added National Westminster Bank too. Analysts who have remarked about his recent bullishness about Tesco conclude, no doubt accurately, that since he is by nature cautious, he would not be blowing his own trumpet unless he really did believe his job there was all but done.

"He's like a man who's bought himself a new suit," says a company chairman, who has known him for years. "It doesn't quite fit yet. He's got to grow into it, but he will."



Ever the sportsman: Sir Ian and Lady MacLaurin practise golf in the garden of their Hertfordshire home

Knee-high by the fourth of July

HOBOS rummaging through Los Angeles's public refuse bins are among a rare group of people actually making a profit from a three-year campaign to recycle rubbish and save LA County from an impending disaster forecast within two years.

The homeless, jobless and destitute seek the aluminum, glass and plastic fizzy drinks containers on which the state of California, through the local supermarkets, will refund a few cents on each item as part of the recycling campaign started in 1987. For many who take the bottle back it represents a regular income and a profit, given they did not lay out any money for the original drink.

The well-organised collect drinks cans in a wire supermarket trolley which they wheel from one litter bin to another, guarding the contents with zeal. Aluminum cans are the most favoured item, fetching 2 cents each, or 93 cents for a pound in weight. Some beer bottles can be worth 10 cents each. Newspapers are worth only half a cent a pound.

But few others in the recycling industry are making a cent. A spokesman for a supermarket group which operates 23 recycling points said: "At the moment this is not cost-effective. We're trying to reduce the cost by installing automatic reverse vending machines. We've found few people are making any profit at this."

Others who collect the rubbish, which is to be used again, said the recycling markets are still much too volatile. One commented: "Some weeks the glass industry wants all you've got and then during others it doesn't want anything." Los Angeles is currently recycling 10,000 tons of rubbish a day, which according to experts, is still not enough. LA County's

CAPITAL CITY

FROM PHILIP ROBINSON IN LOS ANGELES



Where there's trash there's cash target is for a quarter of its rubbish to go for recycling by 1995.

Its tips can barely keep pace with the 50,000 tons of non-recycled rubbish thrown out each day by the more than eight million households within the county. Solid waste disposal experts predict the metropolis will run out of places to bury waste by 1992 unless landfill permits are extended rapidly. Other fresh sites are found, and the recycling programme is stepped up. That

will begin to gather pace in two months when the city's six-month-old special recycling unit starts a \$20 million scheme for kerbside collection of paper, bottles, glass and metal from the 720,000 households in the inner city.

However, this is unlikely to prove a swift panacea to the county-wide problem, or its own. The cramped city of Los Angeles has nowhere to park new trucks designed to collect the recyclable rubbish. Its fleet of 700 trucks has only one car park, which means the new recycling programme will have to be phased in as soon as there is space to accommodate the trucks. As a result, it will take Los Angeles three years to deliver 720,000 bright yellow plastic crates (25 per cent of the material is recycled plastic) to 720,000 households for their recyclable waste.

And according to today's estimates, at the current rate of progress, Los Angeles will be knee-deep in rubbish before the city has time to deliver the final 200,000 crates. Mr William George, the recycling co-ordinator for Los Angeles County, said: "We're in a crisis. The planning process for landfill schemes takes between two and three years because of the public opposition. Permits for many of our existing landfills expire in two years."

"Even if we get 25 per cent recycling by 1995, we still have to throw away 45,000 tons of rubbish on landfills which are already close to capacity. It's like a man jumping from a building — as he passes the windows of those in the administrative offices they see him for a split second and then he's gone. But those of us outside can see the whole picture of the ground rushing up to him. And that's how we feel — at the moment the ground, deep in garbage, is rushing up," he said.

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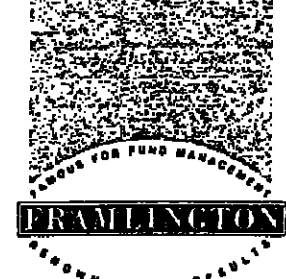
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When 'H' stands for highway robbery

Thousands of people took to the roads this week with their new H-registration cars but, Vince McCullough explains, they have paid dearly for the privilege

BRITISH motorists often receive rather a raw deal from car makers and salesmen.

They pay more for their cars than similar models sold elsewhere in the European community and are frequently overcharged on delivery costs.

Which? magazine found that these charges ranged from £125 for a Montego 2.0 DL to £325 for a Mitsubishi Shogun. A Mr Brown from Glasgow was even quoted £700 delivery for a Nissan Micra.

Most drivers do not care because they are among the 62 per cent who have company cars. Few of the rest can be bothered to haggle with dealers or shop around in Britain and the rest of Europe. Yet, if a buyer takes the time and trouble, he or she can save up to a third in other EC countries.

Britons purchasing a car abroad do not have to pay tax in the country of origin. Instead they face a double bill on their return, paying car tax (10 per cent of five-sixths of the price) and VAT. But good savings are there to be made.

The European Community is moving towards a single market in goods and services by 1992, which means that, buying or hiring a car should cost about the same in Manchester or Munich. There is an EC rule that net prices for cars in community countries should not differ by more than 12 per cent, but it is often flouted.

A recent report by the European Bureau of Consumer Organisations (EBCO) found that an MG Metro, which could be bought in Belgium (an officially unrestricted country) for £5,476 (including tax and vat), cost £7,610 in Britain, with delivery charges extra. Move up the range and the differential is even greater. Buy a Citroen CX 2.2 TRS in Bradford instead of Brussels and it will cost £2,115 more at £17,020. The average difference in car prices between Belgium and Britain was 31 per cent; the pre-tax price of cars in Britain was on average 61 per cent higher than in Denmark.

Why do the British pay too much? Apart from their own laziness, makers try to keep national markets apart, sustaining large price differences, and do all they can to prevent shopping around Europe for the best deal. This is understandable when prices have been traditionally high in Britain, partly due to high company-car ownership, unlike most member states. Like lawyers and accountants, makers charge what they think the market will bear and the government does not want to lose any of the annual £4.4 billion from car tax and VAT.

On top of that, different tax regimes distort prices. For example, in Denmark the taxman's cut on the price of a new car is 110 per

cent, so makers keep the pre-tax price as low as possible. Much is made by some makers of different technical standards but most are very slight.

Although an imported car must meet all the criteria to obtain a national type approval (NTA) certification, find the right dealer abroad and he should be able to supply a car to British specifications. Indeed, under EC law any dealer who supplies a left-hand drive car must be free to order a right-hand drive (to British specifications) from the maker.

There are companies which offer to import cars for you, although the buyer has to collect the vehicle. But there can be problems. Take the case of Edward Cheesman, a company secretary of Leigh-on-Sea, Essex. Responding to an advertisement in *The Sunday Times*, he ordered a Honda Accord. It seemed a bargain at £9,318 (including £340 extra for a sunroof), a £2,000 saving on the British price. He paid a 15 per cent deposit of £1,397 and was quoted a delivery date "in excess of 12 weeks".

It certainly was. After six months and constant phone calls and letters of complaint, Mr Cheesman still did not have his car. In between, the company cheekily offered him his Honda at a higher price - £2,000 more. Mr Cheesman contacted his lawyer and the company agreed to refund his deposit less 25 per cent.

Importing agencies are not regulated and are difficult to check. If you are unsure, do it yourself. Perhaps the most difficult part is finding a continental dealer willing or able to sell. Forget about approaching British makers, most will attempt to dissuade you. One prospective importer was told that due to import duties, the cost would be more than in Britain. In fact, there is no such duty on cars.

Carmakers should, however, be able to supply lists of European dealers. The Automobile Association* also offers a service for car importers and provides names, addresses and telephone numbers of continental dealers (and, if needed, will help with the import paperwork). And the Consumers' Association** publishes an importer's action pack.

A prospective buyer will need patience. Pick up the telephone and be prepared for any number of excuses why you cannot have the car of your choice. That is what happened to Roger Guillebaud, a chartered accountant from Drevington near Exeter. He wanted a right-hand drive Subaru 1800. "Cost impossible," said Belgian dealers. Most Danish dealers, too, were unwilling or unable to help. Mr Guillebaud finally settled on the only car on offer - a left-hand drive from a Danish dealer.



Love at second sight: Nicky Short and Bob Lomas with their Opel Corsa on which they saved £1,400 by importing from Belgium

Although not the car he wanted, it saved him £3,500 on the right-hand drive equivalent in Britain.

Companies which refuse to supply a right-hand drive vehicle are acting illegally. Likewise dealers who say a right-hand drive will cost the same as a British-bought car. It should cost the same as a left-hand-drive in the country of purchase. Some dealers will claim the maker will not honour guar-

the AA listings, they contacted Ford dealers in Holland, Germany, Belgium and Luxembourg. The dealers either refused, quoted a year's delivery or pretended to have language problems after answering the telephone in impenetrable English. "Sorry," said one in Antwerp. "Love to do business but Ford won't supply right-hand drive cars".

Giving up the hunt for a new

asking price was BFR350,000. Without too much problem, a price of BFR330,000 was negotiated free of Belgium's 25 per cent tax - £5,156 at the then exchange rate, but £5,690 at the rate 12 weeks later when they took delivery. That included tinted glass and central locking, standard on the Nova but not on the Corsa, alloy wheels and a sunroof as extras, without which the price would have been £434 cheaper.

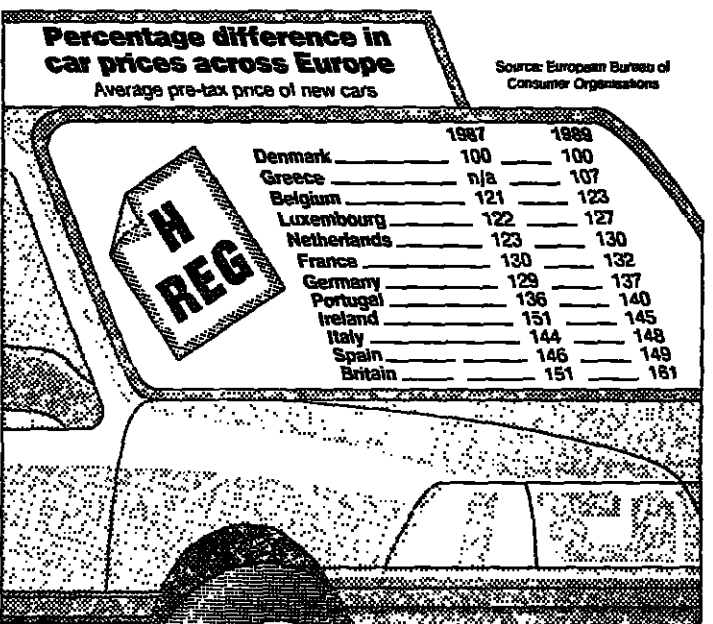
There are a number of important lessons here. First, don't worry too much about the exchange rate "loss" between order and delivery unless financing the purchase from savings. That way you can convert into Belgium francs immediately and so eliminate any adverse exchange-rate shifts, while losing only the interest on the savings used.

Second, the delivery time is no longer than a buyer in Britain who wanted extras could expect. Third, most continental dealers expect haggling. Don't be afraid to offer less than the asking price. The firm asked for a Eurocheque for 15 per cent of the price, which would not be cashed if the deal was completed. The cheque was returned when the car was picked up.

Mr Provoost also arranged insurance in Belgium for the drive to the ferry, advised on British customs formalities and even how to exchange the Dutch warranty, log book and service manual for English ones. Vauxhall exchanged them and issued type approval certification by return of post.

Taking into account all costs, including the two trips to Belgium, car tax and VAT paid to British customs, the bill was just under £7,000, compared with an on-the-road price in Britain of £8,400. This saved 17 per cent, or 22 per cent without the extras.

Miss Short paid for the car



ances or warranties in Britain. This is against the law but long delivery times, often used to put off buyers, are not.

Such obstacles are not insurmountable. Nicky Short, a 24-year-old interior designer from Luton, Bedfordshire, saved 20 per cent on the cost of her new car, Miss Short and Bob Lomas, her boyfriend, decided to buy a new Fiesta in Europe rather than a second-hand one in Britain. Last autumn, with the help of

Fiesta, they decided to seek their second choice, a Vauxhall Nova SR 1.4, which is sold in Europe as the Opel Corsa 1.4 GT.

At Ostend, the first port of call, the couple met Peter Provoost, a dealer for Isuzu as well as GM. He told them an Opel Corsa to British specifications would not be a problem. Furthermore, everything could have been done by telephone and letter.

To make sure, Mr Lomas went to Ostend in August 1989. The

The zero option takes a higher slice of the action

By MARGARET DIBBEN

MORE than half the new cars now being driven have been bought on hire purchase.

This figure is exceptionally high for the industry and reflects a steady increase in the use of HP at a time when personal loans are being heavily advertised. It is partly explained because car manufacturers often subsidise the cost of hire purchase as part of their marketing strategy.

Ford reports that 40 per cent of its new cars are being bought on 0 per cent finance, available for one- or two-year agreements on certain cars. At the beginning of this month, Ford started a £250,000 customer care programme including the promise not to cross-sell other products to those who take out credit.

The total package a motorist can negotiate with a showroom depends on many variables, but buying on credit does not prevent you asking for a discount on the price. Consumer credit law specifically rules that the price of a car should not be related to the way you pay for it.

Finance houses will agree a net price with the dealer, who is then free to charge what he likes to the customer. If he charges the customer more, he can typically keep 70 per cent of the excess as extra profit.

Paying by hire purchase, sometimes called a conditional sale, is very different from taking out a personal loan, with some advantages and some disadvantages. HP means that you only hire the goods until you have paid for them. While you can drive the car home immediately by paying a deposit, you cannot sell the car until you have paid all the instalments because it does not belong to you until then.

You can of course pay the loan off early but, because cars depre-

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Ford winner: 0 per cent finance

ciate in value, the amount you sell for might not be enough to pay off the debt. You would then have to find the balance from elsewhere. This is an important point to remember if you sign a three-year agreement but want to change the car after two years.

A lot depends on how much you borrow in the first place and how long you take to repay. John Patrick, director of the Consumer Credit Trade Association, recommends that his members ask for a 20 per cent deposit and take repayment over three years.

"This makes sense both for the finance company and for the consumer. This way, if the owner wants to trade in during the life of the agreement, there is a fair chance that the trade-in value will discharge the original agreement and hopefully leave a bit for the deposit on the new vehicle.

"If you have too low a deposit or too long a repayment period,

that ties the customer to that car for longer than he might wish," he said.

"There are always some people who are prepared to make a nominal deposit and a rather long repayment period, although very few will take less than £100 on an HP agreement," he added.

Once you have paid one third of the price, the garage has to obtain a court order to reclaim the car should you fail to keep up the payments. Until you have paid a third, the garage has to send a formal default notice but then is entitled to come and reclaim it.

If you find you cannot keep up the payments and have already paid half, you can take the car back and there is nothing more to pay. But the money you have already paid is deemed to be for hiring the car for that period and does not count towards the purchase price, so you will not receive a refund. If you have not paid half, the garage might demand that you make up the difference before taking the car back.

Aside from the zero rate finance, Ford dealers charge various rates of interest depending on the car and the length of the agreement, ranging from 7.5 per cent APR to 15.1 per cent. The rates for second-hand cars vary between 11.5 per cent and 14.5 per cent.

Unlike a personal loan, which is just between you and the lender, an HP contract is a three-way agreement between the lender, the customer and the supplier.

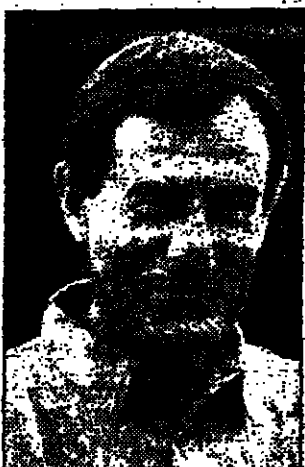
William Holden, chairman of Sewells, a training and consultancy company to the motor industry, said customers have extra protection if they buy via an HP agreement rather than a personal loan. "Implicit within the regulations are conditions that the goods are of merchantable quality so you have recourse to the lender if the car is faulty."

SUMMARY

Surer way to beat the market

THE crisis in the Gulf sent share prices plunging this week, reminding investors yet again that stock markets hold no guarantees. But they are still the best bet in the long term, and a regular savings plan is one of the surest ways to smooth out the peaks and troughs. Page 38

Sporting life



Sir Ian MacLaurin, the chairman of Tesco, once considered becoming a professional sportsman. He turned to business instead, but sport is never far away in his battle to beat Sainsbury. Page 40

Comment

Jim Birrell, chief executive of the Halifax Building Society, expects housing prices to recover firmly next year. But he cautions borrowers not to expect early cuts in the cost of home loans. Page 42

Stop cheque

Life and insurance companies are still struggling to process new applications, despite complaints from policyholders about long delays. One client claimed this week that his company was "too busy" to invest a cheque for £10,000 on his behalf. Page 42

Risky breeds

Owners of some breeds of dogs could face large claims for compensation if their pets attack someone. Animal insurance may not be the answer, since many policies now exclude risky breeds. Page 41

Your views



More and more savers are turning to personal equity plans for their tax advantages, but high charges make them less attractive. Peps, direct debits and casting a cheque in a foreign currency are among the issues tackled by *Weekend Money* readers. Page 40

First rate

Skipston Building Society unveiled one of the best deals for savers this week. The Sovereign Shares Account now has a rate of 12.75 per cent for deposits of £50,000 or more after tax. Page 38

Travel sick

Many holidaymakers put travel insurance low on the list of priorities. But while travel agents are keen to sell suitable cover, they may not be the best choice. Page 39

Regulators act

Financial regulators and the police are poised to take further action against a financial adviser in Derbyshire, who refused to let a compliance officer into his office. Mr Alan Cleveley of Mickleover, Derby, was suspended indefinitely this week. Page 42

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Please return your completed form for Customer Services, Bank of Ireland, FREEPOST, Grosvenor House, 36-40 High Street, Dublin, Ireland. D01 YR00.

☐ I wish to open a Premier Investment Account on the full terms and conditions applicable thereto, and enclose a cheque for £3,000, suitable to Bank of Ireland and drawn on an account in my own name.

☐ I wish to be interested in opening a Premier Investment Account. Please send me more information and an application form.

Bank of Ireland

Established 1783

Incorporated in Ireland and has limited liability. Regd. by C.I.B. Regulated by C.I.B. Regd. by C.I.B.